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MINUTES

— OF THE —

EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING

AND REUNION

— OF THE —

United Confederate Veterans

HELD IN THE CITY OF ATLANTA, GA.,

— ON —

pt. 2

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, July 20, 21, 22 and 23, 1898.

J. B. GORDON, General Commanding.

GEO. MOORMAN, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.
Hopkins' Printing Office, 631 Commercial Place.
1899.

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The compilation of statistics and logical deductions, leading to even and approximate measurement of the actual amount of non-resident capital, must be left to the coming author of "The Economic History of the South."

Your committee have examined the statistics of the census for the counties, minor civil divisions, cities and towns, and other statistics, and have compared these with the recognized laws for the investment of non-resident capital.

It may be safely asserted that non-resident capitalists usually make their investments in great corporations, or in large private enterprises. Such investments are not spread broadcast over the whole country, and are not devoted to building up small enterprises. An investigation of the census of 1890, as compared with that of 1870, shows that the increase in wealth is widespread, and has reached every portion of the country. This widely diffused distribution of wealth, and its employment, for the most part, in domestic and other smaller industries, forbids the presumption of non-resident ownership.

To illustrate the character of the indirect testimony, your committee have space to cite but one example. This is taken from the statistics of mortgages on real estate. From pages 1000, 1005, 1009, 1016, of the Compendium, Part III, 1890, we have compiled the following table, showing the per cent. and character of mortgages as divided between the several geographical divisions:

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.	Per cent. of indebtedness covered by mortgages on real estate.	One mortgage to the following number of persons.	Per cent. of number of mortgages for less than $500.
North Atlantic	49.39	11	37.37
South Atlantic	4.30	30	55.43
North Central	34.51	10	47.10
South Central	4.67	36	56.00
Western	7.13	13	34.83

From this table it appears that the people of the two Southern geographical divisions borrowed less money on real estate security than any other sections of the United States, and that, of the money they did borrow nearly fifty-six per cent. of it was borrowed in small amounts of less than five hundred dollars.

Such statistical testimony forbids the presumption of extensive loans from non-resident capital.

This census, however, demonstrates that there are a few localities in the South which show the concentration of capital, that there

tion, the Confederate soldiers, their ancestors and their descendants have ever been the dominant factor, and in most of the Southern States nearly the sole factor.

Returning from the war, the Confederate soldier laid aside the war. His high sense of honor bound him to the faithful observance of the terms of his surrender. His strong common sense pointed out to him that conciliation was the true policy, the logical and inevitable sequence of peace. With the magnanimity and decision which mark his character, he embraced the sentiment at once and in full. He devoted his whole mind to the recuperation of the country, and entered on the victories of peace.

First, came the political victory, by which he rescued his State from the carpet-bagger and adventurer; second, came the social victory, by which he restored the time-honored institutions and redeemed the social fabric of his people; third, came the industrial victory, by which he readjusted the labor system and created she industrial progress of the South; fourth, came the financial victory, by which he recuperated his own wasted fortune, and advanced his country to the highest rate of progress which statistics record.

But his task is nearly done. The rest which has crowned his ceaseless labor is now close at hand. Let us turn to the census to learn how many of our comrades are yet alive, their places of residence and their ages. The census of 1890 shows that ten years ago 432,020 Confederate soldiers were living in the United States, of which 415,537 were living in the South, and 16,483 in other parts of the Union. Those living in the South were distributed as follows:

Maryland	2,118
District of Columbia	705
Virginia	48,713
West Virginia	9,117
North Carolina	43,947
South Carolina	23,650
Georgia	47,080
Florida	8,232
Kentucky	11,115
Tennessee	32.201
Alabama	34,004
Mississippi	26,728
Louisiana	16,199
Texas	66,791
Arkansas	26,700
Missouri	11,558
Oklahoma	88

Let us now turn to note the ages of our comrades. Well are they named veterans. Ten years ago their ages were as follows: Under 45, 50,666; 45 to 54, 216,280; 55 to 64, 114,752; 65 to 74, 43,714; 75 and over, 5,867; ages unknown, 741.

What tale will the census of 1900 tell? Numbers decreased, ages increased. A few more years, and the final surrender will close the record.

This association has ever been the promoter of patriotism and reconciliation between the several sections of our common country, and the advocate of nonpartisan history.

While we yet live it is our duty to see that the record is truly made. Above all things, we wish the name of the Confederate soldier to go down to his children untarnished by calumny; and we wish him to stand before the world, truly represented, "as he was in war and as he is in peace."

This great purpose accomplished, we will be ready to retire from the scene of action, and affectionately welcome the coming generation to the great era of prosperity which awaits them.

Respectfully submitted,

S. D. LEE, Chairman.
J. W. NICHOLSON,
CLEMENT A. EVANS,
GRAHAM DAVES,
W. R. GARRETT,
WINFIELD PETERS,
J. O. CASLER,
D. C. RICHARDSON.

Col. W. R. Garrett, of Nashville, Tenn., rose to read the Historical Report, and it could not be heard by the veterans in the galleries and at extreme points in the building, and after some discussions and suggestions from the veterans saying they could not pass upon the report without understanding it, General Gordon stated that the report would be printed in all the morning papers, and could be read by all the veterans, and that the matter could be brought up tomorrow and passed upon intelligently by them.

General Gordon—And now, my comrades, I have the pleasure of introducing to you a man who left one-fourth of himself on the battlefield at Shiloh, but the three-fourths that are left make of him a bigger man than he was before his heroic body was mutilated upon that bloody field, and leaves him one of the biggest men in the country. I introduce to you our beloved brother, who served in the war as a Lieutenant, but who now is a Commanding General in the hearts of every Confederate here—Senator Berry, of Arkansas:

SENATOR BERRY'S GREAT SPEECH.

—o—

VALOR OF THE TRANSMISSISSIPPI SOLDIER.

—o—

DAVID DOOD'S HEROISM.

—o—

ACCEPTED DEATH RATHER THAN PROVE DISLOYAL TO THE SOUTHERN CAUSE.

—o—

THE FATE OF CAPTAIN CLARKE.

—o—

Senator Berry made a strong speech, in which he reviewed the history of the struggle of the Confederates of Texas, Arkansas and Missouri. His eloquence caused bursts of applause from the big assemblage, and started the tears to streaming down the cheeks of the veterans, who were touched by the stories of the valor of the Confederates who fought "across the river."

Senator Berry spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen—General Gordon, our beloved Commander-in-Chief, has conferred upon me the distinguished honor of addressing you to-day upon Trans-Mississippi incidents and heroes. I can hardly imagine a greater honor than to speak for a people whose courage and devotion to duty in the time of great trial made them worthy of the highest commendation that man can pay to his fellow-man; to speak for a cause that has never ceased to be nearer and dearer to their hearts than all other causes; and yet I doubt if I would have had the courage to assume such a responsibility as is involved in the undertaking if I had not remembered that those to whom I was to speak, in the days gone by, never hesitated because the task was difficult, nor sought to evade a duty because others could better perform it.

In the capital of the nation and in all of the great cities of the North monuments and statues have been erected to perpetuate the achievements of the great army of the Union and to pay tribute to those who led the soldiers of the Government in the Civil war; but no monument of granite, however lofty or imposing, no statue of bronze or marble however perfect in its proportions, can pay such tribute to any army or any people as the presence of this vast audience pays to a cause that failed, and a Government that perished thirty-five years ago. You have left your homes and business pursuits in every State in the South, many of you are gray haired and battle scarred, infirm in health and rapidly nearing the end of life, and yet you have come here without hope of reward to show by your

presence that neither lapse of years nor changing time nor changing conditions has changed the deep-seated convictions in your hearts that the cause for which you battled was a pure and holy cause.

RECORD FOR BRAVERY.

In what I shall say to-day of the Army of the Trans-Mississippi it is not my purpose or my desire to institute a comparison in any way between the Confederate soldiers who fought west and those who fought east of the Mississippi river. There is not a single Confederate soldier to-day, living west of the great and historic river, who would utter one word that could be construed as an effort to detract from the unfading and undying glory won by the Army of Northern Virginia and the Army of Tennessee. Thousands of the sons of Missouri, Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas followed the flags of Lee and Johnston and their cause was our cause, their glory is our glory, and it is not possible that you should feel more proud than we of that wonderful record made by you, which astounded the world and placed the name of the Confederate soldier high and far above that of the soldier of any other nation or any other people. All that we ask is that you who fought in the East should fully realize that your brothers in the Transmississippi were Confederate soldiers also, equal in courage and self-sacrifice, equal in devotion to duty and love of country, and that the men who charged with Pickett on Cemetery Hill were not more gallant and daring than the men who fought with Price and McCulloch at Oak Hills ; that the men who fell with Cleburne and Granberry on the bloody field of Franklin were not more patriotic or more heroic than the men who died with McCulloch and McIntosh at Elkhorn. I think I can say also that the cavalry soldiers whom Forrest and Stuart led in Tennessee and Virginia were not more daring and reckless, more ready to charge into the jaws of death, than the men who rode with Shelby and Cabell on the plains of Missouri and the mountains of Arkansas. The magnificent record of the Confederate soldier in the Trans-Mississippi has never been written. It was made under difficulties that have never been fully appreciated. We were far removed from the seat of Government. Communication always slow, became difficult, and finally almost impossible. The great armies of Northern Virginia and Tennessee, and the great events daily transpiring there attracted the attention of the world, and to a large extent obscured the deeds of those west of the river. The splendid victory won by Price and McCulloch at Oak Hills was scarcely noticed in the rejoicing that followed the magnificent triumph at Manassas. The deadly conflict at Pea Ridge was soon forgotten in the absorbing interest that centered around Shiloh, and the fierce fighting at Helena was unheard amidst the roar of Lee's guns at Gettysburg, and forgotten in the gloom that followed the fall of Vicksburg.

FIRST GREAT FIGHT.

The first great fight in the Trans-Mississippi was on Wilson's creek in Missouri, called by the Confederate Oak Hills. On the morning of August 10, 1861, the soldiers of Missouri, Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas were surrounded and surprised by the Union Army under Lyon and Siegel. The Confederates were untrained, many of them armed with squirrel rifles and shotguns, and some without arms. There was but little organization and uncertainty existed as to superiority of rank between the two Generals. The first intimation of the presence of the enemy was the roar of Siegel's guns. Surprised and surrounded, the Confederates fought as only Southern soldiers could fight, and when, a few hours later the end came, Lyon lay dead upon the field and Siegel fled to St. Louis. I think it just and fair to say that Gen. Lyon was a brave and gallant soldier. His horse slain and he wounded, he still urged his men to the charge, but nothing could withstand the fire of the Confederates, and he died a soldier's death upon a field of battle, his valor could not win. This victory brought more joy in the Trans-Mississippi than all others, and no year passes by when the 10th of August is not celebrated.

Gen. Price marched from there to northern Missouri, and in September captured Lexington with 3,000 prisoners. In February, 1862, he joined McCulloch in Northern Arkansas. Van Dorn was placed in command of the combined armies, and on February 7 we fought the battle of Elkhorn, on Pea Ridge, in Benton county, Ark. The right wing of Van Dorn's Army attacked Siegel with great spirit and courage, drove him from point to point, captured one of his batteries and many prisoners, and when victory was almost within our grasp McCulloch fell. It was my fortune to see Gen. McCulloch a few minutes before his death. He had ridden up in front of the regiment to which I belonged, the Sixteenth Arkansas. I heard him give the order to Col. Hill to send forward a company of skirmishers and when they became engaged to charge with his regiment. He rode off with the skirmishers and soon afterward the firing began, and as we ran forward Gen. McCulloch's horse dashed riderless through the lines, and soon we passed over the dead body of the General. Twenty minutes later Gen. McIntosh charged through an open field at the head of his regiment, the Second Arkansas, and fell dead thirty yards in front of his column. The death of these brave, heroic and gallant officers lost us the battle. The Missourians, under Gen. Price, had maintained for hours a desperate struggle with the forces under Gen Curtis, and finally, as the last rays of the setting sun lit up the hilltops beyond, Gen. Price drove him from his position at Elkhorn Tavern, and it was here that Gen. Slack, of Missouri, received his death wound. The night came, and when the morning dawned the combined armies of Siegel and Curtis were in a position from which it was impossible to drive them. Our defeat was made more bitter by the knowledge that one hour more of life for Gen. McCulloch would have made victory certain.

CAPT. CLAKE'S DEATH.

I have been asked to speak of heroes, but how utterly impossible it is to name them all. And if I speak of one it does not mean that others were not equally deserving. I will, however, allude to a brave officer of Missouri, Captain Churchill Clarke, a member of a prominent family in Missouri and nephew of General Churchill, of Arkansas. He was a cadet at West Point, and only twenty years of age when the war began. He resigned and was made a Captain of artillery in the Confederafe Army. On the morning of the second day at Elkhorn an order came to send a battery to a point where death was almost certain. There was some doubt as to which battery was called for. Assuming that his was the battery to go, and without waiting for more certain orders, he dashed to the front and the roar of his guns had but begun to be heard when he and more than half of his company lay dead upon the field. On the 10th of last October there was unveiled at Van Buren, Ark., a beautiful statue erected by the Daughters of the Confederacy of that city to the Confederates who died at Oak Hills and Elkhorn and Prairie Grove, and beneath one corner of that monument rest the remains of Captain Clarke. No truer or braver soldier ever fell upon the field of battle.

Soon after the battle of Elkhorn General Vandorn crossed the Mississippi river and joined General Beauregard at Corinth, and the Trans-Mississippi was left without an organized army. The task of creating a new army was intrusted to General Hindman. He threw into the discharge of this duty that wonderful energy and ability for which he was so much noted, and soon brought order out of confusion. Having organized an army he attacked Blount and Heron at Prairie Grove in December, 1862; and here, for the number engaged, was fought one of the bloodiest battles of the war. I have often been over the field, and for years after the war the beautiful grove on the hillside bore evidences of the fearful struggle where so many soldiers died, heroes all. I can not speak of all of the incidents; I can not name all the heroes; nor have I the time to recite the history of all the battles. Hundreds fell at Prairie Grove, whose names are unknown to fame. They sleep to-day in the cemeteries at Fayetteville and Van Buren, and, while their names are known to but few besides their comrades, no braver hearts ever beat in the breasts of men.

The Confederates fell back to Little Rock, and during the following year the fights at Helena, Pine Bluff and Fayetteville and many others of lesser note were fought.

Magruder had already won a most brilliant victory in the capture of Galveston and the gunboat Harriet Lane. It was here that Captain Lee, of the Confederate Army, who participated in the assault, on the boat, found his mortally wounded and dying son, a Lieutenant in the United States Navy.

During the summers of 1863 and 1864 Northern Arkanses and Western Missouri were almost a continuous battle-ground. Regiments, squadrons and companies met almost daily, and often quarter was neither asked nor given.

"BOY HERO OF ARKANSAS."

Little Rock was abandoned in the fall of 1863, and the army moved South. I have been asked to speak of heroes of the Trans-Mississippi. I think I will here mention one whose claim to that distinction no one can dispute, one whose memory should be held sacred by every soldier of the South. On the 8th day of January, 1864, David O. Dodd was hanged at Little Rock as a spy. He was a boy but seventeen years of age. He had been raised on a farm, was unusually bright, and the soul of honor. He attempted to escape through the lines to join the Confederates in the South. He was captured, charged with having in his possession valuable information as to the situation of the Federal troops at Little Rock, tried by court-martial, and condemned to hang. His life and liberty were offered to him if he would disclose the names of those who had furnished him with the information, but he said: "No, I cannot do that. It would be an act of dishonor." He died upon the scaffold. Think of it, you old soldiers, how much easier it was for us to face death upon the battlefield than for this boy to meet that ignominious death. How bright and beautiful life looked to him on that January morning, how dear to him the mother he was not to see again, and how hard it was to lose it all, when a word would have saved it. But the soul of the boy arose above it all, and he wrote his mother a last letter, in which he said that he did not fear to die for his country and for his people. When the monument of the Confederate soldiers which we are soon to erect at the capital of our State, is builded, I hope in the very highest niche of fame the name of David O. Dodd will be carved, "The Boy Hero of Arkansas,

CLOSING YEARS WERE BRIGHT.

The closing years of the war in the Trans-Mississippi were brightened by success that for a time brought renowned hope. As the gloom deepened around the Southern cause the courage and determination of our soldiers seemed to rise higher. The Army of the Trans-Mississippi under the leadership of Gen. E. Kirby Smith, the hero of Richmond, Ky., won victory after victory. Dick Taylor, at Mansfield and Pleasant Hill, hurled back the great hosts under Banks and drove him back in confussion to the Mississippi river. The brilliant success of our cavalry at Poison Spring and Mark's Mill showed that the troops under Marmaduke and Fagan and Shelby and Cabell were worthy to ride in the ranks of Forrest, and the bloody field of Jenkins' Ferry added new luster and renown

to the infantry of the Trans-Mississippi department. In September, 1864, Gen. Price, with the cavalry of the Trans-Mississippi, moved into Missouri, passed as far North as Missouri river. The desperate fighting at Pilot Knob, Independence and on the Blue are matters of history. This raid alone, would furnish incidents and heroes sufficint in number to consume more time than I can give; but the time came when the news was born across the water that Richmond had fallen. Our great Captain was a prisoner, Johnston had surrendered and all was lost, and we then furled our flag forever. The news soon came also that our great leader, our chief, the President of the Confederacy, was a prisoner in Fort Monroe. This was the hour of our greatest sorrow and deepest gloom. The people of the South have much in the past of which they are justly proud, but their crowning glory is the loyalty and devotion, shown to their leaders in the hour of defeat. In every other country where unsuccessful war has been waged against established Government, the private soldier has sought to excuse himself by denouncing those who led him, but when our chief was loaded with chains and threatened with death, the people of the South said that if Jefferson Davis was guilty of treason they also were guilty, and whatever punishment was meted out to him they were ready to share, and when long years after he was borne to his tomb it was with the sympathy and tears of the people of the South. He had met the vast responsibilities of four years of war with an earnestness and devotion to duty that had never been surpassed. He had borne misfortune and suffering with a dignity, a courage and a patience that commanded the respect and the admiration of his enemies, and endeared him for all time to the people of the South.

CRUEL AND BLOODY WAR.

Soldiers of Missouri, Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas, I realize how imperfectly I have performed the task assigned to me and how little of justice I have done to our beloved States across the river, but it is not in the power of man to do full justice to the courage, the suffering, self-sacrifice and patriotism of the brave men and braver women of the Trans-Mississippi. No tongue can tell and no pen can write the horrors of the four years of war along the Southern border of Missouri and the Northern border of Arkansas. There father was arrayed against son, brother against brother, neighbor against neighbor. There old men and little boys were murdered in cold blood and women and children fled in the light of their burning homes. Day by day and week by week the heroic fought against privation, want and starvation, but their devotion to the cause rose above it all, and their faith never failed and their courage never faltered, and the word went from them to father, husband, brother and son, "fight on, never surrender." What tears of sorrow and anguish were mingled with their daily prayers none but them and their God will ever know. They were our hope, our inspiration, our guardian angels, and it is

to them we look in coming years to keep green the memory of our fallen comrades. The gloom, the sorrow and the bitterness engendered by four years of war have passed away. We have kept the pledge made for us at Appomattox by General Lee. We have preserved untarnished and unstained the honor and fair fame of the Southern soldier. We have but one country and one flag, and we all agree that he deserves most of his fellow-man who contributes most to the honor and glory of our common country. We owe it to ourselves, to the history of the past and to the generations which will come after us to be true to the principles of constitutional liberty, true to the principles of justice and freedom. We fought for the Constitution as our fathers taught it to us. It is not true that we fought alone to extend or perpetuate slavery. We fought for home rule and local government. We fought for the Declaration of Independence which says that men have a right to govern themselves, and speaking for myself alone, I will say here as I have said elsewhere, that I will never lend my aid to force upon others' principles and policies against which Lee fought, and to prevent which Jackson died. We will do our duty as American citizens in the future as in the past. We will hold truth, honor and justice far above all money considerations. We will preserve our love and devotion to our fair Southern land, and while we remain upon earth we will hold it as our chief pride and greatest glory that we were Confederate soldiers.

NOTE—The magnificent and patriotic speech made by Senator Berry was applauded so frequently throughout its delivery that mention of it in the body of the speech would mar its beauty, and therefore is omitted. The orator was greeted with an ovation when introduced by General Gordon, and was enthusiastically cheered throughout his entire speech.] ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Colonel Collier, of Nashville, Tenn., made a short speech after Senator Berry had concluded which was enthusiastically cheered.

GREETING FROM SONS.

The Commander of the Sons of Veterans of Virginia, Commander James Mann, accompanied by a delegation from the Sons composed of Brant Kirk of Waco, Tex.. and R. P. Thomas, of Bowling Green, Ky., said :

"We are sent on behalf of your sons to bear a most affectionate greeting. No higher honor could be extended to us than to be permitted to greet our sires. It is said that our organization is for the purpose of soothing the declining years of the veterans of the Confederacy, and this is literally true. We shall revere their memories and instill in the minds of our children and children's children the love, honor and glory of the men of the great Lost Cause."

COMMITTEES ANNOUNCED.

The Committees on Credentials and Resolutions were announced as follows :

RESOLUTIONS.

Florida—Gen. W. H. Jewell.
Georgia—W. J. Waddell.
Oklahoma—J. P. Allen.
Tennessee—W. P. Tolley.
Arkansas—James Coffin.
District of Columbia—Charles C. Ivey.
Alabama—Gen. John A. W. Sanford.
South Carolina—Gen. Thomas W. Carwile.
Kentucky—W. B. Haldeman.
Mississippi—Gen. Robert Lowry.
Texas—Gen. A. P. Watts.
Missouri—J. B. Gantt.
Maryland—Spencer Jones.
North Carolina—Gen. W. L. DeRossett.
Louisiana—Col. David Zable.

CREDENTIALS.

Georgia—C. M. Wheatley.
Oklahoma—J. O. Dobbs.
Florida—J. A. Enslow.
Tennessee—Tomlinson Fort.
Arkansas—Gen. J. J. Horner.
Alabama—William Richardson.
North Carolina—H. A. London.
South Carolina—Z. C. Davis.
Mississippi—Jonn McGinnis.
Texas—J. F. Fontaine.
Missouri—H. W. Salmon.
Maryland—J. N. Garnett.
District of Columbia—James Compton.
Louisiana—B. T. Walsh.
Kentucky—J. C. Rogers.

BASIS OF REPRESENTATION.

The Committee on Credentials reported that the various States were entitled to the following delegates and votes : Maryland, 24 ; North Carolina, 116 ; South Carolina, 156 ; Kentucky, 142 ; West Virginia, 121; Georgia, 222; Alabama, 150; Tennessee, 140; Mississippi, 114; Louisiana, 134; Florida, 42; Missouri, 60; Virginia, 111; Texas, 245; Arkansas, 78; Indian Territory, 18; Oklahoma, 6. Total, 1,772.

The morning session adjourned at 12:20 o'clock until 3 p. m.

Afternoon session called to order at 3:30 p. m.

While waiting for the Veterans to assemble the band played "Old Folks at Home."

MONUMENT TO JEFFERSON DAVIS.

General Gordon calls Convention to order and introduces Mr. Taylor Ellyson, of Richmond, Va., who read a communication from the Daughters of the Confederacy concerning the efforts being made to mark the grave of Jefferson Davis with a handsome monument. The daughters now have a fund of $25,000, four-fifths of which were subscribed by the Confederate Veterans. They hope to complete the Monument in 1901. It will be erected in Richmond, the old Capitol of the Confederacy. The Daughters request that all Camps, and as many Veterans as can contribute to the fund in order that the Monument may be built as quickly as possible. Mrs. N. V. Randolph addressed the Veterans in a forcible and eloquent speech, and was frequently applauded.

Chaplain Jones paid a beautiful tribute to Jefferson Davis, saying that he was an uncrowned King. He said that he never used the name of Nelson A. Miles, Commander in-Chief of the United States Army without execration because he was the man who placed the manacles on Jefferson Davis.

General Gordon then arose and said: "I did not hear many of the remarks of Chaplain Jones, but I did hear his appeal to these Veterans for dollars, or hundreds of dollars to build that Monument to our great Chieftain. Like many of you, my brothers, I have been through the fires, and have suffered from adversities of every kind, but I am not poor enough, and I trust I never will be, to let the strings of my almost empty purse open and give my mite to the building of a Monument to Jefferson Davis, and I now subscribe $100 to that fund. Veterans in every part of the great hall then sprang to their feet and subscribed money to the monument fund.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

Those who subscribed to the fund, are:

Gen. John B. Gordon	$100
Gen. S. D. Lee	100
Gen. J. H. Reagan	100
G. W. Gordon	100
J. J. Horner	100
Camp Holly Springs, Mississippi	100
J. B. Truelock, Pine Bluff	100
S. A. Cunningham, Nashville	100
W. W. Carris, Memphis	100
V. Y. Cook, Arkansas	100
A. C. Tompkins, Owensboro	100
Camp Forbes, Clarksville	130
Camp M. M. Parsons, Jefferson City, Mo	100
Camp No. 1, of the Army of North Virginia, New Orleans	250

Camp Jeff Lee, Oklahoma	50
W. B. Horner, Chattanoonga	100
Camp Walter P. Lane, Orange, Tex	50
Camp Graves, Danville, Va	250
Camp Peter Turney, Winchester, Tenn	50
Camp Joe. E. Johnston, Alamo, Tex	50
Camp Newport, Arkansas	25
Camp Wheeling, West Virginia	25
Camp Stockdale, Magnolia, Miss	100
Camp Stonewall, Jackson, McKenzie, Tenn	25
Camp Hardee, Birmingham, Ala	50
Camp Kit Mott, Holly Springs, Miss	100
Harvey W. Salmon, Clinton, Mo	50
Camp Chickamauga	50
Camp Dick Wells, Waynesville, N. C	25
Camp Gordon, Pittsburg, Miss	25
Camp Wm. E. Moore, Sons of Veterans, Arkansas	25
Camp Jackson, Mississippi	275
Lost Cause (paper), Louisville	150
Camp George B. Eastin, Louisville	250
Camp Stonewall Jackson, Daughters of Confederacy, Indian Territory	10
Camp W. R. Barksdale, Grenada, Miss	75
W. E. Simons, Georgia	50
Camp Indian, Son-Noo-Kee, N. C	10

Individual subscriptions swelled the sum to nearly $6,000. Subscriptions will be received to-day, and, as Gen. Gordon expressed it, "until the monument rears its head to heaven."

A resolution was adopted, providing that all money heretofore collected by Camps for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of Jefferson Davis be turned over to the proper committee.

Chaplain Jones then arose and thanked the comrades present for their very liberal response to the appeal.

"FIRST BOY OF THE CONFEDERACY."

Eddie W. Wadsworth, of Wadsworth, Ala., a lad of twelve years, donated five dollars in currency. He was cheered, and later led to stage, where Gen. Gordon, holding him in his arms, crowned him the "first boy of the Confederacy." The lad was given an ovation."

General Waul then moved that tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock a vote will be taken where we will hold the next annual Reunion.

General Gordon: It is moved and seconded that this Convention proceed at 11 o'clock tomorrow to select the next place of meeting.

Are you ready for the motion, all in favor, say I; to the contrary, No. The I's have it.

General Gordon then reads a telegram from the New York Confederates, as follows:

TELEGRAM FROM NEW YORK CONFEDERATES.

The following congratulatory telegram was received by Gen Moorman from the New York Confederates:

New York, May 31, 1900.—Adjutant General, George Moorman: The Confederate Veteran Camp of New York sends its fraternal greetings; not forgetting the days that were, with you; it marks the days for the peace that are.

EDWARD OWEN, Commander.

Gen. John P. Hornor, of Helena, Ark., then moved that the Convention now proceed to the election of officers for the ensuing year. All the old officers were re-elected by acclamation.

The applause was prolonged as the announcement was made that for the tenth time General John B. Gordon, of Atlanta, was chosen Commander-in-Chief.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

GENERAL JOHN B. GORDON, of Atlanta, Ga., Commander-in Chief.

GENERAL STEPHEN D. LEE, of Columbus, Miss., Commander of the Army of Tennessee Department.

GENERAL W. L. CABELL, of Dallas, Tex., Commander of the Trans-Mississippi Department.

GENERAL WADE HAMPTON, of Columbia, S. C. Commander of the Army of North Virginia Department.

General Gordon said: My comrades, I have already made all the speeches I can make. You have placed on my heart for ten years the very image of every Confederate in the great Southern land, and I shall bear that impress to my grave as the very proudest record that the hand of God has ever written upon heart.

General Lee said: I am proud, my comrades, of thegreat honor bestowed upon me, it is one of the greatest honors that could be bestowed. I have the proud record of being a Confederate soldier, and one of your comrades, and when you honor me it touches my heart and causes me to be under obligations to you so long as I shall live. With all my heart I thank you.

General Cabell said: My comrades, I would not exchange places to-day with President McKinley. There is no man or soldier equal to the Confederate soldier, and to be so honored by you fills my heart with great joy, and I thank you. He said that he felt that the Confederates were honest in purpose and principle, and he only regretted that they had not succeeded.

He said that if war broke out between the United States and a foreign power the South would be in line of battle while the Northern people were making their wills.

He wanted he said to see a monument to Jefferson Davis, the greatest man who ever lived. His memory would live as long as time lasts in the hearts of the Southern people.

General Gordon—My comrades, I call now upon General C. Irvine Walker, of South Carolina, to respond in behalf of General Wade Hampton, who has been rendered unable by sickness to be present upon this occasion.

General Walker—Mr. Commander and Comrades, I hesitate to respond or answer for so grand a man as General Wade Hampton. I feel that there is not a man in South Carolina who can do justice to so great a soldier, but when the South Carolina Division is called upon she will always come to the front. In the name of this great old hero I thank you for this high honor that has been bestowed upon him. He has had many honors conferred by his State, but I am sure there is no honor that he treasures more deeply or esteems more highly than this one.

The Convention then adjourned until 10 A. M. the next day.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

FRIDAY, JUNE 1ST, 1900, 10 A. M.

Convention was called to order by General Gordon.

Let us begin our services this morning by giving praise to the God who has preserved us. Please stand and unite in giving praise to God:

Praise God from whom all blessings flow,
Praise Him all creatures here below;
Praise Him above ye Heavenly Host,
Praise Father, Son and Holy Ghost.

PRAYER BY REV. DR. PEYTON H. HOGUE,

PASTOR OF THE WARREN MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Almighty God, maker and redeemer of all mankind who has made of one blood all nations that are upon the face of the earth, and who has numbered the very hairs of our heads. We thank Thee that Thou art present with us; that Thou of Thy tender mercy has permitted us to live for yet another year and gather together in this glorious City at our annual Reunion, and we pray that Thou will not turn Thy

face from us, but will be near us in our deliberations, and that all our acts will be for Thy advancement and glory.

Bless our beloved Commander and grant that he may be spared to us for many years to come. Bless our old Comrades who are not with us to-day, be with them in their homes and give them that "Peace which passeth all understanding" and which cometh from above; bless Confederates everywhere; bless our noble women of the Confederacy; be with them in their work, that noble work which they are doing to perpetuate the glorious history of the Confederate Soldier. Bless the dear Sons of Veterans, be with us all, and finally when this life's work is done grant that we may meet in that Heavenly Home where Lee, Jackson and all the Heroes who have gone before are waiting to welcome us there. Save us, for Christ's sake. Amen!

GENERAL GORDON—The Chair has great pleasure in presenting Mrs. W. J. Behan, the President, and her associates, and in announcing that the Confederated Southern Memorial Association, presided over by these patriotic women, desire to unite their efforts with the efforts of the Daughters of the Confederacy in the great object of the building of a monument to our Chieftain.

Of course, the cause which they are here to promote is one dear to your hearts, but the instrumentality through which that is proposed to be done—through the hands and hearts and efforts of our glorious women is as dear to you, and dearer than life itself. I want to ask your approval, I need not ask it, but these dear women want to know if these Confederates are ready to hold up their hands and strengthen them, co-operate with them, help them in that great object. And I now ask that you, by a rising vote, declare your approval of the Confederated Southern Memorial Association and the Daughters of the Confederacy, in their efforts to erect this monument, one worthy of our great Chieftain, that immortal Mississippian, Jefferson Davis.

The Veterans signified their approbation of the movement by standing in their seats and cheering vociferously.

Judge Chas. Coffin, of the Arkansas Division, read the address of the Confederated Southern Memorial Association, which was as follows:

General John B. Gordon, Commander in Chief United Confederate Veterans:

DEAR SIR—Throughout the South, are scattered Memorial Associations, who have not relinquished their original organization, and whose work is solely memorial and monumental. These associations (some of which were formed as far back as 1861), by the most assiduous efforts, have removed our sacred dead from wayside and

battlefield, placed them in cemeteries of our own, and builded monuments that will bear lasting testimony to the courage, endurance and patriotism of the Confederate soldier. We bring to you more tangible demonstration of work done than any other organized body of Southern people—men or women. We propose to organize or combine these Memorial Associations (embracing as nearly as possible everyone in the South) into what we will call a "Confederation of Memorial Associations." We are not willing to lose our identity as Memorial Associations, nor to merge ourselves into the younger organization, The Daughter of the Confederacy. We hope, by this federation, to commemorate our efforts, and stamp our work upon the hearts of those who come after us, and thereby insure its continuance. We would esteem it a privilege and pleasure to have our delegates meet at the same time and place that the United Confederate Veterans hold their annual reunions, if agreeable to them. Of course, we do not ask a voice in your councils, but we would like to meet with you. Many of us are Veterans, Veterans as much as the gray, battle-scarred old soldiers, tho' we bided at home. While they stood amid the smoke of battle, we stood amid the smoke of burning homes; when they fought, we wept, and prayed; when they were hungry, we had only a crust at home; when their clothes were wearing threadbare on the long and weary march, we were busy with wheel and loom and needle; when they were in peril on picket, we kept tearful, prayerful vigils. Are we not Veterans, as well as they?

Hoping this plan may meet with your approval, and that of the body over which you preside, I am,

Very respectfully yours,

MRS. LIZZIE POLLARD,

President Southern Memorial Association, Fayetteville, Arkansas.

The following Memorial Associations have authorized us to append their names to this Memorial:

Hollywood Memorial Association, Richmond, Va.

MRS. JOSEPH BRYAN, *President.*

Junior Hollywood Memorial Association, Richmond, Va.

MRS. N. V. RANDOLPH, *President.*

Oakwood Memorial Association, Richmond, Va.

MRS. STEPHEN BEVERIDGE, *President.*

The Confederate Memorial Literary Society, Richmond, Va.

MRS. JOSEPH BRYAN, *President.*

MRS. LIZZIE CARY DANIEL,

Corresponding Secretary.

The Ladies Memorial Association. Petersburg, Va.

MRS. H. VAN. L. BIRD, *President.*
MRS. SHELTON CHEEVES, *Secretary.*

The Ladies Memorial and Literary Association of Missouri.

MRS. LEROY VALLIANT, *President.*
MRS. JENNIE EDWARDS, *Secretary.*

The Warren Memorial Association, Front Royal, Va.

MRS. DAVIS, *President.*
MRS. W. C. WEAVER,
Corresponding Secretary.

The Ladies Confederate Memorial Association, Memphis, Tenn.

MRS. LETITIA A. FRAZER, *President.*
PHOEBE FRAZER, *Secretary.*

The Ladies Confederate Memorial Association, Fort Mill, S. C.

MRS. J. B. MACK, *President.*
MISS ELIZABETH WHITE, *Secretary.*

Ladies Memorial Association, Knoxville, Tenn.

MRS. WILLIAM CASWELL, *President.*
MRS. M. E. LOYD, *Secretary.*

The Ladies Memorial Association, Gainesville, Ala.

MRS. D. H. WILLIAMS, *President.*
M. B. JACKSON, *Secretary.*

The Ladies Confederate Memorial Association, New Orleans, La.

MRS. W. J. BEHAN, *President.*
MRS. JOSEPH JONES,
Corresponding Secretary.

The Southern Memorial Association, Fayetteville, Ark.

MRS. LIZZIE POLLARD, *President.*
MISS JULIA A. GARSIDE,
Recording Secretary.
MISS SUE. H. WALKER,
Corresponding Secretary.

After reading the address, he said: Mr. Commander and Comrades, when these Monuments are completed the record of history will show that their foundations were laid by the devoted women of the South. Their superb structure will have been erected by their efforts, which shall ever be their immortal heritage. All they ask for this Association is that you grant them the recognition of being the medium in commemorating the work which these devoted dead have done, and that you, as survivors, recognize their right and their capacity to work. [Great applause].

General S. D. Lee, addressing the delegates in behalf of the adoption of the historical report, said:

Mr. Commander and my comrades, we have all seen that it is almost impossible to transact any business carefully on the first and second days of our meeting—there is so much noise that parties cannot hear reports, and really all that can be done is to have same published in all the papers so that every man in the South would read and reflect. It is to be regretted that there are not more voices in the convention like our beloved Commander, Jno. B. Gordon.

But I have this to say, that this report, like all others, has been most carefully prepared by your earnest and patriotic Committee. It may be that it may not sound right to you, but we have felt it our duty to put it in the shape which we have done. There never was a period since we have laid down our arms that such an alteration of sentiment had taken place throughout the North, South, East and West, prejudice has been dissolved, and now are all reunions. Much of this can be attributed to the Spanish-American war, which reunites the Blue and the Gray in one common brotherhood.

In the report are some sentences which may at first meet with your approval, but the attitude of the North toward the South has so changed that advantage of this has been taken to obtain concessions to which the South was entitled. The report was not written by me, but by my Comrade, Mr. McGarrick, of Nashville, but I most heartily indorse every syllable and every sentiment it contains, and I trust that the report of the Committee will be unanimously adopted.

Chaplain Jones says: I move you, sir, that the report on History presented on yesterday be adopted as read. While it contains some sentences I would not have written, still,as a whole, it meets with my unqualified approval.

Dr. Aiken, of Mississippi, said: Comrades, I wish if possible, to reach every ear in this vast audience. I wish, if it is in my power, to impress upon every veteran the necessity of adopting this report. I wish to impress upon every veteran and every Southern man, woman and child the importance of reading this report. Upon the report of this Committee hangs the future of our history. I want to call your attention to one thing which is of great importance, that of teaching our boys and girls so that they may teach it to generation after generation, that these men who laid down their lives were not Rebels, but that they were contending for Constitutional liberty which was grafted into the Declaration of Independence. I want them to eliminate from the history of the conflict of 1861-65 the side issue of slavery. I want our children to feel that when the manacles were placed upon Jefferson Davis they were placed upon them. I want them to feel that when he was released from prison we were. They can and must be taught the true history of their fathers, that they were not Rebels, but were fighting for their rights under the Constitution.

General Gordon—The question is upon the adoption of the Report. All in favor say I ; opposed no. The I's have it unanimously.

Col. John P. Hickman, Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff Tennessee Division, reads invitation from the Oklahoma Division to all Confederates to attend the Rough Riders Reunion at Oklahoma City, on July 1st to 4th, 1900, and a territorial reunion of the U. C. V.'s.

Major-General Clement A. Evans reads report of the Memorial Association showing the amount of money which has been raised toward building the Confederate Monument, reads report.

REPORT OF CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 31, 1900.

United Confederate Veterans :

The Board of Trustees of the Confederate Memorial Association take very great pleasure in submitting for your information a statement concerning the work of the Association during the past year. Our success has been far beyond our expectations and we are grateful to be able to report that on the 26th day of May, 1900, we had cash in bank $65,210.20, and in good and reliable subscriptions $59,227.15, making $124,437.35. In addition to the above amount we now have the donation of Mr. Charles Broadway Rouss of $100,000.00, making a total amount of cash and subscriptions $224,437.35.

It will be seen by the following letter of Mr. Rouss that he is thoroughly satisfied that all the conditions made by him for the payment of the sum above mentioned have been fully met and he has authorized drafts to be made on him for the full amount of his donation of $100,000.00 :

CHARLES BROADWAY ROUSS,
549-553 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK CITY, May 9th, 1900.

To the Confederate Memorial Association :

General John C Underwood, Superintendent and Secretary of the Association, having exhibited to me evidence in the form of subscriptions to the Confederate Memorial Association aggregating over $123,000.00, and having produced certificates of deposit in bank and with corporations, and displayed exchange otherwise held by him for deposit, embracing funds collected from such sources, together with a cash guarantee on account of unpaid subscriptions, all amounting to ninety-nine thousand five hundred and eighty-seven dollars and sixteen cents ($99,587.16) without including various small collections deposited locally of nearly $5000, or even depending upon the large residue of uncollected subscriptions not guaranteed and desiring from me a statement agreeing to pay $10,000 in two equal installments, in addition to the $20,000, for which authority was given to make sight draft on May 3d, 1899, and the $40,000 for which authority was given to make two sight drafts of $20,000 each on

March 20th, 1900; all in compliance with my promised contribution of 100,000 to the said C. M. A. as my duplicate of the money now in hand and secured.

Therefore, relying on the strict impartiality and business methods of the Secretary and reposing entire confidence in the said Association, I do hereby authorize the Confederate Memorial Association, through authorized representative or representatives, to draw two additional drafts on me at sight for twenty thousand ($20,000) dollars each, thereby making the full $100,000 authorized to be drawn at intervals whenever the said Association shall think proper to do so; and it may even divide the money specified for drafts, and draw them in ten thousand-dollar amounts, if the Association should so prefer, always making the aggregate $100,000 by summation of all drafts to be drawn.

And I further wish the greetest success to the Memorial undertaking in hand.

[SIGNED] C. B. ROUSS.
F. W. ROUSS, *Attorney.*

Attest :
AUGUSTINE SMITH,
JOHN C UNDERWOOD,
JAMES T. WHITE.

1770798

We cannot too cordially express our grateful appreciation for this generous action on the part of Mr. Rouss. His intelligent and liberal interest in the work of the Confederate Memorial Association has enabled us to announce that we have no longer any doubt as to the complete success of the work committed to our hands. The name of Charles Broadway Rouss will always be held in grateful remembrance by the people of the South.

It will doubtless be a matter of interest to the Convention to know that we have elected as Treasurer of our Association Judge Geo. L. Christian, of Richmond, Va. He will give bond in the penalty of $50,000 for the faithful performance of his duty. We will say for those who may not happen to know Judge Christian that no comrade in all the commonwealth of Virginia enjoys in larger measure the confidence and esteem of his people.

We have had a request from the subscribers to our fund at Vicksburg, Miss., made through D. A. Campbell, Esq., for the return of $400, and a similar request from Hope, Ark., for the return of $50, together with a petition from the Association of the Army of Tennessee, Louisiana Division, for the return of a certificate of deposit of $475.25, with which requests we have the pleasure to comply and we have ordered the Treasurer to return the remittances and drafts asked for.

We cannot close this report without an expression of our hearty appreciation of the invaluable services of Gen. J. C. Underwood, our Superintendent and Secretary, to whose untiring energy and devotion to this cause we owe the success that has crowned our work during

the year just closed. General Underwood through all the discouragements and difficulties incident to so great an undertaking has been unfaltering in his confidence of ultimate success and he has demonstrated what singleness of purpose and consecrated aim can finally accomplish. We feel that he deserves the hearty commendation and unstinted appreciation of all who have taken any interest in the erection of the Confederate Memorial Institute, for the construction of which this Association was organized.

The following letter from Mr. Augustine J. Smith, Secretary to Mr Chas. Broadway Rouss, will show how heartily he, as well as Mr. Rouss, appreciates the work done by Gen. Underwood:

NEW YORK CITY, May 9, 1900.

General John C Underwood, Manager Confederate Memorial Association
The Lotus Club, New York City :

DEAR GENERAL—I wish to congratulate you upon your splendid, achievement in finally raising the two hundred thousand dollars for the Memorial fund, which culminated today in the payment by Mr. Rouss of the balance due on his subscription of one hundred thousand dollars.

You have had a hard fight and under difficulties which would have meant failure with the vast majority of men. But you have won, and you will doubtless receive, what you eminently deserve, the praise of all honorable and fair-minded men, among whom, it is due to you to say, will be found the sincere commendation of both Mr. Rouss and myself.

Very truly yours,
AUGUSTINE J. SMITH,
Secretary to Mr. C. B. Rouss.

Respectfully submitted.

CLEMENT A. EVANS, President.
W. R GARRETT, Vice President.
ROBT. WHITE,
J. TAYLOR ELLYSON,
J. B. BRIGGS,
B. H. TEAGUE,
D. M. HAILEY,
JOHN O. CASLER,
T. S. KENAN, (by R. White, proxy)
J. M. HICKEY, (by C. Evans, proxy)

After reading the report, General Gordon asked that the Veterans rise, to show their appreciation of this great gift from their blind comrade; the entire audience rose and cheered again and again.

General Evans:—I can but thank you, my comrades, as the President of this Association, for this demonstration of your great respect

and admiration and gratitude to this Comrade, Chas. Broadway Rouss, a private in our ranks, but as brave a soldier as ever shouldered a musket.

CHEERS FOR JEFFERSON DAVIS' DAUGHTER.

In the midst of the reading of the letters of Charles Broadway Rouss by Gen. C. A. Evans, Col. Bennett H. Young, escorting the daughter of Jefferson Davis, Mrs. J. A. Hayes; his grand daughter, Miss Hayes; the wife of Gen. Pickett and Mrs. Kirby Smith, entered the auditorium. As they advanced to the stage, Gen. Gordon recognized them and, rapping with his gavel, observed:

"I know the Veterans of the Confederacy desire to greet the daughter of Jefferson Davis."

The Veterans arose, and their shouts of greeting to the daughter of their great leader swept through the vast auditorium like a storm. Hats were lifted in salute, then circled again and again, as the triumphal procession proceeded to the platform, all smiling and bowing. Women waived handkerchiefs, and in the excitement hundreds of sturdy men and fair women in the gallery and on the main floor stood upon chairs cheering.

Mounting on the platform, Mrs. Hayes, and the others of the party were greeted by Gen. Gordon. Mrs. Hayes was kissed by the General, and then escorted by him to the front of the stage.

"This is the daughter of Jefferson Davis, the idol of the Confederacy, that eminent and immortal chieftain," said the General.

The auditorium was still ringing with cheers, handkerchiefs were being waved, and hats were tossing in the air. Mrs. Hays, smiling through tear-dimmed eyes, gracefully bowed repeatedly, nearly overcome by the ovation. The "rebel yell" rang back and forth through the big building.

As Mrs. Hayes turned to retire, she caught the eyes of Gen. J. H. Reagan, the only surviving member of her father's Cabinet. As they clasped hands the gallant old Texan imprinted a kiss, and suggestions came from scores of Confederates: Kiss her for me." The General and Mrs. Hayes still continued to shake hands and talk, and the delegates broke forth into another wild demonstration of enthusiasm. Mrs. Hayes was also kissed by Gen. Cabell, of Texas.

Miss Hayes' reception was none the less demonstrative. When Mrs. Pickett and Mrs. Kirby Smith, women of rare beauty, were introduced manifestations of gallantry, chivalry and love came instantly from the veterans.

After the storms of applause had subsided the Convention returned to regular business again, taking up the report of the Memorial Association, General Gordon in the chair. "All in favor of the adoption of this report say I; all opposed, no. The I's have it unanimously."

PARADE POSTPONED.

At this juncture a veteran from the audience rose and asked if there was to be a parade. The parade was called off.

Gen Gordon ordered that the parade be postponed until tomorrow on account of the rain. A few moments later a veteran from Alabama moved that the parade be given. He said the veterans were used to rain and that it would not hurt them. He said the people of Louisville and Kentucky wanted to see the remnants ef the Confederate army in line and that they should not be disappointed even if there was a downpour of rain.

Gen. G. P. Harrison of, Alabama, moved that Gen. Gordon be given full power to decide when the parade should be held.

Col. Bennett H. Young said that Louisville people and Kentucky did not want the old soldiers to sacrifice their health in order to have the parade at the time fixed. It was moved that the call of States be ordered in order to get the sense of the Association as to when the parade should be held. Gen. Gordon said he was only a plain Confederate soldier and he would not take to himself the duty of ordering the veterans to parade or not to parade. On a vote it was decided not to parade until tomorrow.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Gen'l John B. Gordon, General Commanding :

Your committee on resolutions would respectfully recommend the adoption of the resolution recommending the establishment of a Military Park at Franklin, Tennessee.

(1)

Your committee would also recommend the adoption of the accompanying resolution authorizing the Commanding General to appoint a Brigadier-General for each of the five sub-divisions of the State of Texas, to continue in office until the next general reunion of the Divisions.

(2)

Your committee also recommend the adoption of the accompanying resolution endorsing the bill pending in Congress to increase the pensions for the Mexican war veterans.

(3)

Your committee also recommend the adoption of the resolution providing that in speaking of the war between the United States and and the Confederate States it shall hereafter be designated as the war between the states.

(4)

Your committee also recommend the adoption of the accompanying resolution with reference to impartial and unprejudiced history for the school children.

(5)

Your committee also recommend the adoption of the accompanying resolution relating to the Winnie Davis school of History.

(6)

Your committee also recommend the adoption of the accompanying resolution tendering the thanks of this association to Hugh Lewis and associates for their care of confederate graves.

(7)

Your committee recommend that the constitution be and the same is hereby so amended as to remove the Division of Kentucky from the Army of Northern Virginia Department and to incorporate the same in the Army of Tennessee Department.

Your committee further recommend the adoption of the accompanying resolution with reference to the establishment of a National Park, including the battlefields of Chancellorville, etc.

(8)

Your committee also recommend the adoption of the accompanying resolution tendering the thanks of this Association to Col. Wm. H. Knauss for his kind attention to the Confederate cemetery at Camp Chase, Ohio.

(9)

Your Committee also recommend the adoption of the accompanying resolution tendering the thanks of this Association to the Chicago Confederate Veteran Camp.

(10)

Your committee also recommend the adoption of the accompanying resolution with reference to the erection of a monument to the women of the Confederacy.

(11)

Your committee also recommend the adoption of the accompanying resolution tendering the thanks of this Association to the people of Kentucky and of Louisville.

(12)

Your committee also recommend the adoption of the accompanying resolution recognizing the kindly expression, etc., of the Association of the Army of the Potomac.

(13)

THOS. W. CARWILE,
Chairman.

A. T. WATTS,
Secretary

WHEREAS, The Hon. N. N. Cox, representative in Congress from the Seventh Tennessee congressional district, has introduced a bill in Congress to appropriate $100,000.00 for the purpose of establishing a Military Park upon the battlefield at Franklin, Tennessee ; and,

WHEREAS, In our opinion, the battle ground at Franklin, Tenn. would be a suitable place to establish a National Military Park ; therefore, be it,

Resolved, That we endorse the movement and recommend the establishment of a National Military Park at Franklin, Tenn. And we encourage our congressmen to use their influence and to vote for the measure looking to the establishment of this Park.

WHEREAS, Owing to confusion in reference to the five sub-divisions of Texas, growing out of the action of the General Reunion at Charleston; and,

WHEREAS, Owing to such confusion, commanders of these five sub-divisions were not selected at the late reunion of the Division of Texas, and that their positions are now vacant; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Commanding General be authorized and empowered to appoint, upon the recommendation of the Commander of the Division of Texas, a Brigadier-General to command each of said sub-divisions of Texas, to continue in office until the next general reunion of the Divisions of Texas.

WHEREAS, There is a bill now pending before Congress for the increase of pensions in behalf of the survivors of the Mexican war, or their widows; and

WAEREAS, This bill was the result of a resolution passed at the last annual meeting of the National Association of Mexican War Veterans asking Congress to grant said increase of pensions and in accordance with their request, a bill favoring said increase is now pending before Congress; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the judgement of the United Confederate Veterans. now assembled at Louisville, that the few remaining old heroes of 55 years ago should have the increase of pensions asked for, during the remainder of their lives, by a grateful Republic And be it further

Resolved, That we endorse the bill looking to an increase of pensions for the Mexican War Veterans, and urge Congress to grant the request being prayed for, at the earliest possible date.

Resolved, That in speaking of the war between the United States and the Confederate States it shall be hereafter designated as the war between the states.

Offered by Maj-Gen. C. I. Walter, South Carolina Division, United Confederate Veterans:

WHEREAS, The Historical Committee has, year after year, in its annual reports, called attention to the great importance of having the school children of the South, taught from books which are fair, impartial and unprejudiced. Such recommendations have been approved by the people of the South, and in many instances favorably acted upon by the school authorities. Their recommendations have been fully endorsed by the Sons and Daughters of the Confederacy and such endorsements have largely assisted in turning public opinion in the desired direction.

The full measure of the good which has been urged by the Committee, has not been obtained and to secure it a systematic and busi-

ness-like agitation should be inaugurated to create a universal sentiment in its favor. An overwhelming public opinion should be created, which will make it impossible to have in any of the schools supported by the Southern people, any books which do not give full justice to the South and written also with a determination that justice shall also be equally done to the North.

Such action will require the expenditure of some money which your committee believes will be readily donated by many generous veterans, Sons, Daughters and other Southern well-wishers, who hope to see the day come when Southern school books, teaching impartial ideas, doing justice to the history of every section of our country, are in every Southern school.

That it be not proposed to select or recommend any one book, but only such as are found to be fair.

To accomplish this object the following resolutions are submitted :

1st. That the U. C. V. employ as many Veterans as the amount subscribed will allow, to canvass the entire South, hold public meetings, and take such steps as may be necessary to create a sentiment in the South, that the text books used in the schools of the South shall be only such as fairly and impartially record its history and reflect its civilization.

2nd. That the Adjutant-General lay this matter before Veterans and the public, and invite subscriptions to be sent to the chairman of the Historical Committee or such party as may be designated.

3rd. That these resolutions, with their preamble, be transmitted to the Sons of the Confederate Veterans and and to the Daughters of the Confederacy when in convention assembled, and their earnest co-operation asked.

4th That the assistance of the press and of all the good people of the South be invoked to carry out the grand work proposed.

5th. That the Commanding General, with the concurrence of the Chairman of the Historical Committee, be empowered to make any and all arrangements to carry out the plan proposed in the above resolutions.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLTTIONS PRESENTED BY GENERAL CARWILE,

Of South Carolina.

WHEREAS, A school of Southern History has been established in connection with Limestone Female College, located at Gaffney, S. C., known as the Winnie Davis School of History, the name being authorized by the only one living who has the authority to authorize it. and

WHEREAS, The object of this school is to pay particular attention to Southern History, to stimulate original research, to secure instruc-

tion by men trained in University methods, and to create a great depository for historical documents, where Southern girls may read with reverence the record of their fathers' splendid achievements, and where the South may find before the bar of impartial reason the vindication of the great political doctrine of the right of self-government for which she fought a world in arms. Wherefore, be it

Resolved, That this body of United Confederate Veterans, in convention assembled at Louisville, Ky., do put our endorsement on the enterprise and pledge it our co-operation and hearty support.

(7)

Offered by Chas. C. Ivy, of the District of Columbia:

Resolved, That the thanks of the United Confederate Veterans are due, and hereby tendered to Hugh Lewis and his associates, of Madison, Wis., for the kind and substantial interest they have displayed in caring for our dead comrades interred in the Cemetery at Madison, Wis., in this, that they brought together the remains of our dead comrades into one part of said cemetery and placed head stones at each grave, and placed a marble coping around the plot they had thus set apart.

Resolved, further, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Hugh Lewis by the Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

Hugh Lewis is a one-armed Veteran Union soldier, and now re-rides.

QUARTER MASTER GENERAL J. F. SHIPP'S REPORT.

Gen. George Moorman,

Adjt. Gen. and Chief of Staff, U. C. V.

Dear General: I very respectfully submit the following report:

The most important matter for the consideration of this department since our last meeting was to formulate and promulgate a regulation uniform for the use of our association, in compliance with the resolution adopted at the annual meeting in Charleston, S. C., on May 12th, 1899.

To formulate an appropriate uniform for an association such as ours required much reflection and investigation.

It was my purpose to present a design that would represent the different arms of the service, rank and file, line and general officers, with insignia of rank, same as used in the Confederate Army.

The object being to perpetuate a true type of our uniform as a part of the history of the Confederate States of America.

The Confederate Uniform was promulgated by General Order No. 9 in the City of Richmond, Va., June 6th, 1861, and was the pride and glory of the young Confederacy, and is now revered by all survivors, honored and respected by the American people. It was a power for discipline then and will be a power in perpetuating the memory of the Confederate soldier.

I found it impractible to use the regulation button of the Confederate Army on account of expense in supplying them, each arm of the service had a special button. It would have required ten different dies at a cost of $25 each, and the first order of two hundred and fifty gross buttons. This would have involved a large outlay of money to carry out that feature of the uniform. Therefore, I designed the U. C. V. button with battle flag in center for our use, and for all purposes, which I think is appropriate and involves a much less outlay. This design I have made identical in size and shape with the button adopted by the Confederate Government for use of the army.

For the sake of uniformity, I have selected the 1238 and 1395 Confederate gray cloth as the regulation shade and weight, the No. 1238 for the heavier goods and the No. 1395 for the lighter weight. The quality of the goods is first class and free from shoddy materials, and if properly taken care of and only worn on reunion and special occasions, will last most of us as long as we live, and serve as a proper uniform at death.

When I had formulated a design for the uniform, I compiled for publication a catalogue, a copy of which I file as a part of this report, giving information in regard to same, including prices for uniform and supplies. In this catalogue I suggested that all orders, for the sake of uniformity, be sent to and through me, so that I might give them proper directions and secure uniform shade of cloth, trimmings, etc.

In the uniform catalogue, I indicate dress coat for staff officers as provided by the regulations of the Confederate States Army. While I do not recommend this to be changed, I have recommended, for sake of comfort and economy, a fatigue blouse, single breasted, turn down collar, seven buttons in front, three on sleeve, cuffs and collar trimmed with buff, for all staff officers below the rank of Brigadier General.

For Brigade and Division Commanders, I recommend a double-breasted blouse, turn down collar edges piped with buff, two rows of U. C. V. buttons arranged in twos or threes, wreath and stars for coliar according to rank.

Very respectfully,

J. F. SHIPP,

Q. M. General, U. C. V.'s.

ADJUTANT GENERAL MOORMAN'S REPORT.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., May 26th, 1900.

General John B. Gordon,
Commanding United Confederate Veterans,
Atlanta, Ga.

General: I have the honor to make my annual report as Adjutant General of the United Confederate Veterans and as Chief of your Staff.

It must be gratifying for you as well as to all of our comrades to know that our fraternal organization has still increased since the Charleston Reunion, and also to know that applications are in for the formation of many more Camps, that the best feeling prevails in every quarter, and there has been no friction nor ill-feeling to mar the harmony and good fellowship which our glorious organization inculcates.

At the date that I had the honor of commencing the work of organizing camps under your appointment as Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, now nearly ten years, there were only thirty-three camps, now there are 1277, distributed as follows:

Texas	242
South Carolina	131
Georgia	128
Alabama	102
Arkansas	80
Mississippi	79
Missouri	78
Tennessee	75
Louisiana	62
North Carolina	60
Kentucky	60
Virginia	47
Florida	37
Indian Territory	24
West Virginia	22
Oklahoma	19
Maryland	12
California	5
New Mexico	3
Illinois	2
Montana	2
District of Columbia	2
Indiana	1
Colorado	1
Massachusetts	1
Ohio	1
Arizona	1
Total	1277

SUMMARY OF CAMPS BY DEPARTMENTS.

Trans-Mississippi Department	455
Army of Tennessee	483
Army of Northern Virginia Department	339
Total	1277

Pacific Division includes New Mexico, Montana, California, Colorado and Arizona.

Illinois, District of Columbia, Indiana, Massachusetts and Ohio, are in the Army of Northern Virginia Department.

With at least 100 Camps known to be in process of organization.

When I commenced the work there were practically no funds on hand, and I advanced the necessary amount to pay for printing, postage, stationery, etc., to start the organization of camps, since which time, by doing most of the work myself, and by the most rigid economy, I have succeeded in sending out the vast amount of literature, etc., with the proceeds of the membership fee and per capita, and returns for a few commissions, but in doing so I have had to curtail the printing and other expenses and perform most of the labor myself so as to keep within bounds. As is customary with all new organizations of this character, there being so many details and explanations, has made the work very laborious and expensive.

This office has sent out up to date:

General and Special Orders and Mimeograph Orders	522,000
Circulars to Newspapers, Mimeograph, etc.	680,000
Circular Letters for Organization	210,000
Mimeograph Letters to Camps	561,000
Commissions	8,100
Pamphlet Proceedings of the Reunions	8,500
Charters to date (Originals and Duplicates)	1,410
Sundry Circulars and Documents	15,000
Receipts for Commissions, Charters, Addresses, etc.	29,500
Letters and Circulars received	69,000
Letters written and sent out	63,500
Total	2,168,010

Making a total of 2,168,010 letters, orders, circulars, packages, etc., etc., etc., sent out and received since I have been Adjutant General.

It has now become a vast bureau, with an enormous accumulation of books and papers, and to carry on the business with correctness and facility requires a room with an area of more than

forty to one hundred feet.

The Adjutant General's department is now fully supplied with a complete outfit of all necessary books, blanks, stationery, etc. There is a complete registry kept of all commissions, charters and everything sent out of this office, and a receipt required for the same which is kept on file. The books of the office show a record of everything done.

Every Southern State is now represented in the list of camps. In the organization of so many new camps, I have, of course, encountered many difficulties, but I am happy to say there has been no friction with the Adjutant General's office in any quarter, but the utmost harmony has prevailed.

I request that a committee be appointed and empowered to formulate a burial ritual for our organization.

This is necessary as the veterans are fast passing away, and it will be a solace to their families, and an act of justice to these old heroes for this holy act to be performed under the rites and forms established by our association.

The following membership fees and percapita tax, balance last report, amounts received from commissions, certificates and sale of books received since my last report made at Charleston, S. C., $3,925.64, with total expenditures to date of $4,067.61, leaving no balance on hand; itemized statement of which is attached hereto, and which will be published in full in the proceedings of the Convention. I desire to thank the Press of the South for the gratuitous and generous help extended to the association at all times. Also to thank the Veterans from every section of the South for their uniform courtesy and the consideration shown to me.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE MOORMAN,

Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

The meeting then adjourned until 4 p. m.

FRIDAY, June 1st, 1900, 4 p. m.

From *Courier Journal*:

AFTERNOON SESSION

Decides After a Close Vote Not To Give a Parade.

Every chair in the vast Convention Hall was occupied when Commander Gordon, accompanied by his wife, walked into the Auditorium at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. As the distinguished statesman and warrior stepped upon the platform, he was tendered an ovation.

The main floor, gallery and platform presented a scene of changing color, for the presence of beautiful and prettily-gowned women of the South predominated, and as the heroes in gray looked about the sea of faces they felt even more highly honored than at any time since their coming as Louisville's guests. The seats set apart for the delegations from the thirteen States of the Confederacy were surrendered by many of the gallants of the great Lost Cause. As the moments passed, the crowd increased, the aisles were filled with those standing and every space was occupied by people anxious to pay homage to the "Johnny rebs."

The shuffling of feet, the hum of voices was momentarily subdued by a camp in the Tennessee delegation arising and singing in spirited fashion: "We are old-time Confederates, have done our duty and that is good enough for me."

But, if this sent coursing through their veins the blood of Southern courage and stamina, the faint notes of the grand old "Dixie" floating ahead of a distant band en route to the Auditorium set tingling every nerve of the thousands present. And as the band came nearer, the strains of "Dixie" grew louder, and caused the audience to shout. In came the band, led by James Rouse, of Joe H. Lewis Camp, bearing the tattered flag borne at the head of the command led by Helm, Hanson and Breckinridge. The throng stood, and the demonstration was wildly enthusiastic. Along the right promenade the band and veterans following stepped briskly, while the old soldiers and the crowd cheered as if maddened with delight. The procession halted in front of the platform while Color-bearer Rouse advanced in front of Gen. Gordon, holding high the ragged and beloved trophy of that immortal brigade. Its folds swept over the heads of those below and for several minutes the "rebel yell" was continuous and deafening, which was intensified by the arrival of another band playing the air dearer to Southern hearts than all others—"Dixie."

As the applause subsided, Color-bearer Rouse planted the flag on the shining cannon to the right of Gen. Gordon.

General Gordon called the Convention to order, saying the special hour of business is the selection of the next place of our meeting.

It is moved and seconded that we vote by States if there be no objection the Chair so orders.

MEMPHIS IS PRESENTED.

General Gordon—I have the pleasure of presenting to you General Geo. W. Gordon, who desires to present the claims of Memphis, Tenn.

General Geo. W. Gordon—Mr. Chairman, and Comrades of the Convention hear me for my cause, and please be silent that you may hear.

I have the honor of presenting for your consideration a number of communications from the municipal authorities, commercial, etc., of the City of Memphis, inviting you to hold your next annual Reunion in that City. I will thank you most profoundly for your kind attention while I read these letters of invitation, all of which are very brief, and it will take me only a few moments.

Reads letters to-wit: Mayor of City, President Cotton Exchange, Chairman County Court.

Comrades, I wish, in a few words, to add to these letters of invitation which I have read, the heartiest and warmest possible invitation of the Confederate Veterans of the City of Memphis and of all that great surrounding country. We invite you to Memphis which has the concentration of facilities to bring you from every point of the compass. Memphis is situated nearer the center of our present veteran population than any City in which you have ever held your Reunions, or perhaps than any City where it can now be practicable to do so. It is convenient for your comrades of Mississippi and Arkansas, Texas and Missouri, it is also convenient for Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky. While it is convenient for all these States, we want you to come to Memphis from the Atlantic to the Pacific. California has fourteen Camps, we want them every one to be represented with a full delegation.

We want you to come, we want the old Mother of Tennessee, North Carolina, to be largely represented. I know she is not going to forget her daughter in the vote for the honor of entertaining you in 1901. We ask you then to come, and while we may not have the wealth, and may not have the objects of interest to show you which other cities have had, if you will come I assure you that we will give you such an ovation that will not permit you to ever regret having accepted our invitation.

I would remind you that Memphis for seven years after the war was over was the home of Jefferson Davis, that heroic and chivalrous Chieftain in our great struggle for independence, the home of the man who led us and who died neglected, died as he had lived, true and faithful.

Memphis was also the childhood's home of our dear "Daughter of the Confederacy," about whom General Bulger so eloquently spoke this morning.

Come to Memphis; the home where lived and where died that glorious soldier and man, Nathan Bedford Forrest, who fought

against greater odds than any soldier in that great war. Such a magnificent combination is rarely found in any man, and it is only those who fought with him who can tell you, and they will tell you if you come to Memphis.

And now, my Comrades, just another word; if you come to Memphis we will give you our richest welcome, and do our best to make you happy while there.

Major H. A. London, of North Carolina, seconded the motion in favor of Memphis and said:

Tennessee is the daughter of North Carolina, and it is eminently proper for me, a representative of another State, to second the motion in favor of Memphis. The State of North Carolina lost more men by battle and disease than any other State, and it is but natural for the mother to speak in favor of her daughter.

General Watts, speaking for the Trans-Mississippi Department, also seconded the nomination of Memphis, and said: The Reunion of 1901 should be held in Memphis in order to give the Confederates of Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Indian Territory and Oklahoma an opportunity to be present.

WANTED TO PARADE.

At this juncture, Gen. Poyntz, Commander of the Kentucky division, stated that, after a consultation with the different committees, it was determined to call off the parade. For some moments after his announcement the big crowd sat without making a sound, seemingly surprised and stunned. Within the space of a few moments, the big hall resounded with a victorious protest. The dissenting cries of "No!" "No!" rose to the rafters until the gathering was in pandemonium. Outside, the rain was falling in sheets and the conditions seemed to indicate that the showers would continue all night long. One gray-haired veteran from South Carolina rose in his seat and, without the formality of addressing the chair, yelled, "We've marched in worse weather than this, and let us do it again." Cries of "Yes!" "Yes!" reverberated through the hall, loud and vigorous.

Gen. Gordon arose and, after repeated attempts to make himself heard above the din, cried, "I have tramped like my comrade from South Carolina, through many a stormy night and drenching rain, and I can do it again. I trust it will be many a year before I am unable to do it again and again. The sentiment of the question is left to you; if you want to march, why march you shall."

Cheer after cheer arose, accompanied by the waving of handkerchiefs among the women. Many of the battle-scarred veterans rose to the floor and, tossing their hats in the air, yelled like school-boys. It was determined to have the parade at 10 o'clock this morning, no matter what the weather conditions were.

Gen. Gordon, in making the announcement, said: "This is the first time that Gen. Poyntz has ever surrendered, but he capitulates most willingly to you, ye hosts of gray."

General Gordon in the Chair introduced Dr. Williams, of Jacksonville, Fla., saying he was a small man with a heart as big as the universe.

Dr. Williams said: Comrades, I want you to hear me, and if I don't speak loud enough remember that I am not speaking from my heart but from my voice, and every word that I utter comes from my heart. I come before you not as an orator, but as a plain business man to present to you the claims of a city which is comparatively new, but has taken her stand among the cities of the South.

I come before you, Comrades, as one soldier would come speaking to another, and when I know that you are Confederate Soldiers, I know I am not among strangers, but among men who are ever true and loyal to each other, and will not turn a deaf ear to me while I present the invitation of Jacksonville to hold there your next Reunion. I thank God that I can look into your faces and call you Comrades. I thank God to be present at another Reunion, and I hope that you will listen to me and heed what I have to say I come as a special messenger in company with a great number of honored citizens of the City of Jacksonville, Fla., and urge you to honor us with your presence. Every citizen in our great State will give you such a welcome as you have never had before, you will feel, indeed, that you are in God's country, the "Land of Flowers," and you will go away, if you will only come to us, rejoicing and giving us and our people praise.

Though we only have 40,000 inhabitants, we have nearly that many hotels, more or less, and we will have no trouble in accommodating you in a style befitting such recognized heroes as you are, world renowned heroes, and we want to have the pleasure of entertaining you, and giving you the welcome you deserve. The State of Florida gave to the Confederacy many heroes, and she has not had within her borders a Reunion—so she thinks that you owe it to her to come to us in 1901.

Had I the eloquence of the orators of old, or our beloved Commander I could not say what my heart prompts me to say, and deliver to you the message, in proper words, which I bring to you, a message of love, love for you all.

For years and years it has been the pride and the hope of every Confederate who lives in the State, for the time to come when Jacksonville could invite you there, feeling, without the shadow of a doubt, that she could entertain you most royally. I am happy to come to you with an invitation from the Board of Trade

which consists of 250 or more progressive citizens of Jacksonville, urging you to accept of our hospitality.

You had your birth, almost, in the City of New Orleans. Tennessee has had you, Texas, Georgia, South Carolina, and we consider and feel that it is now our time to prove to you how much we love you. We claim it as our due, our right.

We have hotels galore, we have many hotels built for accommodating large crowds. We have boarding houses. Many railroads coming into Jacksonville, and their lines extend as far as Texas, and we feel sure that we can secure for you as cheap railroad rates as you have ever had before.

In conclusion, let me beseech you to heed what I have to say, and come to Jacksonville, where a warm welcome awaits you.

General Gordon in the Chair introduced Hon. A. J. Smith, of Buffalo, N. Y.

General Gordon—My brother Confederates: We have just had coming to us, from the land of oranges and flowers, a sweet invitation borne upon the orange laden breezes, and now there is to come from the great ranks of the North an invitation from the men, most of whom stood in line against you, but who have long since ceased to think of those days of strife, and placed upon every Confederate's brow these four letters, HERO, and they come here to ask you to come to them. You are too gallant not to hear that invitation, and to appreciate the motive which actuates it.

Hon. A. J. Smith—Veterans of the Southern Confederacy: I have no words through which to thank your great Commander for my introduction to this most magnificent audience. I sat on the stage there, a moment ago, thinking that I was indeed in a sad fix, and wondering what would become of me, and backing up the man from Tennessee, and then there came from the land of orange blossoms that sweet invitation to visit them. I am here from the great Empire State of New York, came here with my heart full to express to you as best I can the great feeling of admiration the Empire State has for you men of the South, and to say to you that the wish lies close to her heart, that you may come, all of your heroes and enjoy her hospitality. We are all one country, thanks be to God, and thanks be to God I can stand here in your presence, and that you will listen to me.

I hold in my hand an invitation from the City of Buffalo to come and be her guest. I realize, my friends, what this means, yet I believe in my heart that in all of our breasts there is a feeling of brotherly love, and now that the short and bitter struggle is over, we can look each other in the eyes, shake each other by the hand and no ill feelings will arise.

And now my friends I desire to say that this invitation contained the concensus of the sentiments of every loyal citizen of Buffalo. We can entertain you in royal style. Buffalo has taken care of over 500,000 people and never known they were there. Scientists tell us that the Falls of Niagara will not last 2500 years more, so every Confederate should go on and see them.

Come to Buffalo where you can be entertained and cared for as you have never been before. We want you, we long for you, let us march together, let us forget the past and, under one flag, walk hand in hand to the music of "Dixie." We love you all, we honor and admire you for your bravery in war, and our great city will feel honored by your glorious presence.

The Buffalo man was loudly cheered and Gen. Gordon, taking hold of Mr. Smith's empty coat sleeve, said: "Yes, but he carries the sleeve which is an evidence of his bravery more than if he carried a hundred muskets."

Mr. Smith, turning to the audience, said: "That's right, boys; you trimmed me up elegantly at the battle of Spottsylvania."

General Gordon—I now have the honor of introducing to you a Confederate who wishes to second the nomination of Buffalo.

Dr. J. W. Coakley, formerly of Virginia, now of Buffalo—As an evidence of the fraternal feeling existing between the North and the South, the testimony of respect and homage paid to that gallant old hero from Alabama, General Joe Wheeler, is the best proof of the brotherly love that is felt by the men of the North for the staunch old defenders of the Southland. The ovation tendered General Wheeler was second only to the one given Admiral Dewey.

If you men in gray come to Buffalo, the city is yours, and a welcome second to none in the country will be accorded.

Dr. Ashley, of Mississippi, seconded the nomination of Memphis—In giving my decision for the Tennessee city, I want to extend thanks on behalf of the men of the Confederacy for the cordial invitation extended by the City of Buffalo. The fraternal feelings so eloquently expressed by Mr. Smith prove the love and bonds of sympathy now existing between the North and the South —a union of two great bodies which can have but one result—the good and betterment of a great nation.

Major General Geo. W. Gordon then rose and said that Memphis also extended to the Sons of Veterans, and the Daughters of the Confederacy a most cordial and loving invitation to come to Memphis.

Dr. Williams, of Florida, then arose and said that Jacksonville also most cordially invited the Sons and Daughters to come to that city.

General Gordon in the Chair, asked if there were any more nominations; there being none the vote was taken.

MEMPHIS WINS THE REUNION.

When the roll of States for votes was called the audience felt that a contest was likely, inasmuch as Mr. Smith's presentation of Buffalo's claims had been done so charmingly, but as the vote was announced State after State, with a few exceptions, supporting Memphis, the audience joined the veterans in the selection of Memphis by cheering as the last few States were reached. Following the unanimous vote for the Tennessee city prolonged cheering ensued. The vote as taken was as follows:

	Memphis.	Jacksonville.	Buffalo.
Alabama	150	...	...
Arkansas	78	...	...
Florida	...	42	...
Georgia	222	...	...
Indian Territory	18	...	...
Kentucky	142	...	...
Louisiana	134	...	...
Maryland	24	...	...
Mississippi	114	...	...
Missouri	60	...	...
Tennessee	140	...	...
Texas	245	...	...
Oklahoma	8	...	...
Washington, D. C.	7	...	...
North Carolina	120	...	...
South Carolina	163	...	...
Virginia	117	...	...
West Virginia	...	...	18
Georgia	...	214	8
Totals	1,520	256	26

THANKS TO BUFFALO.

The Rev. Dr. J. William Jones offered the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously by a rising vote:

Resolved—That we cordially appreciate the invitation to hold our next session in Buffalo, and return to her representatives our hearty thanks.

PARADE DECLARED OFF FOR GOOD.

At the last moment, after it had been decided to have the parade, Capt. W. W. Carnes, of Memphis, Tenn., moved that

the matter be reconsidered. He made a speech in which he said the life of one veteran was worth all the show and glamor of forty parades.

"I move you, sir," thundered he, "that the parade be declared off."

Gen. Lee then rose and said he was ill and felt that if he rode in the parade he would do so at the risk of his life. He said the lives of the veterans were too precious and too dear to expose them this late in life. It was clearly apparent that Gen. Gordon held the same position taken by Capt. Carnes and Gen. Lee, and the motion to reconsider was carried. Capt. Carnes again moved that the parade be declared off and added that it would be an additional expense to Louisville to have it. The vote was taken and it was decided by a small majority that no parade be had.

General Gordon—My Comrades, Mr. James Mann, of Virginia, Son of a Veteran, desires to present some requests.

Mr. Mann—Mr. Commander and Comrades of My Father: I had the honor on yesterday of coming before you to bring you greetings from the Sons to our Fathers. I come before you to-day in the interest of a movement that has for its object the honoring of the only people under God's sun who are better than the Confederate Soldiers. I come before you in the interest of a memorial to the women of the Confederacy. We simply ask that the Veterans will give us their full and cordial endorsement. I say to you, gentlemen, that the Sons of Veterans can do no better work than this, and I say to you that if this work should be left undone by us that we will be recreant to the trust, that we have failed to obey that command of Heaven, "Thou shalt honor thy father and thy mother which the Lord Thy God gave thee.

General Gordon—I am requested by the representatives of the two organizations, the Ladies of the Memorial Association and the Daughters of the Confederacy, to say that, while appreciating the honor, as they please to term it, of this movement, they do not want any Monument until the one to Jefferson Davis has been built.

I consented under protest to make any such communication for I intend to love them enough, and do love them enough to wish to see that Monument built to those, who, as our young brother has so truthfully said, were better people and better soldiers than we were.

General Gordon—It has been moved and seconded that this Convention endorse the movement of the Sons of Veterans. All in favor say aye, all opposed, no. The I's have it unanimously.

There was no further business to transact and the association was adjourned *sine die* at 5 o'clock p. m.

MEMORIAL SERVICES.

Anniversary of Jefferson Davis' Ninety-Second Birthday, Sunday, June 3, 1900.

[*From Courier Journal, June 4th, 1900.*]

The reunion of the Confederate veterans came to a close yesterday afternoon with a memorial service in Reunion Hall, Sixth street and the river. Yesterday was the ninety-second anniversary of the birth of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States, and the services were in commemoration of him, of Winnie Davis, "the daughter of the Confederacy," and of the thousands of peerless soldiers and illustrious commanders who lost their lives on the field of battle.

The big hall was packed with people, every seat on the floor and in the galleries being taken. Gen. John B. Gordon, who was to have made the principal address of the occasion, had been called from the city and was unable to be present. Gen. Stephen D. Lee, of Mississippi, presided and spoke in glowing terms of the character and ability of the President of the Confederacy. Gen. C. A. Evans, of Georgia, and Judge Jno. H. Reagan, of Texas, who was Postmaster General in President Davis' Cabinet, also made addresses. Judge Reagan in conclusion said: "Jefferson Davis possessed more elements of true greatness than any other man I have ever known."

The memorial sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. J. William Jones, of Virginia. In speaking of the bravery and gallantry of the Confederate soldier, Dr. Jones told of an incident in the war which stands out in history as probably the most dramatic occurrence enacted during the long struggle. It was at the battle of Spottsylvania Courthouse. Gen. R. E. Lee was in command of the Confederate forces, and Gen. John B. Gordon commanded one of the divisions, composed of Georgians, North Carolinians and Virginians. "Hancock had made his superb charge upon the Confederate works and had broken the lines at the point which shall remain forever historic as 'the Bloody Angle,' and it seemed as if the army of Northern Virginia was about to be cut in two. Gordon came to the rescue and he was about to lead his division forward; Gen. Lee, mounted on Old Traveler, of whom Gordon McCabe has beautifully said, he always stepped as if conscious that he had a king upon his back, rode to the front and prepared to lead the charge.

"Gordon galloped up to him and, seizing the reins of his horse, appealed to the men and said: 'Men, is it necessary for Gen. Lee to lead this charge? You! Virginians, North Carolinians and Georgians, you have never failed, will you fail me now?"

"And the yell went up, No! No! Gen. Lee to the rear! Gen. Lee to the rear! and we will go to the front.'

"Gordon gave the battle cry: 'Remember your promise to Gen. Lee and realize the fact that the eyes of your chief are upon you.'"

The men were inspired by the presence of Lee; and Gordon led them on into the battle, sweeping the field and adding another victory to the Confederate list."

While the exercises were of a religious nature, the feelings of the vast audience could not be restrained and Dr. Jones frequently was compelled to pause on account of the loud applause.

Seated on the platform were Mrs. J. A. Hayes, daughter of Jefferson Davis; Miss Varina Howell Hayes, granddaughter of the Confederacy's President, and Miss E. Kirby Smith, daughter of Gen. E. Kirby Smith. Mrs. Hayes was deeply affected by the reference to her father, and at numerous times during the services tears were seen coursing down her cheeks. When she left the hall she was kissed affectionately in the presence of the vast audience by Gen. Lee and Gen. Reagan, both of whom were closely associated with her father throughout the war.

The meeting was called to order at 3:30 o'clock by Gen. Stephen D. Lee, of Mississippi. Gen. Lee said that the service was to be held in memory of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States, Winnie Davis, the daughter of the Confederacy, and the thousands of peerless private soldiers and illustrious commanders of the Confederacy who fell in battle. The day was the ninety'second anniversary of Jefferson Davis' birth, was set apart as the time for holding the memorial services. The Rev. Dr. Hiley, of Maryland, delivered a prayer and the Confederate Glee Club sang.

MEETING CALLED TO ORDER.

Gen. Stephen D. Lee announced that Gen. John B. Gordon, who was to have addressed the gathering, was suddenly and unexpectedly called away from the city. Gen. Gordon regretted his inability to be present, but his absence was unavoidable.

GLOWING TRIBUTE TO DAVIS.

Gen. Lee then introduced Gen. Clement A. Evans, of Georgia, who paid a glowing tribute to the President of the Confederacy. He said that Jefferson Davis represented all that was good and pure and noble and stood as a man amongst men, as a manly man. He said the people of the South could never forget the man who for four years during the war stood giving his time, his talents to a cause which he believed to be a just cause. Furthermore, he was ready to give his life rather than to sacrifice his principles.

The speech of Gen. Evans in full is as follows:

I think that even in an impromptu and very brief introductory speech the voice of this great multitude of our people can be easily interpreted, for we are here with one mind, in one place, not simply to discharge a duty, not simply to utter a sentiment, but to make expression of this popular feeling which fills the hearts of us all that the man whose birth we celebrate is worthy of admiration and the affection and the deathless gratitude of a liberty-loving people. This day will be celebrated forever. It is marked for high respect in the calendar of the days and months of the year. Sovereign States have declared by due enactment that the people shall cease from ordinary secular labor in the man who was at the head of the Confederate movement. It is proper, indeed, that we here upon this day, made sacred by the Scriptures, which we reverence, and at a reunion where the enjoyment of a holiday, and shall declare public respect for the sacredness of the sentiment is recognized by every heart and every true manly soul, should express the same thing that has been expressed in these legislative enactments that we may in a solemn service of the Sabbath declare our common mind in our united admiration of the President of the Confederacy, our own beloved Jefferson Davis. I would not, if I could, utter one word that would bestir your resentment on account of anything that transpired in the times of the past. I would not excite you unduly by rehearsing the sacrifices made by him on your behalf, and the terrible sufferings which he endured because he was standing in your place at a time when he could do no more than suffer in your stead. I would not do these things here because they are matters of the past, and while they are historical—and we shall be true to history—yet we will not carry revenge along with us while our lives are drawing to a close, notwithstanding the love and admiration that we have in our hearts for the man who led us to the very last moment of his life.

Why are we celebrating the birthday of Jefferson Davis? The first answer that you yourselves make to that question is because he was the first President, the only President, the continued President, the everlasting President of the invisible republic, named rightly and forever as the Confederate States of America. Never can he secede from that high position. Never should his memory be lost while time shall endure. In the ark where repose his own actions, on behalf of his people, we have committed his memory to outride the storms of time and to rest at last when time shall be no more, upon the pinnacle of some Ararat that will endure forever. Yes, our President, representing all that was best in manhood! For I trust you will not forget

that in every feature of manly bearing Jefferson Davis stood amongst men the peer of the best in all the graces and virtues that dignify high and lofty manhood, and should we forget that, our sons would reproach us and our daughters would reproach us likewise; for we expect our sons to be imbued with the principles of manhood, and we want to trust our daughters alone to the sacred, loving keeping of manly men.

We are celebrating this day for the reason that our own honor demands it. Could I forget him who was my civil chieftain? Could I forget the man who for the four years of our turbulent contest stood ever ready, not merely to give his time and all that he possessed of worldly substance, but every moment stood ready to give his life for our cause? Were I to forget him, then I would ask the earth to open and take me in as once, it is said, it took in the faithless, unpatriotic Hebrew who forgot the memory of Moses. No, let my right hand forget its cunning, if it ceases to defend the character of Jefferson Davis from the attacks of any who would assail him.

I would close these brief introductory remarks by asking you one other question, which, I think, is pertinent to this occasion: What does Jefferson Davis expect of us? Has he ceased to ask us what we ought to do? He is a living memory. He is a vital force and everywhere he is counselling us to be faithful to what is a trust, to be noble as our sires were and to be in all things devoted to what constitutes the very best element of genuine human liberty in a land like ours, given to the world by the sacrifices of our forefathers as a representative government of freemen devoted to God and humanity in every act of the country's career. May the voice of Jefferson Davis sound abroad throughout this land forever, counselling us to love these principles, and to be faithful to them even unto our death.

After Gen. Evans had taken his seat, there was loud applause from the audience. Gen Lee said that he deemed it proper that no demonstration should follow any expressions of the speakers.

JUDGE REAGAN SPEAKS.

The next speaker was Judge John H. Reagan, of Texas, the only surviving member of President Davis' Cabinet. Judge Reagan was Postmaster General of the Confederacy, and was probably more closely associated with President Davis than any other man. Judge Reagan said that of all the public men he had ever known Jefferson Davis possessed more elements of true greatness. He said he was not only a statesman and a patriot, but a thorough Christian gentleman. Judge Reagan's remarks were as follows:

This great audience has been drawn together to commemorate

the ninety-second anniversary of Jefferson Davis, the President of the late Confederate States. It does so because of the honor due to the memory of one of the greatest and one of the best men known to ourselves or to history. Successful Generals, conquering heroes, foreign Emperors have been honored by great collections of people, by great demonstrations of respect, on various occasions. It is not probable that in the world's history the same amount of homage has been given to any man who was the representative of a cause which was not ultimately successful. It is not only the homage paid to him by this great audience, but it is the sympathy, the respect, the love, the homage of millions of people of many States, and that homage could not be more worthily bestowed than upon a man whose life was full of goodness, of greatness and of labor devoted to the cause of his country, and who made all sacrifices that the cause of his country called for.

It was my good fortune to have been associated politically with Mr. Davis before the war commenced; it was my good fortune, or bad fortune, to have been associated with him during the entire struggle; to have witnessed both in public and in private the grand, the high, the holy motives that governed and guided his actions.

I might state an incident that will show you the self-sacrificing disposition of that great and good man. When the Federal army was besieging Vicksburg, and his Briarfield plantation was likely to fall into their control, an officer came to him, and I happened to be with him at the time, and said: "You should send some one to remove your movable property from your Briarfield plantation." His answer was: "The President of the Confederacy can not afford to employ men to take care of his personal property." That was only one incident. There was no occasion that he did not submit to sacrifice. When his home place in Hinds county was about to fall into the hands of the enemy, he again refused to let any steps be taken to preserve whatever property he had there, and all was swept from him.

On our going Southward, riding up to a cabin by the side of a road, Mr. Davis asked a lady standing in a doorway for a glass of water. She came out with the water, and a little child tottled down the steps behind her. The lady asked if he was not Mr. Davis, the President of the Confederacy. He told her he was. She said, pointing to the child: "This is your namesake." He took from his pocket a gold coin, which looked, from its size, as if it might have been worth three or four dollars, and told her to give that to his little namesake. As we rode off he told me that that was the last cent he had upon earth, and that he would

not have had that but for the fact that he had never seen another like it, and had kept it a long time as a keepsake.

When we halted for awhile at Broad river on our trip South, the members of the Cabinet were reciting to each other, in more of a jocular way than otherwise, the condition in which the war had left them. They were all bankrupt pecuniarily, except Mr. Trenholm, who was not present with us because of his sickness, but it was not long until he had to go into bankruptcy. During the discussion Mr. Davis took out a pocketbook and showed us some Confederate bills, aggregating a very small amount, and said: "Here is my inventory," and he observed that it was a matter of deep gratification to him that no member of his Cabinet had made money, but had sacrificed all for their country. I mention this incident to show the sort of motives that controlled him and the men who aided him.

I did not until this momentexpect to say anything, and only desire to say that if a tribute was ever due to virtue, if a tribute was ever due to ability, if a tribute was ever due to patriotism, they are due to Jefferson Davis for the services he rendered his country. (Applause.) And besides being a faithful, able, honest, patriotic man, he was a faithful, humble, earnest Christian. When he and I were separated at Hampton Roads, and myself and companion taken to one fort, and he to be confined in a fortress there, he said to me: "Read the Twenty-fifth psalm. It hath given me much consolation." On reading it, I found how aptly and appropriately it met our situation.

Friends, I am gratified to see you here paying this tribute to the memory of a man who, in my judgment, and I have been more or less associated with distinguished men for a long time, possessed in combination more of the elements of greatness than any man I have ever known.

TRAITS OF CHARACTER.

Gen Lee then rose and spoke of the beautiful character of President Davis. He said the placing of irons on Jefferson Davis was a shock to the South from which the States had not yet recovered. Said Gen. Lee:

Jefferson Davis was my friend, and I loved him, and I think I can say also that to all the Southern people he was their ideal as a soldier, as a patriot, as a statesman. He was gallant, he was devoted, he was pure, and we of the South love him because he was our leader, and his character was incomparable in beauty. It is a joy to the people of the South that those who headed the grand list of our leaders, Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Albert Sidney Johnston, etc., all wore the white flower of blameless lives. Their lips were clean, their names were spotless. We of the South will ever be faithful to their

memory, and this memorial ceremony this afternoon demonstrates the faithfulness of the Southern people for better or for worse. Their fidelity defies the vicissitudes of time and fortune, and reaches in loving fortitude beyond the grave. His traits of character were grand and lovable. His fidelity to principle was the leading trait of his character, and when he crossed over the river he left us broken, but never bent. His courtesy was exquisite, and with all the stern manhood of his life his heart was as tender as a woman. We love him most, however, because he suffered for us, because he was our President, because he was our Prometheus, chained to a rock, with the vultures gnawing at his vitals. The cruel action of his enemies in putting irons upon that grand man thrilled the South, and the shock has not left her yet, and it is painful for any American anywhere to dwell upon the unhappy details of his imprisonment. He suffered for us, and to-day his memory is enshrined in the Southern heart. No human character was ever subjected to more searching investigation than was the life of Jefferson Davis when he was in prison to try and get some hold upon him which might be used to his detriment. The fierce light which beat upon the life of Davis revealed no blot or blemish, but instead displayed an image of white purity upon the screen of ages. (Applause.)

I will relate this one exquisite incident in his life to carry out what my dear friend, Judge Reagan, has just said as to his love of God and his dependence upon him. When he was in that casemate at Fortress Monroe, surrounded by ten thousand men, with sentinels strutting before his door, and after he had been manacled, Dr. Minnigerode administered him the sacrament in the stillness of the night, and even on this sacred occasion the commander of that army there leaned on his elbow on the mantelpiece while that was going on. He never forgot his God in the prison where he was undergoing such painful treatment, and, my friends, he was undergoing that treatment for every Confederate soldier, for we were as much to blame as he was, and we love him because of what he suffered for us.

The Glee Club sang "Rest, Comrades, Rest," after which the Rev. Carter Helm Jones read from the twelfth chapter of Hebrews.

DR. JONES' MASTERFUL SERMON.

Gen. Lee then introduced the Rev. Dr. J. William Jones, of Virginia, the Chaplain General of the United Confederate Veterans, who preached the memorial sermon. He spoke from Hebrews xii., 1-2. Dr. Jones' sermon was as follows:

MEMORIAL SERMON OF CHAPLAIN GENERAL J. WM. JONES, D. D.

After the reading of the Scriptures by Rev. Carter Helm Jones, D. D., of Louisville, (son of the preacher), Gen. Lee introduced Chaplain General Jones, who announced as his text Hebrews xii., "Therefore seeing we, also, are compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses, let us lay aside every weight, and the sin, which doth so easily beset us, and let us run with patience the race that is set before us, looking into Jesus the author and finisher of our faith."

After alluding to the connection of the text—that grand array of illustrious names given in the previous chapter which has been so appropriately denominated "the roll call of the chivalry of faith," and the apostle's figure representing these as "a cloud of witnesses." Dr. Jones said:

In coming before my comrades on this "Memorial Day," which our Christian commander has ordered us to observe, and seeking to discharge the duty that has been assigned me, I can think of no more appropriate text than this, and no more appropriate line of thought than the one it suggests.

In recalling the memories which the day revives, and thinking of our noble leaders and beloved comrades who fell on the field of glory, or have since stepped out of our ranks, may we not appropriately remember that we, too, are compassed about by a great cloud of witnesses, and be exhorted to imitate their virtues as we run with patience the race set before us?

At the battle of the Nile Napoleon is reported to have inspired his soldiers with courage by the sentiment, "Forty Centuries look down upon you," and again and again in the din of the battle the word would be passed down the line, "The eyes of your Emperor are upon you." Equally impressive, nay more impressive were those battle pictures in which Robert E. Lee figured—that scene in the Wilderness with the Texas brigade—that scene on the 12th of May at Spottsylvania courthouse, with Harris' Mississippi brigade—and that scene on the same day with Gordon's Division of Georgians, North Carolinians, and Virginians—when Lee offered to lead the charge, and the men cried "General Lee must go to the rear and we will go to the front." My honored friend and brother, Gen. C. A. Evans, recalls the scene with Gordon's Division, for he commanded the Georgia brigade that day with his accustomed gallantry. Hancock had made his superb charge upon the Confederate works and broken our lines, at what shall remain forever historic as "the bloody angle," and it seemed as if the army of Northern Virginia was about to be cut in two. Gordon came to the rescue, and as he was about to lead his division forward, Gen. Lee,

mounted on Old Traveler, of whom Gordon McCabe has beautifully said, "he always stepped as if conscious that he bore a king upon his back," rode to the front and prepared to lead the charge. Gordon galloped up to him, and, seizing the reins of his horse, appealed to the men and said: "Men, is it necessary for Gen. Lee to lead this charge? You! Virginians, North Carolinians and Georgians, have never failed me; will you fail me now?" And the yell went up: "No, no; Gen. Lee to the rear and we will go to the front," and a grim private in tattered garments, but of heroic soul, led the horse of "Marse Robert" through the lines to the rear while every man grasped his musket with firmer grip, and went forward with more determined purpose.

Gordon led the charge. He gave as his battle cry: "Charge and remember your promise to General Lee! The eyes of your great chief are upon you!" It is not the slightest disparagement to the Federal soldiers who resisted that charge to say that they were driven back, for no troops the world ever saw could have withstood the impetuous rush of those men led by Gordon with the eyes of Lee upon them. It was simply irresistible.

How often during these days of the reunion have we recalled the bright faces and noble forms of comrades beloved who went down amid the smoke and fire of battle, or who, since then, have, one by one, answered to the last roll-call and joined the ranks of those who have gone before to watch and wait for our coming? Are we not compassed about with a great cloud of witnesses, and do not voices more eloquent than the tongue of man can utter ring in our ears to-day and call upon us to run with patience the race set before us, looking unto Jesus, the author and finisher of our faith?

First I am going to speak of our comrades of the rank and file, and tell in briefest outline something of what they accomplished. Look, if you please, at such facts as these:

The North had a population of 20,000,000; the South only 5,000,000 whites. The Federal government enlisted 2,864,274 men, while the South enlisted only 600,000. The North had nearly five men to our one. In addition to this the North had the factories, the equipment, transportation, clothing, and the South was deficient in everything save able leadership, indomitable heroism and devoted patriotism. Yet with these overwhelming odds in numbers and resources against her the South for four long years maintained the unequal contest.

She won victories which illustrated the brightest pages of American history and yielded at last, "not conquered but wearied out with victory."

I would not detract in the least from the great ability of our leaders, but they could not have accomplished what they did but for the men of the rank and file, who often with bare and bleeding feet, with ragged jackets, but bright bayonets, followed their knightly leaders to an immortality of fame. Gen. Lee once said: "The real heroes of this war are not the men of rank, but the men of the ranks." At a splendid banquet given in Richmond at the unveiling of the Lee monument, our chivalric commander, John B. Gordon, responded to a toast, and at the conclusion we sprang to our feet and gave three rousing cheers for Gordon. That grand soldier came to the front and said: "Comrades, you are cheering the wrong man. You ought to cheer the men who made Gordon—the rank and file of the Southern army."

But I speak more particularly of the Christian character of those men and the large number who were true soldiers of the cross as well as of the land and cause they loved so well, and served so faithfully.

I do not believe that any army the world ever saw—not Cromwell and his Roundheads, nor the Crusaders, nor any other—ever had in it as large a proportion of humble, earnest, active Christian men as were found among the rank and file of the Confederate army. Scarcely a company went to the front that there were not religious services connected with its departure, and a copy of God's word was considered an essential part of the equipment of every soldier. In one company from Georgia there were fifty members from the same church. I never witnessed such eagerness to hear the Gospel as was manifested by the rank and file of our soldiers—yes, by the officers, too. Let it be announced that religious services would be held up yonder under that tree—a few taps of the drum, a few blasts of the bugle, or better still a stanza of some old hymn, would serve as a church call well understood, and from every direction the soldiers would gather until it was no uncommon thing to see a congregation of two, three, or five thousand of these bronzed veterans eagerly listening to the gospel.

I recall, for example some of the services we had on the march of that famous valley campaign of Stonewall Jackson, which won for our brave men the soubriquet of "Jackson's Foot Cavalry." Moving at "early dawn"—so favorite an hour with old Stonewall that the men used to say, "he always moves at 'early dawn' except when he starts the night before"—it was tramp, tramp, tramp, all day along the hard turnpike, the only orders being "press forward" until, as the shadows of evening would gather on the blue mountains, the best men—often with bare, blistered, or bleeding feet—would fall out of ranks and

declare that they could go no further, and it did seem that even the "Foot Cavalry" could do no more.

But presently the word is passed back "the head of the column is going into camp," and at once the weary grow fresh again, bare, and blistered feet limp to the front, and there upon some green sward on the banks of the clear ,and beautiful Shenandoah—though like Jacob of old we had but the hard ground for a couch, rocks for our pillows, and the blue canopy of heaven for our covering—we lay us down to rest so sweet after the hard day's march. But before the bivouac is quiet for the night clear voices ring out some old hymn that recalls hallowed memories of the dear old home, and the dear old church far away, and from all parts of the bivouac men eagerly gather until the chaplain has a very large congregation. And as a passage is read from "the infallable order book," the simple, earnest prayer is offered, and a few tender, practical words are spoken.

"Something on the soldier's cheek washed off the stain of powder." Ah! I recall not a few bright faces who used to mingle in those precious services, who were soon striking golden harps and joining the celestial choir, and who are to-day among that "cloud of witnesses" who look down upon us in our gathering.

[Dr. Jones here recalled a number of scenes of camp worship—the case of the preacher who, at Cross Keys, was interrupted at "thirdly" by the clash of battle—the service on the Rappanock in the second Manassas campaign, when the shriek of shell mingled with the songs until an immense rifle-shell fell in the midst of the congregation—the scene on the battlefield of second Cold Harbor—some of the services in the trenches and bomb proofs at Petersburg—and others.]

He then said:

I do not believe that the world ever witnessed more precious revivals than we had in the Confederate armies. I speak only of the Army of Northern Virginia—for I am speaking of things I have seen and testifying as to what I do know—but the other armies of the Confederacy were equally blessed, and their chaplains might speak with equal emphasis of them.

I have in my possession the minutes of our Chaplains' Association, a large number of letters from chaplains and missionaries, files of religious newspapers published during the war, and other reliable data, and a careful compilation of the statistics showing that in Lee's army during the four years of the war there were over fifteen thousand professions of faith in Christ.

I cannot now speak fully of the active Christian lives these men led in the army—the heroic valor they displayed on the battle field—or of the triumphant deaths of many of them as they went

from the storm of battle, or the hospital, or prison, to "the rest that remaineth for the people of God.

[Dr. Jones here gave some touching illustrations of the glorious death of these Christian heroes.]

We were blessed in the Confederate armies with a large number of Christians among our higher officers, our field and staff and our company officers, such men as Jefferson Davis, Robert E Lee, Stonewall Jackson, D. H. Hill, Leonidas Polk, J. E. B Stuart, T. R. Cobb, Kirby Smith, John B. Gordon, S. D. Lee W. H. F. Lee, John Echols, M. P. Lowery, W. N. Pendleton, A. H Colquitt, C. A. Evans, A. M. Scales, "Willie" Pegram, Lewis Minor Coleman, Charles S. Venable, Thos. H. Carter, Carter Braxton, and many others were, from the first, pronounced Christians, and during the war such men as R. S. Ewell, Pender Hood, R. H. Anderson, Rodes, Paxton, W. H. S. Baylor, Lamar and many others came out on the Lord's side.

And these men were not merely nominal Christians, but active workers for Christ.

I may not take time now to illustrate the humble, devout, piety of Lee, Jackson and others.

I am to speak especially of our President, whose anniversary we celebrate to-day, but the admirable speeches of Gen. Evan and Gen. S. D. Lee, who served so faithfully under his orders and of our venerable friend, Hon. John H. Reagan, who is the last survivor of his Cabinet, and whose intimate personal relations with him make his words so pregnant of interest, have left me but little to add.

I will not speak of Davis as a statesman, though I believe h was one of the greatest statesmen this country has ever produced nor as an orator, though upon the three occasions that I had the privilege to hear him speak he thrilled me as no other mortal man ever did. I will not speak of him as a soldier, though you know his history and you know that upon one of the most important fields of the Mexican war it was the calm, quiet, "Steady Mississippians's. Cowards to the rear and brave men to the front that saved the day. And those that knew him best know that if he had had his wishes in the matter he would have been in the army rather than in the Presidential Chair. When the mists of partisan prejudice shall have rolled away, the impartial historian will give him a high place among America's great men, and Kentucky will be proud indeed that she gave him birth.

But I speak of him to-day simply as the humble Christian. Mr Davis united in the spring of 1861 with St. Paul's church in Richmond. You know when that dispatch came from Gen. Lee at Petersburg to Mr. Davis at Richmond that the lines had been

broken, and that it would be necessary to evacuate that night, the courier found him seated in his pew in St. Paul's church.

He received that dispatch with the calm dignity, and in the Christian spirit that characterized him.

While he was a prisoner at Fortress Monroe, and had been treated with every indignity by his cruel jailer, Nelson A. Miles, who reached the climax of his infamy when he ordered this illustrious man to be ironed as a common felon, he had a visit from his old pastor, the venerable and saintly Dr. Charles Minnigerode, whose counsels, sympathies, and prayers were so grateful to him.

When Dr. Minnigerode wished, at his request, to administer the communion to him in the casemate he reminded him of the fact that before giving him the emblems he ought to have a spirit that would forgive his enemies. Dr. Minnigerode left Mr. Davis to decide, and calmly and quietly a short time afterward he told him, "Yes, I can do that."

When he was brought to Richmond for trial, after the infamous Judge Underwood had secured an indictment against him, and had summoned a mixed petit jury to try him, and the hour of trial came, the lawyers on the other side, with Chief Justice Chase at their head, did not dare to go into the trial, because they knew he had been guilty of no treason and could never be convicted under the Constitution and laws of the country. When he was bailed and came back from the court room to the Spotswood Hotel Dr. Minnigerode was there, and Mr. Davis said to him: "You have been with me in my sufferings, and have comforted and strengthened me with your prayers; do you not think we ought to now once more kneel down together and return thanks?" They did kneel down together, and have a season of tender, earnest prayer.

It was my high privilege to visit him a number of times at Beauvoir, his beautiful home on the Gulf Coast, and to have had with him the most intimate personal intercourse, and if I ever met a man who took the Lord Jesus Christ as his personal Savior, who loved God's word, and was an intelligent, trustful Christian, that man was our great President Jefferson Davis.

And now, my dear old comrades, I relieve your patience, though I have not said half of what I might say on this fruitful theme.

As we gather in this reunion we sadly miss many a loved comrade who fell "on the field of glory" or has fallen out of the ranks since those brave old days. But God has graciously spared us, and we are here upon this happy occasion, blessed far beyond what we have deserved. But our ranks are fast thinning every day. There are comrades who were with us last year, who are

not with us this year, and there are those with us at this reunion who will not be with us at the next. The "cloud of witnesses," who encompass us, grow with the passing years, and is calling with increasing emphasis: "Be ye, also, ready for in such an hour as ye know not the Son of man cometh."

Are you ready? Can you say:

"When the roll is called up yonder I'll be there?"

Are you prepared when your summons comes joyfully to "cross over the river and rest under the shade of the trees" with Davis and Lee, and Jackson, and other Christian comrades who wait and watch for your coming?

God be praised if this is true of you. All hail Christian soldiers! It will not be long before we will join the "cloud of witnesses" on high. But before I close you must suffer this earnest, faithful word from your chaplain who may never be able to address you again this side of the bar of Judgment.

I yield to no one in love for the true Confederate soldier, and admiration for his deeds. I never see his halting gait or empty sleeve, or honorable scars, that I do not involuntarily take off my hat in profound respect for the man. I never hear of a position of honor, profit, emolument, or trust that I do not look around for a Confederate soldier competent to fill it. I never pass his grave that I do not stop to cast at least one little violet upon it. I trust that God will give me grace to be ever ready to share with him, his widow, or his orphan, the last crust of bread that a good Providence shall give me. And this right hand shall forget her cunning, and this tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth, ere I fail to vindicate his name and fame at the bar of History.

Will you, then, old comrades, suffer one who respects, honors, and loves you to say this faithful word? *Patriotism is not religion, and to have been a true soldier of your country does not constitute you a soldier of the Cross.* As I stand to-day amid these hallowed memories that come trooping up from the past, and look into the eyes of loved comrades, I but echo the voice of the "so great cloud of witnesses" as I appeal tenderly, and earnestly to you to enlist under the banner of the Cross—to pay now unto the Lord the vows you made amid the iron and leaden

hail of battle—to be true servants of the Lord—that whenever and wherever you fall you may be able to "render up your account with joy and not with grief," as you go to join Christian leaders and comrades gone before, and wear with them the crown of victory—

"That crown with peerless glories bright,
Which shall new luster boast;
When victors' wreaths and monarchs' gems
Shall blend in common dust."

After singing Doxology the meeting adjourned.

[Official.] GEO. MOORMAN,
Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

By Wm. P. Tolley, of Tennessee.

Resolved—That our thanks are due and we do here extend our most heartfelt gratitude to Wm. H. Knauss for his kindness and attention to gravés of the Confederate Soldiers buried at Camp Chase, Confederate Cemetary, Columbus, Ohio. We will ever regard his acts worthy of our highest commendations and assist him in this noble exercise by our contributions and words of praise.

Carried.

By J. O. Waddell.

Whereas—There exists at Chicago, Ill., a little band of ex-Confederate Soldiers, who constitute Camp 8 U. C. V., and who have by their personal labor and exertion, erected a monument over the graves, in which sleep 6,000 of our comrades, in Oakwood Cemetery, of that city; therefore, be it

Resolved—That this little band of devoted comrades deserve and should receive the thanks of every Confederate Soldier now living.

Resolved—That we do now extend to them our deepest and most heartfelt thanks for the grand work they have accomplished. And we also extend our thanks to the broad-minded, liberal-hearted and public-spirited citizens of Chicago for the material aid they furnished our c nrades in the accomplishment of their noble work.

Carried.

The United Confederate Veterans profoundly appreciate the splendid hospitality which they have received from the people of Louisville. We were prepared for a generous welcome by the

State of Albert Sidney Johnston, John C. Breckinridge, Roger Hanson and John H. Morgan, and their compatriots, but the unfeigned, cordial reception extended to each and every member of our organization has exceededo our most ardent expectations; be it

Resolved, Therefore—That we hereby tender to the people of Louisville our most hearty thanks for the innumerable courtesies which have so sweetened our sojourn in their midst.

Especially are we indebted to the several regular and special committees upon whom was cast the duty of providing for us. By their thoughtfulness and untiring solicitude they have met every requirement and left not a detail neglected. The commodious auditorium was most happily designed and singularly convenient, saving time and annoyance.

To the press of the city for its faithful report of our proceedings and kind and generous mention of our members and the Cause we love, we are peculiarly indebted.

To the various railroads for the reduced rate extended to us we return our grateful thanks.

To the refined, cultivated women of Louisville and Kentucky, who have graced our meetings by their presence, who have extended so many beautiful courtesies to our wives and daughters, our sponsors and maids, we are exceedingly grateful.

Carried.

Resolved—By the United Confederate Veterans in convention assembled in the City of Louisville, Ky., May 31, 1900:

First—That the expressions of fraternal regard and respect for their former antagonists of the Army of Northern Virginia, uttered by the orator of the occasion, Gen'l Daniel E. Sickles, and the other speakers at the recent meeting of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, held in the City of Fredericksburg, Va., is fully appreciated and reciprocated by this association.

Second—That the holding of their annual meeting by the Society of the Army of the Potomoc on Southern soil, attended by the President of the United States and his Cabinet, is indicative of the fact that the soldiers on both sides in the late war between the States recognize that there is no sectionalism in the glorious achievements of the American soldier.

Third—That a copy of these resolutions be sent, by the secretary of this convention to the secretary of the Society of the Army of the Potomoc.

Offered by Wm. H. S. Burgwyn, L. O. B. Branch, Camp U. C. V's.

DRAMATIC SCENE.

The thirteenth resolution offered by Col. W. H. S. Burgwyn, of North Carolina, calling for expressions of fraternal feeling between the North and South threw the convention into an uproar. The reading of the resolution was the principal incident of the morning. When Gen. Carwile, of the Resolution Committee, finished his reading the big hall resounded with the sounds of many excited voices as the question was argued pro and con.

In an instant after the resolution was read the vast gathering was thrown into a tense state of excitement. The auditorium resounded with cheers and cries which swept back and forth through the long hall without abatement. The air was filled with waving hats and handkerchiefs; the veterans rose in their seats as one man and demanded recognition; the galleries roared and the din was deafening. Above the clamoring throng stood Gen. Gordon, rapping for order with all his might and trying to speak, his clear voice ringing out above all the others. It was apparent that there was a division of sentiment concerning the resolution. Quiet was finally restored, the cheers dying out gradually like thunder in the distance.

At Gen. Gordon's back stood Capt. Joseph F. Sheperd, of Virginia. He rushed forward to the chairman's table, trembling and pale with excitement, and his eyes flashed as he spoke in a loud voice, which could be heard distinctly from the furtherest seat in the rear gallery. He said in part:

"I fought for four long years," said he, "for a cause that had its birth in sectional differences—a cause almost as strong as that resulting from racial prejudice—and I know I was in the right. On the battle field of old Virginia it was my ambition," he declared, "to run to earth the marauding bluecoats, and I do not intend to coquette with, or in any way offer compliments to the Yankees now. I believed I was right then, and I believe so now."

At the conclusion of Mr. Shepherd's speech the big hall was in ap uproar. From the close-packed body of delegates on the right, representing North Carolina, a snow-headed veteran leaped to his feet and attempted to make himself heard above the din of many voices. From side to side and end to end of the hall a constant hum went up.

The speech caused a wilder scene than the one which had just been enacted, and a big majority of the veterans showed their disapproval by rushing toward the stage and crying that the resolution should be adopted. In the midst of the pandemonium Col. Burgwyn, the author of the resolution, pushed his way to the front, and in a dramatic speech urged the adoption of the resolution.

"I attended that meeting at Fredericksburg," thundered he, "and there in the presence of President McKinley, his Cabinet and Gen. Dan Sickles the valor of the Confederate soldier was commended, and the applause which followed the every mention of Lee and Jackson was greater than that accorded the name of Grant."

LEE'S EARNEST SPEECH.

Gen. Gordon rapped repeatedly for order, but it was nearly ten minutes before the gathering could be quieted sufficiently for Gen. Stephen D. Lee to speak. Old veterans and women rose from their seats to make way, and the figure of Gen. Stephen D. Lee was recognized by the delegates in the galleries. Cries of "Lee!" "Lee!" came from all parts of the hall and the gallant old soldier, trembling with emotion and fully conscious of the weight his words would have, made an eloquent appeal in favor of the adoption of the resolution. Said he:

"The men of the South made as gallant a struggle as was ever made for constitutional principles. Upon the fields of battle the boys in gray fought for a great and noble cause; but now that the cruel war is over, let us do nothing to reopen the wound long since healed. The recent Spanish war has done what little was left to foster the kindly spirit between the North and the South. Under alien skies your boys and their boys struggled side by side against a foreign foe. Together they have striven and together they have fallen. Let us do nothing to hinder the good feeling which should exist all over this broad land."

The thunderous applause which followed Gen. Lee's speech sped throughout the hall, and was taken up by crowds outside the big doors. Cries of "You're right!" "Speak on!" filled the air, and they were followed by cries for Gordon.

GORDON GIVES UP THE GAVEL.

Gen. Gordon dropped his gavel to the table and called Gen. Cabell to the chair.

"For myself," said Gen. Gordon, in a voice clear and loud and so full of earnestness that a hush fell on the entire assemblage, "I trust the day shall never come when I shall refuse to send a message of cordial greeting to an enemy gallant enough to greet a foe of thirty-five years ago."

Referring to Gen. Sickles he said: "I know the sender of this message. On the heights of Gettysburg, where the cannon roared, I knew it was the same General leading the battle. The bullets of my glorious men sent that General to the rear with one leg off. For one, I am going to vote to reciprocate his greetings to the Army of Virginia."

The veterans stood and cheered and screamed and beat their canes and crutches on the seats as Gen. Gordon took his seat.

The cheering that followed was deafening and as it grew more intense Mr. Shepherd stepped forward again. In a twinkling, many of the Confederates shouted to him:

"Sit down! Sit down! Get out! Dry up!"

He lifted his right hand, his body meanwhile shaking with emotion, his eyes flashing. Uttering a few words that were inaudible in the storm of protest, Mr. Shepherd retired to his chair.

"We're ready for the question!" was the cry from no less than 5,000 voices.

"You shall have it," said Gen. Cabell, and the resolution was carried amidst throat-splitting yells.

Capt. Shepherd voted "No" and tried to speak, as he said, "to explain his position," but he was forced to take his seat.

General Gordon resumed the chair, and asked that the rules be suspended for the reading of a memorial and resolution in regard to the death of the gallant Col. Chas. W. Frazier, of Memphis, Tenn. The rules were suspended by unanimous consent, and the following resolution was read and adopted:

MEMORIAL AND RESOLUTION,

Presented by Gen. J. F. Shipp, Q. M. General, U. C. V., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Col. Charles W. Frazier, of Memphis, Tennessee, a member of Gen. J. B. Gordon's staff, general commanding United Confederate Veterans, crossed over the river July 11th, 1897, and has clasped hands in fraternal greeting with our distinguished leaders and heroic comrades who preceded him in that glorious land of perpetual reunion.

I do not refer to our deceased friend, brother and comrade in memorial, for that was most eloquently and affectionately done at the time of his death by the local camp in the City of Memphis, of which he was the much beloved and honored commander, and had been consecutively for more than thirteen years. Also by the Bar Association, Masonic Fraternity and citizens with whom he lived since early manhood. No greater honors were ever recorded to the memory of any private citizen than were bestowed locally upon that of Col. Frazier.

But we speak of him only in comemoration of those sacred ties that bound us as comrades and friends, and for the purpose of having made an official record of his connection and separation by death from the staff of the general commanding the United Confederate Veteran Association, for which his soul was full to

running over with love for the glorious cause it represents and the beneficient objects of its existence.

Our hearts go out to-day in the tenderest sympathy to his bereaved family; to the devoted wife so worthy of his love; to the son who was the father's pride and hope; to his two sweet, gentle daughters, the idols of his heart. They were his jewels and his most cherished companions.

God rest thee, our noble comrade; God keep thee, our peerless friend.

Resolved—That this preamble in comemoration of our deceased comrade, Charles W. Frazier, and the memorial passed in his honor, and to his memory by Camp No. 28, U. C. V., of Memphis, Tennessee, July 20th, 1897, be made a part of the proceedings of this meeting; that they be published in the annual minutes of this association, and a copy furnished to the family.

MORE MONEY FOR DAVIS MONUMENT.

Gen. Gordon said that subscriptions for the Jefferson Davis monument fund were in order. There was a rivalry between Galveston, Tex., and Richmond, Va., each city wanting to have the honor of subscribing the larger amount. The subscriptions were run up from $200 to $600, the Texas delegation going higher than the Richmond people would go.

"We raise Galveston $10;" "$5 more here," were cries which came thick and fast. Finally, when Richmond's subscription had been run up to $550, she dropped out, with a cheer for Galveston.

While the ladies in charge of raising funds for the erection of a monument to the memory of President Davis were calling for donations, aided by Gen. Gordon, little George Kirk, hailing from the birthplace of Gen. Davis, contributed $5. Eddie Wadsworth, the Wadsworth, Ala., lad, who, on Thursday, made a $5 contribution to the Confederate monument fund, and was christened by Gen. Gordon "the first boy of the Confederacy," announced through a delegate that he would also give $10. This provoked lour cheering. A total of $3,275 was subscribed. This amount, added to that subscribed during the session Thursday, makes a grand total of $9,275 raised in two days for the monument fund.

Some of the veterans wanted the association to elect the place for holding the reunion next year and adjorn *sine die*, but their motions were lost on account of the fact that only about 5,000 members of the association were present.

GEN. BULGER SPEAKS.

Brig. Gen Michael Jefferson Bulger, of the Forty-ninth Alabama volunteers, Jackson brigade, was introduced by Gen. Gor-

don as the oldest Confederate soldier, aged ninety-four years. He was warmly greeted. It was necessary to support him while he spoke. He said:

"My comrades and friends, in pursuance of a sacred duty, I want to ask your attention for five minutes. I find on my lapel a Winnie Davis badge."

In trembling tones he paid a high compliment to the Daughter of the Confederacy. His words were uttered in such a faint tone that at times they could scarcely be heard, though for an instant now and then the remarkable old man would display the vigor that evidently characterized him in the days of the civil war, when he carried a gun and was shot almost to pieces. He would emphasize with a downright thrust of his arm some particular sentence and hesitate to see the effect, which several times was gratifying to him, as the veterans responded with applause.

The conclusion was touching. The General said:

"Comrades, we have a cause to be proud of, and I know its blessed memory shall never fade. Many of us will never meet each other again. I feel that I want to express my appreciation of the generosity of the people of this magnificent city. This has been a grand reunion. If I never see you again in this world, I shall meet you over the river. Good-bye."

REPORTS PRESENTED.

The following reports were presented, received and ordered printed in the proceedings of the meeting:

SURGEON GENERAL'S REPORT.

Office Surgeon General United Confederate Veterans,
No. 623 North Lafayette Square,
New Orleans, La., May 26, 1900.

Major-General George Moorman,
Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, United Confederate Veterans, New Orleans, La.

General: I beg to submit my annual report for the tenth reunion of the United Confederate Veterans, to be held at that whole-souled, hospitable Southern city, Louisville, Kentucky. I begin with my circular letter which immediately follows:

Circular Letter No. 122.

Headquarters United Confederate Veterans,
Adjutant General's Office.

J. B. GORDON,
General Commanding

GEO. MOORMAN,
Adjutant General and
Chief of Staff.

824 Common Street, (Up-Stairs.)
NEW ORLEANS, LA., April 12, 1900.

To all Comrades: The General Commanding earnestly calls attention of all of our comrades to the following from Dr. C. H. Tebault, surgeon general of the United Confederate Veterans; and department, division and brigade commanders and their adjutant-Generals, are urgently requested to see that their surgeons and assistant surgeons, are immediately put in possession of this letter from Surgeon General Tebault.

The following address and letter fully explains what is wanted by the surgeon general and the "Confederate Surgeons' Association."

Office Surgeon General, United Confederate Veterans,
623 North Lafayette Square,
NEW ORLEANS, LA., April 16, 1900.

To the Survivors of the Medical Corps of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States:

Comrades: The tenth annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans will take place on the 30th and 31st of May, and 1st, 2nd and 3rd days of June, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, respectiely, and be held at that great Southern and most hospitable city of old Kentucky—the chivalrousLouisville. There you will find thousands of old Confederate hearts and the younger hearts of their descendants in full accord with your own, and, indeed, from all appearances and from the immense preparations made to receive and entertain all Confederate visitors generally, it would seem that on the important approaching reunion there, Louisville will be found a vast Confederate camp to extend you open-hearted, wide-armed welcome and the most cordial of greetings, where every door latch will respond on the instant to your slightest touch.

And in this connection I desire to invite most particular and special attention to the following communication from Dr. Preston B. Scott, chairman of the Medical Committee, representing the City of Louisville.

Headquarters Reunion Committee of U. C. V.,
Reunion of 1900, Louisville, Ky., April 1st, 1900.

DR. C. H. TEBAULT, Brigadier General and Surgeon General, U. C. V., New Orleans, La.

Dear Doctor: In the work of preparation for the Louisville reunion of Confederate Veterans the Executive Committee has outlined the duties of the Medical Committee as follows:

"The Medical Department shall be charged with the duty of receiving and looking to the care and entertainment of the surviving medical officers of the Confederate Army and Navy, of visiting physicians who are veterans and sons of veterans, and of their families.

"Its duty shall be to arrange for the proper care of all visiting veterans who may need medical attention, securing for this purpose the use of established hospitals of the city and other suitable quarters which may be necessary.

"From its members shall be detailed physicians who will constitute an Ambulance Corps, and others whose duty it shall be to be present at the several hospitals to render care to such sick as may require attention."

The Medical Committee now promises its most cordial welcome to the "surviving medical officers of the Confederate Army and Navy, and physicians who are veterans and sons of veterans and their families." They promise to make the occasion one of comfort and pleasure to their visiting brethren and to give all the veterans such kindly professional care as they may need.

It is requested that all who propose to attend send their names as early as possible to the chairman of the Medical Committee. Those who desire to secure hotel accommodations in advance are requested to make known their wishes at any early day.

Very respectfully and fraternally yours,
PRESTON B. SCOTT, M. D.,
Chairman of Medical Committee.

Reserving something more to say, in a few days, I beg now to urge as large an attendance at Louisville as possible of the Confederate surgeons and assistant surgeons, and request the 1255 camps, to which this circular letter will be sent, to spread this notice far and wide in their immediate localities, that it may reach as many survivors of that great medical corps as possible.

I also specially request that all the newspapers within the reach of said camps be kindly requested to give this circular letter a place in their columns.

Very sincerely and fraternally your Comrade,
C. H. TEBAULT, M. D.,
Brigadier General and Surgeon General,
United Confederate Veterans.

The General Commanding asks the hearty assistance and co-operation of all comrades in carrying out Surgeon General Tebault's wishes and purposes.

By order of

J. B. GORDON,

GEO. MOORMAN, General Commanding.
Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

Let us turn our faces to the past. There arises before us a land as fair as any that ever dawned on human vision. It stretches from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. Its Western frontier lays far in the woods beyond the Mississippi. Its Eastern and Southern coast is washed for two thousand miles by the Atlantic waves. Four of the original colonies of Great Britain, which proclaimed themseles at Philadelphia, in 1776 to be free and independent States, are embraced within it—Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. To them are added Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas. Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri divide between it and its Northern neighbor. On its may you may read the names of Alamance, where American freemen first defied the power of the English King before Concord or Bunker Hill were heard of; of Mecklenberg where first was sounded the note of Independence before the proclamation of Philadelphia; of Williamsburg, where the first Democratic convention in America was held, and the first State declared its Independence. There,too, you may read the names of Moultrie, Camden, Cowpens, King's Mountain, Savannah and Charleston. There you may see Yorktown, where Cornwallis gave up the ghost of conquest, leaving his sword to Washington. There you may see New Orleans, upon soil which Jefferson negotiated from the Empire of Napoleon to the Republic of Washington, where the fierce Democracy of Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia and Louisiana, led by Andrew Jackson, gave the quietus to the veteran regulars of Great Britain, the same who later won the glories of Waterloo. There at the Alamo in the Lone Star State, you may read the greatest epitaph of history, where

"Thermopylæ had its messenger of defeat—the Alamo had none."

There you may see, too, Bentonville and Appomattox, where valor unawed by fate, paid to its flag the last salute and flaunted the colors of victory over the precipice of surrender.

THE CONFEDERATE SURGEON!

What a prolific theme of hallowed memories! Every battalion, every company of artillery had its assistant surgeon. Every regiment its surgeon and assistant surgeon, and this applies alike to both the infantry and to the cavalry arm. On the staff of

every major general, of every lieutenant general, and of every general, there was a medical director. At every hospital post was a surgeon of the post, and every hospital had its surgeon and assistant surgeons. The Navy was likewise provided with her corps of surgeons and assistant surgeons.

When the famous "Alabama," that Confederate Ruler and Terror of the sea, fighting until her belching cannons quenched forever their flaming throats in the ocean's wave, went down to stainless sleep, "rocked in the cradle of the deep," her pure and unsullied deck, a stranger to foemen's tread, a Confederate surgeon bore her company and sleeps heroically on her bosom by the side of her other immortal dead.

On the more than 2000 battlefields, the Confederate surgeon's duty called him where the battle waxed the hottest, and where the dead and wounded lay the thickest. His mission required him to be calm, self-poised, and unawed, where Death's messengers filled the very air he breathed, with no weapon in his hand save his surgical instruments.

General Joseph Hooker, said of the Army of Northern Virginia (1st Volume Conduct of the War, page 113): "That army has, by discipline alone, acquired a character for steadiness and efficiency unsurpassed, in my judgment, in ancient or modern times. We have not been able to rival it, nor has there been any approximate to it in the other rebel army." He was not familiar enough to speak authoritatively of the Army of Tennessee, which, had Albert Sidney Johnston lived, or had Beauregard been in proper health when Johnston fell, Grant would have been annihilated at Shiloh, and history might have told a different story.

Matchless and stainless as were the Confederate armies, so also were that matchless and unapproached corps of Confederate surgeons in the summation of their immortal achievements. By their skill and devotion and courage they maintained in the field the fighting men of the South.

The hospitals, constructed under the direction of the Confederate surgeons, and their management of them, stand even at this date, unequalled in the matter of ventilation and in the method of caring for the sick and wounded.

With medicines, instruments and medical works and needful delicacies made contraband of war, they turned to, and developed the resources of the field and the forest, and though charged with the care of 50,000 more Federal prisoners than our then enemy had of Confederate prisoners, yet in spite of these adverse surroundings, lost 4,000 less Federal prisoners than the Federals lost of Confederate prisoners, with every means to command better results.

This is a monument which history has erected to the Confederate surgeon that "neither time nor rust can corrode."

Of the thirty-four States and Territories, only eleven seceded. In these eleven States the men of military age—from eighteen to forty-five years, numbered 1,064,193, inclusive of lame, halt and blind, etc. On the Union side the same class numbered 4,559,872, over four to one, without estimating the constant accessions from the world at large, augmenting monthly the Union side.

The United States, in enlisted men, numbered 2,865,028, against not exceeding 600,000 on the side of the Southern Confederacy.

Counting the border States of Kentucky, Missouri and Maryland, which gave 231,000 soldiers to the Union, West Virginia, which gave 32,068, and Tennessee, which gave 31,092, and the rest of the Southern States, which gave 21,755, making 316,424 soldiers given by the South—the Slave States—to the armies of the Union side, more than half as many soldiers as comprised the entire Confederate Armies.

These above facts derived from the war records, show that there were four armies in the field, each one of which was as large as the entire Confederate Army, without including the more than 300,000 contingent from the South.

In numbers the Federal loss was 67,058 killed and 43,012 died of wounds; total, 110,070. Of the Confederates the like total was 74,524. The Confederates had 53,773 killed outright, and 194,026 wounded on the field of battle. More than one-third of the 600,000 Confederates were, therefore, confided to the Confedrate surgeons for battle wounds. For the nineteen months—January, 1862, to July, 1863, inclusive—over 1,000,000 cases of wounds and sickness were entered upon the Confederate field reports, and over 400,000 cases of wounds upon the hospital reports. It is estimated that each of the 600,000 Confederates were, on an average, disabled for greater or lesser periods by wounds and sickness, about six times during the war. The heroic, untiring, important part thus borne by the skillful Confederate surgeons and maintaining in the field an effective army of unexampled Confederate soldiers must challenge particular attention.

The destruction by fire of the medical and surgical records of the Confederate States deposited in the Surgeon General's office in Richmond, Virginia, in April, 1865, renders the roster of the medical corps somewhat imperfect, hence the need of concerted action on the part of the survivors to bridge this hiatus. The official list of the paroled officers and men of the Army of Northern Virginia surrendered by General R. E. Lee, April 9, 1865, furnished 310 surgeons and assistant surgeons. In my first report presented at the Richmond Reunion, I showed that the medical

roster for the Army of Tennessee has been preserved in duplicate. I shall offer in a more detailed report data to prove indisputably important facts relating to the prisoners of war upon both sides, with the purpose of establishing the death rate responsibility in the premises. It will suffice to mention here that the report of Mr. Stanton, as Secretary of War, on the 19th of July, 1866, exhibits the fact that of the Federal prisoners in Confederate hands during the war, only 22,570 died; while of the Confederate prisoners in Federal hands, 26,436 died. This report does not set forth the exact number of prisoners held by each side respectively.

These facts were given more in detail in a subsequent report by Surgeon General Barnes of the United States Army.

That the whole number of Federal prisoners captured by the Confederates and held in Southern prisons from the first to last during the War, was, in round numbers 270,000, while the whole number of Confederates captured and held in prison by the Federals was in like round numbers only 220,000. From these two reports it appears that, with 50,000 more prisoners in Southern stockades or other modes of confinement, the deaths were nearly 4,000 less. According to these figures, the percentum of Federal deaths in Southern prisons was under nine, while the percentum of Confederate deaths in Northern prisons was over 12. These mortuary statistics are of no small weight in determining on which side there was the most neglect, cruelty and inhumanity, proclaiming as they do, a loss of death of more than three per cent of Confederates over Federals in prisons, while the Federals had an unstinted command of everything.

The policy of the Confederates was established by law. By an Act of the Confederate Congress passed soon after the War was inaugurated, it was provided that prisoners of war should have the same rations in quantity and quality as Confederate soldiers in the field. By an Act afterwards passed, all hospitals for sick and wounded prisoners were put upon the same footing with hospitals for sick and wounded Confederates. This policy was never changed. There was no discrimination in either particular between Federal prisoners and Confederate soldiers. Whatever food or fare the Confederate soldiers had, whether good or bad, full or short, the Federal prisoners shared equally with them. Whatever medical attention the sick and wounded Confederate soldiers had, the Federal prisoners in like condition also received. Where the supply of the usual standard medicines was exhausted and could not be replenished in consequence of the action of the Federal Government in holding them to be contraband of war, and preventing their introduction by blockade and severe penalties when resort was had to the virtues of the healing herbs of the country, as substitutes for more efficient remedial agents, the

suffering Federals shared these equally with like suffering Confederates. All Confederate surgeons have more or less valuable data in their keeping, gather these up at once, comrades, resolve to come to this meeting and bring them with you. Each separate fact placed with others in a connected whole, will fill in the needed missing links required to perfect the historic part relating to the faithfulness and unfaltering devotion of the Confederate surgeons in the thorough and conscientious performance of their humanitarian professional obligations, regardless of creeds and of nationalities, or whether friends or foemen. The whole number of Confederates surrendered from the 9th of April, 1865, to the 26th of May, 1865, the date of final surrender, under General E. Kirby Smith, was, according to the muster rolls a little under 175,000. This embraces quite a number, who from disease and wounds were not actually in the field at the time. The whole number of Federal forces then in the field and afterwards mustered out of service, as the records show, amounted to in round numbers, 1,050,000.

The total loss in killed and died of wounds in the Franco-German War was 3.1 per cent; that of the Austrians in the War of 1866, 2.6 per cent; that of the Allies in the Crimea, 3.2 per cent. But in our war, the hemorrhage was far greater, for the Federals lost 4.7 per cent, and the Confederates over 9 per cent, the heaviest loss of any modern army that fell around its standard.

Vice-President Alexander H. Stephens, in his two volumes, entitled: "The War Between the States," in his chapter devoted to "Prisoners of War," writes: "Neither Libby, nor Belle Island nor Salisbury, nor Andersonville would have had a groaning prisoner of war, but for the refusal of the Federal authorities to comply with the earnest desire of the Richmond Government for an immediate exchange upon the most liberal and humane principles. Had Mr. Davis' repeated offers been accepted, no prisoner on either side would have been retained in confinement a day."

Speaking of Wirz, Mr. Stephen says: "He was a European by birth, who obtained position in our service through letters of recommendation, which warranted confidence in his intelligence and good character. * * * It is due to his memory, howeer, to recollect that his own dying declarations were against the truth of these accusations. This, moreover, I can and do venture to say, that acts of much greater cruelty and barbarity than any which were proven against him could have been easily established and would have been established on his trial, against numerous subordinates on the Federal side, if the tendered proof had not been rejected. * * * The Confederate authorities never in a single instance sanctioned, much less ordered, well-meaning and unoffending prisoners of war to be confined in unwholesome dun-

geons, and to be manacled with cuffs and irons as was repeatedly done by orders from the authorities at Washington, in utter violation of the well-established usages of modern civilized warfare. But apart from this marked difference between the two governments, in their highest official character, in sanctioning and ordering acts of wanton cruelty, I insist upon the irrefutable fact that but for the refusal of the Federals to carry out an exchange, none of the wrongs or outrages in question and none of the sufferings incident to prison life on either side could have occurred. Large numbers of prisoners were taken to Southwestern Georgia in 1864 because it was a section most remote and secure from the invading Federal armies, and because, too, it was a country of all others, then within the Confederate limits not thus threatened with inasion, most abundant with food and all resources that command for the health and comfort of prisoners. They were put in one stockade for the want of men to guard more than one. The section of country, moreoer, was not regarded as more unhealthy or more subject to malariaous influences than any in the central portion of the State. The official order for the erecting of the stockade enjoined that it should be in 'a healthy locality, plenty of pure water, a running stream, and if possible, shade trees and in the immediate neighborhood of grist and saw mills.' The very selection of the locality, so far from being made with cruel design against the prisoners, was governed by the most humane considerations.

"But the great question in this matter is, upon whom rests the tremendous responsibility of all this sacrifice of human life with all its indescribable miseries and sufferings?

"The facts, beyond question or doubt, show that it rests entirely upon the authorities at Washington. It is now well understood to have been a part of their settled policy in conducting the war not to exchange prisoners. The grounds upon which this extraordinary course was adopted were that it was humanity to the men in the field, and on their side, to let their captured comrades perish in prison rather than to let an equal number of Confederate soldiers be released on exchange to meet thlm in battle."

In the second of the two olumes by President Jefferson Davis, entitled "The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government," the following is pertinent: "The trial of Major Henry Wirz was the next in importance which came before a military commission. In April, 1865, President Johnson issued a proclamation, stating that from evidence in possession of the Bureau of Military Justice, it appeared that Jefferson Davis was implicated in the assassination of Preside nt Lincoln, and for that reason he offered a reward of $100,000 for my capture. That testimony was subsequently

found to be entirely false, having been a mere fabrication. The manner in which this was done will be presently stated. Meanwhile certain persons of influence and public position at that time, either aware of the fabricated character of this testimony, or convinced of its insufficiency to secure my conviction on a trial, sought to find ample material to supply this deficiency in the great mortality of the soldiers we had captured during the war and imprisoned at Andersonville. Orders were, therefore, issued by the authorities of the United States Government, to arrest a subaltern officer, Captain Henry Wirz, a foreigner by birth, poor, friendless and wounded, and held as prisoner of war. He had been included in the surrender of General J. E. Johnston. On May 7th he was placed in the 'Old Capital' prison at Washington. The poor man was doomed before he was heard, and the permission to be heard according to law was denied him. Captain Wirz had been in command of the Confederate prison at Andersonville. The first charge alleged against him was that of conspiring with myself, Secretary Seddon, General Howell Cobb, General Winder and others, to cause the death of thousands of the prisoners through cruelty, etc. The second charge was alleged against himself for murder and violation of the law and customs of war. The military commission before which he was tried was convened by an order of President Johnson, of August 19th, directing the officers detailed for that purpose to meet as a special military commission on August 20th for the trial of such prisoners as might be brought before it. The commission convened, and Wirz was arraigned on the charge above mentioned, and pleaded not guilty. At the suggestion of Judge Advocate Joseph Holt, he was remanded to prison and the Court adjourned. The so-called trial afterwards came on and lasted for three months, but no evidence whatsoever was produced showing the existence of such a conspiracy as had been charged. Wirz, however, was pronounced guilty, and, in accordance with the sentence of the comission, he was executed on November 10th, 1865. On April 4th, 1867, Mr. Louis Schade, of Washington, and the attorney for Wirz on the trial, in compliance with the request of Wirz to do so as soon as the times should be propitious, published a vindication of his character. The following is an extract from this publication:

" 'On the night previous to the execution of the prisoner, some parties came to the confessor of Wirz (Rev. Father Boyle) and also to me. One of them informed me that a high cabinet officer wished to assure Wirz that if he would implicate Jefferson Davis with the atrocities committed at Andersonville, his sentence should be commuted. He (the messenger, whoever he was) requested me to inform Wirz of this. In the presence of Father Boyle, I told him next morning what had happened. The captain simply

and quietly replied: 'Mr. Schade, you know that I have always told you that I do not know anything about Jefferson Davis. He had no connection with me as to what was done at Andersonville. If I knew anything of him, I would not become a traitor against him or anybody else to save my life!'"

"The following is an extract from a letter of Captain C. B. Winder, to Mrs. Davis, dated Eastern Shore of Virginia, January 9th, 1867: 'The door of the room which I ocupied while in confinement at the old capitol prison, Washington, was immediately opposite Captain Wirz's door—both of which were occasionally open. About two days before Captain Wirz's execution, I saw three or four men pass into his room, and upon their coming out, Captain Wirz told me that they had given him assurances that his life would be spared and his liberty given to him if he (Wirz) could give any testimony that would reflect upon Mr. Davis, or implicate him directly or indirectly with the condition and treatment of prisoners of war as charged by the United States authorities; that he indignantly spurned these propositions and assured them that, never having been acquainted with Mr. Davis, either officially, personally or socially, it was utterly impossible that he should know anything against him, and that the offer of his life, dear as the boon might be, could not purchase him to treason and treachery to the South and his friends!' The following letter is from Rev. Father Boyle of Washington:

"'Washington, D. C., October 10th, 1880. Hon. Jefferson Davis: Dear Sir—I know that, on the evening before the day of the execution of Major Wirz, a man visited me on the part of a cabinet officer to inform me that Major Wirz would be pardoned if he would implicate Jefferson Davis in the cruelties at Andersonville. No names were given by the messenger, and upon my refusal to take any action in the matter, he went to Mr. Louis Schade, counsel for Major Wirz, with the same purpose and with a like result. When I visited Major Wirz the next morning he told me that the same proposal had been made to him, and had been rejected with scorn. The Major was very indignant and said that while he was innocent of the cruel charges, for which he was about to suffer death, he would not purchase his liberty by perjury and crime, such as was made the condition of his freedom. I attended the Major to the scaffold, and he died in the peace of God and praying for his enemies. I know he was indeed innocent of all the cruel charges on which his life was sworn away, and I was edified by the Christian spirit in which he submitted to his persecutors.

"'Yours very truly, F. E. BOYLE.'

"The testimony of Chief Surgeon Stephenson, of the hospital at Andersonville, bears testimony to the success with which Wirz

improved the post, and the good effects produced upon the health of the prisoners."

CAPTAIN WIRZ'S LAST LETTER TO HIS WIFE.

The following lines, the last that were written by the hand of perhaps the most ill-fated man that ever lived, can hardly fail to elicit a regretful tear to his memory:

Old Capitol Prison,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 10th, 1865.

My Dearest Wife and Children—When these lines reach you, the hand that wrote them will be stiff and cold. In a few hours from now I will be dead. Oh! if I could express myself as I wish—if I could tell you what I have suffered when I thought about you and the children! I must leave you without the means to live, to the mercies of a cold, cruel world. Lize, do not grieve, do not despair, we will meet again in a better world; console yourself; think as I do, that I die innocent.

Who knows better than you, that all those tales of cruelties and murder are infamous lies, and why should I not say it. A great many do call me hard-hearted, because I tell them that I am not guilty—that I have nothing to confess. Oh! think for a moment how the thought that I must suffer and die innocent must sustain me in the last terrible hour, that when I stand before my Maker, I can say, "Lord, of these things you know I am not guilty. I have sinned often and rebelled against Thee; oh, let my unmerited death be an atonement." Lize, I die reconciled; I die, as I hope, as a Christian. This is His holy will that I should die, and therefore let us say with Christ, "Thy will, oh Lord, be done." I hardly know what to say. Oh, let me beg you do not give away to despair, think that I am going to my Father, to your Father, to the Father of all, and that there I hope to meet you. Live for the dear children. Oh, do take good care of Cora. Kiss her for me; kiss Susan and Cornelia, and tell them to live so that we may meet again in the home above the skies; tell them that my last thought, my last prayer shall be for them.

You ask me about Cora's schooling. My dear wife, you must do now as you think best. In regard to your going to Europe, I would advise you to wait till you hear from there. I have written to my father; if he should be dead, my brother is still alive. I send you his address. You had better get a certificate of our marriage, also of Cora's birth; have it approved before a magistrate. If you should go to Europe you would need it.

I shall hand this letter to Mr. Schade, who will send it to you with some other papers and books; this is all that I can leave with you; but no, I can leave you something more, something better, my blessing. God bless you and protect you. God give you what you stand in need of, and grant that you all so live that when you

die you can say: "Lord, Thou callest me, here I am!" And now, farewell, wife, children, all; farewell, farewell; God be with us.

Your unfortunate husband and father,

H. WIRZ.

(*From the New Orleans Times, November* 21st, 1865.)

The following letter will be found in the *Daily True Delta,* of New Orleans, in its November 17th, 1865, issue:

"Old Capitol Prison,
NOVEMBER 10, 1865.

"Mr. Schade:

"Dear Sir—It is no doubt the last time I address myself to you. What I have said to you often and often I repeat, acecpt my thanks, my sincere, heartfelt thanks, for all you have done for me. May God rewardyou—I cannot. Still, I have something more to ask of you, and I am confident you will not refuse to receive my dying request. Please help my poor family, my dear wife and children. War, cruel war, has swept everything from me, and to-day my wife and children are beggars. My life is demanded as an atonement. I am willing to give it, and I hope after a while I will be judged differently from what I am now. If any one ought to come to the relief of my family, it is the people of the South, for whose sake I have sacrificed all. I know you will excuse me for troubling you again. Farewell, dear sir, may God bless you.

"Yours thankfully,

"H. WIRZ."

In the same paper above mentioned will be found the report of the execution of Captain H. Wirz, under date of November 24th, 1865, taken from the Washington correspondent of the *New York World.* It is too horrible to reproduce. The last words of this unjustly executed officer were: "I am innocent of the charge brought against me. I am going before God, Who will judge between me and my accusers."

I was not until very recently aware of the existence of these letters, and I am very sure their reproduction here will be read with sorrowing interest, not only by the Confederate South, but by all the good people of the North. Justice to this more than heroic officer and stainless character in Confederate history demands at our hands this deserved tribute to his memory—this simple vindication of his good name.

In a dispatch from General Grant, dated "City Point, August 18th, 1864," General Grant says: "On the subject of exchange, however, I differ from General Hitchcock. It is hard on our men held in Southern prisons not to exchange them, but it is humanity to those left in ranks to fight our battles. Every man released

on parole, or otherwise, becomes an active soldier against us at once, either directly or indirectly. If we commence a system of exchange, which liberates all prisoners taken, we will have to fight on until the whole South is exterminated. If we hold those caught they amount to no more than dead men. At this particular time to release all rebel prisoners North, would insure Sherman's defeat and would compromise our own safety here."

President Davis records that: "In the summer of 1864 in consequence of certain information communicated to our commissioner, Mr. Ould, by the Surgeon General of the Confederate States as to the deficiencies of medicines, Mr. Ould offered to make purchase of medicines from the United States authorities to be used exclusively for the use of the Union prisoners. He offered to pay gold, cotton, or tobacco for them, and even two or three prices if required. At the same time he gave assurances that the medicines would be used exclusively for the treatment of Union prisoners, and moreover agreed, on be half of the Confederate States, if it were insisted on, that such medicines might be brought into the Confederate lines by the United States surgeons, and dispensed by them. Incredible as it may appear, it is, nevertheless, strictly true that no reply was ever received to this offer. One final effort was now made to obtain an exchange. This consisted in my sending a delegation from the prisoners at Andersonville to plead their cause before the authorities at Washington. It was of no avail. President Lincoln refused to see them. They were made to understand that the interests of the Government of the United States required that they should return to prison and remain there. They carried back the sad tidings that their Government held out no hope for their release."

To make the exchange of prisoners as hopeless as possible, General Butler, in March 1864, was made the United States Agent of exchange at Fortress Monroe. The following extracts are from the official report of Major General Butler to "the Committee on the Conduct of the War," which was appointed by a joint resolution of Congress during the war:

"Accident prevented my meeting the rebel commossioner, so that nothing was done; but after conversation with General Grant, in reply to the proposition of Mr. Ould to exchange all prisoners of war, on either side held, man for man, officer for officer, I wrote an argument showing our right to our colored soldiers. This argument set forth our claims in the most offensive form possible, consistently with ordinary courtesy of language, for the purpose of carrying out the wishes of the lieutenant general that no prisoners of war should be exchanged. This paper was published so as to bring a public pressure by the owners of slaves upon the rebel government in order to forbid their exchange."

The report continues: "In case the Confederate authorities took the same view as General Grant, believing that an exchange 'would defeat Sherman and imperil the safety of the armies of the Potomac and the James,' and therefore should yield to the argument, and formally notify me that the former slaves captured in our uniforms would be exchanged as other soldiers were, and that they were ready to return us all our prisoners at Andersonville and elsewhere in exchange for theirs, then I had determined, with the consent of the lieutenant general, as a last resort to prevent exchange, to demand that the outlawry against me should formally be reversed and apologized for, before I would further negotiate the exchange of prisoners. But the argument was enough, and the Confederates never offered to me afterwards to exchange the colored soldiers who had been slaves, held in prison by them."

Further on in this report General Butler gives the history of some naval exchanges and concludes his observations on that head as follows:

"It will be observed that the rebels had exchanged all the naval colored prisoners, so that the negro question no longer impeded the exchange of prisoners; in fact, if we had demanded the exchange of all, man for man, officer for officer, they would have done it."

And now I invite careful attention to the concluding words of this most extraordinary report:

"I have felt it my duty to give an account with this particular carefulness of my participation in the business of exchanges of prisoners, the orders under which I acted, and the negotiations attempted, that was done, so that all may become a matter of history. The great importance of the questions; the fearful responsibility for the many thousands of lives which, by the refusal of exchange, were sacrificed by the most cruel forms of death—from cold, starvation and pestilence of the prison pens of Raleigh and Andersonville—being more than all the British soldiers killed in the wars of Napoleon; the anxiety of fathers, brothers, sisters, mothers, wives, to know the exigency which caused this terrible and perhaps, as it may have seemed to them, useless and unnecessary destruction of those dear to them by horrible deaths, each and all have compelled me to this exposition, so that it may be seen that those lives were spent as a part of the system of attack upon the rebellion, devised by the wisdom of the General-in-Chief of the armies, to destroy it by depletion, depending upon our superior numbers to win the victory at last. The loyal mourners will doubtless derive solace from this fact, and appreciate all the more highly the genius which conceived the plan and the success won at so great a cost."

The obstacle thus thrown in the way of the exchange of prisoners of war were not only persistently interposed, but artfully designed to be insurmountable. To quote Mr. Davis:

"Having ascertained that exchanges could not be made, either on the basis of the cartel or officer for officer, and man for man, we offered to the United States Government their sick and wounded, without requiring any equivalents. On these terms we agreed to deliver from 10,000 to 15,000 at the mouth of the Savannah river, and we further added that, if the number for which transportation might be sent could not be readily made up from sick and wounded, the difference should be supplied with well men. Although the offer was made in the summer, the transportation did not arrive until November. And as the sick and wounded were at points distant from Georgia, and could not be brought to Savannah within a reasonable time, 5,000 well men were substituted. In return some 3,000 sick and wounded were delivered to us at the same place. The original rolls showed that some 3,500 had started from Northern prisons and that death had reduced the number during the passage to about 3,000. On two occasions we were specially asked to send the very sick and desperately wounded prisoners and a particular request was made for men who were so seriously sick that it was doubtful whether they would survive a removal a few miles down James river. Accordingly, some of the worst cases, contrary to the judgment and advice of our surgeons, but in compliance with the piteous appeals of the sick prisoners were sent away and after being delivered they were taken to Annapolis, Maryland, and there photographed as specimen prisoners. They indeed were pitiable to behold, but the misery they portrayed was surpassed by some of those we received in exchange at Savannah. Why was there this delay, between the summer and November in sending vessels for the transportation of sick and wounded, for whom no equivalents were asked?"

One further quotation from President Jefferson Davis: "That we might clothe our brave men in the prisons of the United States Government, I made an application for permission to send cotton to Liverpool and therewith purchase the supplies which were necessary. The request was granted, but only on condition that the cotton should be sent to New York and the supplies bought there. This was done by our agent, General Beale. The suffering of our men in Northern prisons caused the application; that it was granted refutes the statement that our men were comfortably maintained."

Finally, President Davis writes "In order to alleviate the hardship of confinement on both sides, our commissioner (Judge Ould) on January 24th, 1863, addressed a communication to Gen-

eral E. A. Hitchcock, United States Commissioner of Exchange, in which he proposed that all prisoners on each side should be attended by a proper number of their own surgeons, who, under rules to be established should be permitted to take charge of their health and comfort. It was also proposed that these surgeons should act as commissaries, with power to receive and disburse such contributions of money, food, clothing and medicine and proposed that these surgeons should be selected by their own government, and that they should have full liberty at any and all times, through the agents of exchange to make reports not only of their own acts, but of any matter relating to the welfare of the prisoners. To this communication, no reply of any kind was ever made."

President Davis in his last message, "To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States of America," among many other important matters considered, proceeds: "The legislation requires, in such cases of impressment, that the market price be paid; but there is really no market price in many cases, and then valuation is made arbitrarily, and in a depreciated currency. The result is that the most extravagant prices are fixed, such as no one expects ever to be paid in coin. None believe that the government can ever redeem in coin the obligation to pay *fifty dollars a bushel for corn, or seven hundred dollars a barrel for flour.* It would seem to be more just and appropriate to estimate the supplies impressed at their value in coin, to give the obligation of the Government for the payment of the price in coin, with reasonable interest, or, at the option of the creditor, to return in kind the wheat and corn impressed, with a reasonable interest, also payable in kind; and to make the obligations thus issued receivable for all payments due in coin to the Government."

With all these tremendous and insurmountable obstacles in the path of the Confederate surgeon, all our ports blockaded, medicines, instruments and medical works contraband of war, delicacies next to impossible, the most essential provisions fabulously high, shoes and clothing even more difficult to obtain, his instruments and books taken from him when captured at his post of duty, with all these disadvantages, he points with honest and commendable pride to the unequalled record he has left behind him. I conclude with these lines from our poet priest:

"Is it treason thus to sing?
Why, then treason let it be,
Must we stoop to fawn on wrong?
To the idol must we bring
Our hearts' idolatry,
And the fealty of song?
No, No, the past is past,
May it never come again;
May no drum or bugle's blast
Summon warrior to the plain!
The battle's play is o'er,
We staked our all and lost.
The red wild waves that tossed
The Southland's sacred bank,
Are sleeping on the shore.
She went down in the dark:
Is it wrong for us to listen
To the waves that still will glisten
Where the wreck we loved went down?
Is it wrong to watch the willows
That are drooping o'er the grave?
Is it wrong to love our brave."

C. H. TEBAULT, M. D.,

Brigadier General and Surgeon General, Staff of General J. B. Gordon.

APPENDIX.

Following is an itemized statement of receipts and expenditures referred to in Adjutant-General's Report :

GEO. MOORMAN, ADJUTANT-GENERAL, IN ACCOUNT WITH UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

Following amounts of per capita and membership fees are made up from last report to date of the report for the Louisville Reunion, and are for the year ending April 1st, 1900, and back dues collected :

No.	NAME OF CAMP.	AMOUNT P. C.
1	Army of Northern Virginia	$ 14 70
2	Army of Tennessee	28 70
3	Gen. Leroy Stafford	5 70
4	N. B. Forrest	9 70
5	Fred Ault	2 30
7	Ruston	10 00
8	Ex-Confederate Association....$6 10.....1899	1 90
9	Veteran Confederate States Cavalry	5 20
"	" " " ad	90
10	Ward Confederate Veterans	10 90
11	Raphael Semmes	18 50
12	Turney	5 00
13	W. W. Loring	2 00
14	R. E. Lee	12 80
15	Washington Artillery	22 00
"	" ad	10
16	Henry St. Paul	5 00
17	Baton Rouge	8 50
18	Iberville	7 00
19	Ben Humphreys	2 50
"	" " 1899	2 50
20	Natchez	9 10
"	" ad	1 00
22	J. J. Whitney	1 00
23	Kit Mott	6 20
24	Robert A. Smith	6 30
25	Walthall	11 10
26	W. A. Montgomery	3 70
27	Isham Harrison	3 60
28	Confederate Historical Association	17 30
29	Ben McCulloch	3 50
30	Ben McCulloch	2 50
31	Sterling Price	38 30
32	Vicksburg	7 50

34	Joseph E. Johnston	4 00
35	Frank Cheatham	35 00
36	Hillsboro	5 00
37	John Ingram	8 00
"	" ad	10
38	Major Victor Maurin	8 10
39	W. J. Hardee	6 00
"	" ad	6 10
40	Natchitoches	5 00
41	Mouton	6 20
42	Stonewall Jackson	3 80
43	John C. Upton	5 20
44	Palestine	5 30
45	J. E B. Stuart	2 60
46	Felix K. Zollicoffer	3 10
47	Indian River	3 00
48	Albert Sidney Johnston	4 50
49	Woodville	2 10
50	John B. Gordon	3 50
"	" " " ad	1 50
51	Montgomery	4 70
52	Orange County	5 00
54	Dibrell	5 20
55	Marion County Confederate Veteran Association	3 00
56	R. E. Lee	6 20
58	Camp Moore	1 30
60	Col. B. Timmons	2 50
61	Calcasieu Confederate Veterans	3 20
62	Sanders	2 60
64	Jebb Lee	2 00
68	Albert Sidney Johnston	8 50
71	Albert Sidney Johnston	8 20
74	Rockwall	3 30
75	Albert Sidney Johnston	8 00
77	Forbes	16 60
78	Amite City	3 20
79	Merkel	1 00
"	" 1899	25
"	" 1898	20
81	Joe B. Palmer	9 00
83	Wm. Frierson	2 20
84	Barnard E. Bee	8 00
87	Wm. L. Moody	6 20
88	Pat Cleburne	4 30
"	" ad	1 00
90	Mildred Lee	6 00
93	Bob Stone	4 00
94	Joe Johnston	12 00

96	Wm. Preston	1 00
97	Abe Buiord	1 50
98	Geo. W. Johnson	3 50
99	Ben Desha	50
100	John C. Breckinridge	13 00
101	Ben Hardin Helm	1 00
103	John B. Hood	8 50
104	Nassau	3 40
"	" 1898	1 50
"	" 1897	10
"	" 1896	10
"	" 1895	10
105	Magruder	12 70
107	John H. Morgan	10 00
108	Winnie Davis	6 00
109	J. W. Throckmorton	7 20
"	" " ad	2 00
111	W. P. Townsend	3 50
113	Albert Sidney Johnston	2 00
114	Shackelford-Fulton	7 60
115	Albert Sidney Johnston	1 90
116	Albert Sidney Johnston	6 00
117	Jeff Davis	4 00
118	Stonewall Jackson	2 80
119	Joseph E. Johnston	5 30
124	J. B. Robertson	3 10
126	Robert E. Lee	4 00
127	Young County	3 00
129	Sul Ross	6 10
131	John M. Stone	3 00
134	Gen. J. W. Starnes	6 00
"	" " " ad	10
135	Ex-Confederate Association, Coryell County	3 70
139	John W. Caldwell	5 00
140	D. L. Kenan	4 70
141	Camp Rogers	3 60
143	Bowling Green	5 20
144	Albert Sidney Johnston	9 50
146	Ben T. Duval	7 50
147	C. M. Winkler	10 00
148	Geo. T. Ward	2 50
"	" 1899	50
"	" 1898	50
"	" 1897	50
"	" 1896	50
"	" 1895	50
"	" 1894	50

151	Lomax	4 00
"	" ad	10
152	Richland	350
153	Wood County	2 00
"	" 1899	25
"	" 1898	25
"	" 1897	25
"	" 1896	25
"	" 1895	25
"	" 1894	25
154	W. W. Loring	80
"	" " 1897	50
"	" " 1894	50
"	" " 1893	50
155	Stewart	2 00
156	John C. G. Key	4 50
158	R E. Lee	14 00
"	" "	6 00
159	Atlanta	25 00
163	Horace Randall	3 40
164	Sul Ross	2 20
"	" 1899	70
"	" 1898	50
"	" 1897	50
167	Claiborne	3 20
169	Tom Green	2 50
170	Matt Ashcroft	3 00
171	Con. Vet. Association of the District of Columbia	12 70
175	E. Kirby Smith	2 00
176	Yazoo	10 80
177	Capt. David H. Hammons	2 00
178	Winchester Hall	1 30
"	" "	20
179	W. H. H. Tison	3 30
181	R. E. Lee	29 20
"	" " ad	90
182	Henry W. Allen	4 90
183	John Peck	2 10
185	Ross	2 70
"	" 1899	1 00
"	" 1898	1 00
"	" 1897	1 00
186	Roger W. Hanson	1 50
187	Humphrey Marshall	1 00
188	Thomas B. Monroe	1 00
189	W. R. Barksdale	5 00
190	Pat R. Cleburne 1898	4 20

193	Lake Providence	2 10
195	John Donaldson	60
196	Braxton Bragg	7 00
197	Dick Dowling	7 30
201	Roy S. Cluke	2 00
204	Geo. E. Pickett	14 00
205	William Watts	4 00
212	Cabarras County Confederate Veteran Association	6 60
214	J. Warren Grigsby	50
215	Thos. B. Collins	1 00
218	Hugh A. Reynolds	3 50
220	DeSoto	5 70
"	" ..ad	40
222	Pat Cleburne	4 30
224	Franklin K. Beck	9 20
225	Wilson County	4 70
226	Amite County	2 00
228	Buchel	4 30
229	Arcadia	4 10
231	R. E. Lee	3 20
233	John B. Hood	50
235	Sylvester Gwin	5 00
237	John H. Waller	2 00
"	" " ad	1 00
238	W. A. Percy	2 00
239	Washington	6 20
240	Gen. Turner Ashby	9 30
241	Ned Merriwether	6 00
243	Clinton Terry	3 00
248	Col. James Walker	3 20
250	Sumter	16 90
251	E. Kirby Smith	50
252	Patrick R. Cleburne	1 00
254	Cape Fear	12 50
255	Elmore County	2 00
258	Pelham	7 50
259	Joseph E. Johnston	2 50
"	" " 1899	2 50
260	Joe Wheeler	25
"	" 1899	25
"	" 1898	25
"	" 1895	25
261	Lee County	2 50
"	" ad	20
"	" 1899	40
"	" 1898	40
"	" 1897	40
"	" 1896	40
"	" 1895	40

262	Rodes	2 00
"	" 1899	10
"	" 1898	10
"	" 1897	10
264	Feliciana	4 30
268	James F. Waddell	3 00
270	Gen. Geo. Moorman	1 00
274	McGregor	3 30
275	Emma Sansom	6 50
"	" 1899	50
277	I. W. Garrett	8 00
278	Catawba	4 20
279	Lake County Confederate Veteran Association	3 00
282	E. Kirby Smith	2 20
292	Colonel James B. Martin	4 10
"	" " " 1899	1 00
293	Aiken-Smith	18 80
297	R. C. Pulliam	8 50
298	E. A. O'Neal	10 00
"	" ad	10
301	Andrew Coleman	2 50
305	Jefferson Lamar	6 80
314	Frank Cheatham	1 65
315	Palmetto Guard	2 60
317	Catesby Ap. R. Jones	12 60
318	Tom Hindman	4 30
319	Colonel Charles F. Fisher	10 00
320	Ruffin	7 00
321	Ike Turner	3 70
322	W. P. Rogers	50
324	Stockdale	7 00
331	T. J. Bullock	6 10
332	Sumter	5 00
333	Montgomery Gilbreath	8 10
334	Dick Anderson	9 00
335	Walker	3 00
336	James D. Nance	6 00
338	Captain William Lee	1 50
340	Albert Pike	2 50
342	General M. P. Lowrey	4 00
344	Peter Bramblett	1 00
347	Jamison	1 25
"	" 1899	25
"	" 1898	25
348	El Reno	50
"	" 1899	50
"	" 1898	50
350	John James	5 00

352	John W. Bradley	3 60
354	Omer R. Weaver	22 50
357	Egbert J. Jones	4 00
"	" " .....ad	50
365	Hughes	1 10
367	Abner Perrin	4 00
368	Floyd County Veteran Association	5 00
369	Gordon	3 50
374	General James Conner	4 20
382	Mecklenburg	5 00
383	Friendship	5 00
384	Prairie Grove	6 30
385	Camp Miller	2 10
"	" 1899	50
387	Leonidas J. Merritt	2 00
389	Hampton	13 00
390	Pee Dee	3 75
396	Robinson Springs	1 40
398	Holmes County	3 30
400	Thomas H. Hobbs	1 50
"	" " 1899	50
401	Lee	2 00
402	L. B. Smith	2 50
404	Terrell County Confederate Veteran Association	2 10
"	" " " " " " 1896	40
"	" " " " " " 1895	40
"	" " " " " " 1894	40
405	Troup County Confederate Veteran Association	6 00
409	Lowden Butler	5 00
411	John Pelham	4 00
313	J. B. Kershaw	4 10
417	Ryan	3 10
422	Chattanooga Vets	4 20
423	W. D. Mitchell	6 80
427	Stonewall Jackson	1 90
"	" " 1899	10
"	" " 1898	10
"	" " 1897	10
"	" " 1896	10
429	Tom Coleman	4 30
432	D. Wyatt Aiken	4 10
433	George W. Cox	50
435	Confederate Survivors Association	16 00
436	Norfleet	10 50
437	Dean	1 90
441	Carnot Posey	6 00
442	Jos. E. Johnston	1 00
443	G. C. Wharton	5 30

445	William Barksdale	2 50
449	Paragould	3 30
451	Harry T. Hays	2 20
452	W. F. Tucker	2 00
456	Sterling Price	1 00
457	Orangeburg	5 00
458	H. M. Ashby	2 60
462	Heyward	4 20
463	Lloyd Tilghman	1 00
464	John Bowie Strange	6 00
467	Forrest	5 00
469	Stonewall Jackson	8 00
"	" " ad	30
470	H. A. Clinch	5 00
473	Chickamauga	6 00
475	Jeff Davis	2 00
476	Horace King	2 70
478	Cobb-Deloney	6 50
479	Winnie Davis	2 15
481	General Adam R. Johnson	2 10
483	Camp Key	2 00
484	Bibb County	6 00
486	Camp Ruffin	2 10
488	Col. L. C. Campbell	7 50
"	" " 1899	25
"	" " 1898	25
491	Wm. W. Wadsworth	6 20
"	" " 1899	50
493	Barbour County	2 90
"	" " 1899	2 10
495	Wm. Henry Trousdale	14 30
497	Calhoun	6 30
499	R. H. Powell	4 10
"	" " 1899	2 10
501	Garlington	5 10
508	Archibald Gracie	12 50
510	J. Ed. Murray	5 40
511	Camp Benning	10 00
512	Page-Puller	3 50
513	Ross-Ector	1 00
"	" 1899	30
514	Standwatie	4 00
"	" 1899	4 00
515	L. O. B. Branch	5 80
516	W. R. Scurry	4 10
517	Featherstone	3 60
518	Ridgely Brown	4 00
519	Spaulding County	5 00

520	John C. Brown	2 00
521	The Grand Camp C. V. Department of Virginia	8 30
522	Jasper County	12 00
527	Jim Pearce	2 00
"	" 1899	2 00
528	Hopkins' Co. Ex-Confederate Relief Ass'n	3 00
"	" " " " 1899	3 00
531	McIntosh	3 10
"	" ad	1 70
533	Col. E. B. Holloway	3 50
534	Camp Rion	3 00
537	Pat Cleburne	2 00
542	Ben McCullough	6 30
543	Martin H. Cofer	50
544	Dryry J. Brown	1 00
547	Sterling Price	2 20
548	Claiborne	2 50
551	Henry Gray	80
553	Jas. Gordon	7 00
554	Gen. Jno. S. Marmaduke	3 00
555	Tom Douglas	6 30
556	Tom Moore	1 40
557	Henry E. McCulloch	3 80
558	J. Ed. Rankin	4 30
559	Jack McClure	1 80
560	Gen. Jno. W. Whitfield	2 30
563	Ben McCullough	2 00
565	John Pelham	3 30
"	" ad	10
567	Holly Pond	40
"	" 1899	40
"	" 1898	40
"	" 1897	40
"	" 1896	40
570	Geo. E. Pickett	5 00
572	The Bowie Pelhams	4 00
573	Standwatie	2 10
"	" ad	40
"	" 1899	25
"	" 1898	25
"	" 1896	25
574	Jno. C. Monroe	5 40
577	J. Foster Marshall	3 70
581	Joe Wheeler	2 40
585	Jno. R. Baylor	1 70
586	John H. Wooldridge	5 20
590	Jno. D. Traynor	2 20
596	Lafayette McLaws	14 40

602	Jno. M. Simonton	4 10
607	Vermillion	2 50
612	Jones County, Texas	2 10
617	Morgan County	3 20
619	Scott Anderson	3 50
"	" 1899	1 00
620	Camp Raguet	5 00
625	Winnie Davis	3 00
627	Jenkins	4 50
629	John Pelham	2 00
632	Fred Ashford	4 00
638	Jno. G. Fletcher	8 30
639	Walter P. Lane	3 10
640	D. C. Walker	6 00
641	Camp Marion	7 20
642	Sumpter	4 00
646	Dock Belk	4 50
"	" 1899	50
"	" 1898	50
648	Lexington	3 10
653	Hardee	1 30
656	Jno. C. Burks	10 00
"	" 1899	2 50
657	Jas. R. Herbert	7 80
"	" 1899	10
"	" 1898	10
658	Stonewall Jackson	3 10
664	Manor	5 00
665	Clement A. Evans	15 55
668	Steadman	7 00
669	Peyton N. Hale	2 80
670	Robert S. Perry M. F.	2 00
"	"	4 90
671	Eunice	1 10
675	Jones M. Withers	2 70
"	" ad	1 50
677	Denson	7 60
680	Shenandoah	6 80
681	Zebulon Vance	10 00
682	W. H. Ratcliffe	1 00
"	" ad	2 00
683	William F. Corbin	50
684	Major Jno. L. Mirick	3 80
685	Marmaduke	3 10
688	C. H. Howard	2 00
690	Freeman	2 80
691	Pleasant Hill	2 70
693	Col. Jno. A. Rowan	2 70

695	Confederate Veteran	3 30
"	" " 1899	2 00
"	" " 1898	2 00
697	Hart	2 00
698	Camp Rains	5 00
699	Kerrville	4 20
701	North	2 00
703	G. R. Christian	2 50
704	Richard Kirkland	5 00
705	Samuel V. Fulkerson	2 00
"	" ad	2 10
707	Camp Crittenden	2 40
708	J. R. Giles	4 00
709	William E. Jones	8 00
"	" 1899	2 50
711	John Percival	2 70
716	J. E. B. Stuart	5 00
717	J. J. Searcy	7 30
718	Gen. M. M. Parsons	3 70
722	Joe Johnston	4 10
724	William S. Grimes	5 50
725	W. B. Tate	4 40
726	Brown-Harman	2 50
729	Capt. Thos. McCarthy	4 00
730	Geo. Doles	12 00
731	St. Louis	6 70
"	" ad	5 00
735	M. M. Parsons	3 70
738	Hanging Rock	2 00
739	Col. Pembroke S. Senteny	2 20
743	Kershaw	2 30
746	Chas. Rutledge Holmes	1 50
747	Franklin Buchanan	8 90
748	Warthen	7 20
752	Lafayette County	5 00
753	Stephen D. Lee	3 20
756	Confederate Veterans' Association of Savannah	19 00
758	Stonewall	6 10
759	R. T. Davis	5 10
763	Marietta	3 65
"	" ad	3 00
766	Henegan	2 00
767	A. Burnett Rhett	8 80
768	Arthur Manigault	3 90
769	Fletcher Smith	4 80
"	" 1899	2 40
"	" 1898	2 00
770	Confederate Veterans' Ass'n. of California	2 70

771	Robert E. Lee	1 50
777	Major Kyle Blevins	5 00
778	Hugh McCollum	4 00
781	Walkup	2 40
782	Anderson	4 00
784	Major John Jenkins	4 90
785	Darlington	6 00
"	" ad	10 00
794	Thomas Ruffin	4 80
797	Surry County	2 60
798	West Feliciana M. F.	2 00
"	"	3 30
"	" ad	2 20
803	George B. Eastin	31 00
804	Wm. Richardson	5 90
806	Jackson	1 00
807	Candiff	3 20
816	S. M. Manning	5 10
818	Robert F. Webb	5 20
"	" ad	7 30
"	" 1899	2 00
"	" 1898	2 00
819	S. Georgia Confederate Veterans	7 70
820	P. M. B. Young	4 10
"	" ad	2 00
821	Walker Gaston	2 50
825	Jos. D. Sayers	2 20
826	Jefferson	4 60
827	Johnson Haygood	5 50
830	Richmond County	10 40
832	Paul J. Semmes	3 30
"	" ad	40
833	Walter R. Moore	2 10
835	McElhanney	2 50
836	Flounoy	1 40
837	A. P. Hill	23 00
839	Rivers Bridge	2 00
841	Samuel Corley	10 60
843	Jeff Davis	2 10
844	Jo. Shelby	2 40
845	John C. Lamb	3 50
846	Anson	6 00
851	Ben McCullough	2 00
852	Fayetteville	4 30
859	El Dorado	1 80
"	" ad	60
862	James McIntosh	9 90
863	Sidney Johnston	6 30

874	Gen. Jos. H. Lewis	4 30
"	" 1899	2 00
"	" 1898	2 00
876	Jenkins	2 00
878	Stonewall Jackson	3 50
"	" ad	60
879	Stonewall Jackson	2 50
881	James Breathed	11 00
882	Thos. W. Rapier	1 50
883	Jas. F. Gresham	1 00
884	S. L. Freeman	2 00
885	Denison	3 80
886	Yates	2 30
889	Jeffries	90
890	John Sutherland	1 80
891	Smith	3 90
892	Albert Sidney Johnston	5 30
894	Lawson-Ball	10 10
896	Morrall	2 90
898	W. A. Johnson	5 00
899	Jno. C. Carter	2 40
902	Garnett	5 00
903	J. F. P. Fagan	1 60
907	Shriver's Grays	2 65
908	John W. Rowan	6 30
"	" ad	1 80
909	Frank T. Nicholls	5 00
911	Meadville	5 00
915	Jos. E. Johnston	3 50
916	Paul Anderson	7 50
"	" 1899	7 50
919	Dr. Walter Chenault	1 00
"	" 1898	50
"	" 1897	50
922	Ledbetter	1 10
925	W H. T. Walker	13 00
928	C. J. Colcock	3 90
929	Burgess	1 80
930	Savage-Hacket	2 70
933	Bill Green	3 80
934	Jno. M. Lillard	4 70
935	Fox Springs	1 40
936	Warren McDonald	5 00
939	Gen. James Conner	2 60
941	S. G. Shepard	5 00
"	" 1899	2 00
942	E. C. Leech	1 90
943	N. B. Forrest	2 10

944	William C Hancock		2 90
945	Capt. Elijah W. Horne		1 70
946	McCullough		5 00
947	Charles L, Robinson		7 00
"	" "	ad	2 70
952	Col. Jno. T. Jones		3 60
953	Transylvania County		2 00
"	" "	1899	50
954	Jas. R. Love		6 20
958	Eufala		3 10
961	Bertram		5 90
962	Adairsville		5 00
968	M. C. Butler		1 00
970	Sam. E. Wilson		3 80
971	William M. Slaughter		2 00
975	Confederate Veteran		2 20
"	" "	ad	10
980	Westmoreland		1 60
"	"	1899	1 00
"	"	1898	1 00
981	J. B. Ward		1 60
982	Gwinnett County	M. F.	2 00
"	" "		3 20
"	" "	1899	10
"	" "	1898	10
"	" "	1897	10
"	" "	1886	10
"	" "	1895	10
"	" "	1894	10
"	" "	1893	10
"	" "	1892	10
985	Sedalia		2 50
986	The Mountain Remnant		2 10
987	Jeff Thompson		2 00
988	Rheinhardt		6 40
989	C. S. Winder		3 70
990	Jim Purtle		8 00
"	"	ad	2 30
991	Van H Manning		83
"	"	1898	50
1000	Jos. E. Johnston		2 60
1001	J. E. B. Stuart		7 50
1002	Edward Manigault		2 50
1006	Corporal Tally Simpson		2 50
1008	Adam Johnson		4 20
"	" "	1899	4 00
1010	Confederate Veteran	M. F.	2 00
"	" "		2 20

1013	Geo. O. Dawson	6 60
1015	Arnold Elzey	3 10
1018	L. N. Savage	2 00
1019	Boyd Hutchinson	3 60
"	" " 1899	1 00
1020	Woody B. Taylor	1 50
1021	Wat Bryson	3 00
1025	Gen. I. R. Trimble	10 00
1032	Jno. McIntosh Kell	5 00
1036	James Adams	4 50
1037	Marble Falls	2 10
1040	Kichard Robertson	1 40
1043	Decatur County	8 50
1044	John M. Stemmons	4 00
"	" " 1899	50
1045	Cleveland	10 00
1046	James Breathed	2 90
1049	Barrett	4 40
"	" 1899	4 00
1050	Alex Stephens	3 40
1053	Cary Whitaker	2 03
1055	R. E. Lee	3 00
1056	Sam Davis	2 00
1057	James W. Cooke	4 90
1062	Clement H. Stevens	3 00
1063	A. C. Haskell	2 30
1065	A. J. Lythgoe	1 90
1072	General Clanton	3 80
"	" " ad	30
1075	R. N. Gano	2 70
1076	Valdosta	7 00
1078	Charles W. McArthur	1 70
1080	Charles Wickliff	4 20
1082	Edw. T. Bookter	1 70
1084	John White	2 80
1085	Wm. M. McIntosh	5 00
1089	Sam Davis	3 00
1085	Hammond	1 70
1094	Confederate Soldiers Association	3 50
1095	Col. W. T. Black	2 50
1098	Senoia	2 00
1100	Albert Sydney Johnston	2 20
1101	Gordon County	2 20
1102	Washington Artillery	3 00
1103	Harrison	1 50
1109	Dooly County	4 10
1110	Bradley Johnson	1 00
1111	Franklin Par. Sharpshooters	4 00

1114	John L. Barnett	2 20
1115	A. H. Colquitt	2 00
1117	J. J. Finley	4 00
1118	D. G. Candler	4 20
"	" " 1899	1 00
1121	Rice E. Graves	10 70
1123	Quitman	4 40
1124	Reed	1 50
1126	Loring	3 20
1134	Confederate Veteran	1 80
1135	Confederate Veteran	1 80
1138	Edward Willis	5 30
1142	Gen. Francis T. Nichols	4 20
1144	S. H. Powe	5 50
1145	Confederate Veteran	2 30
1148	Joe Brown	4 50
1159	Heard County	1 30
1161	Coweta	3 00
1162	Newbern	12 00
1164	Albert Sidney Johnston	6 10
1166	N. B. Forrest	2 70
1167	Fred. S. Ferguson	3 00
1168	Private H. E. Hood	2 55
1169	Sam Davis	5 50
1174	Winnie Davis	2 30
1175	Dixie	3 00
1177	Sam Davis	1 00
"	" "	1 20
1180	Thomas H. Wood	3 20
"	" " ad	30
1161	Confederate Veteran	1 70
1182	Pickett-Buchanan	10 00
1184	William Gamble	6 00
"	" " ad	30
1185	S. E. Hunter	4 30
1186	Lancaster	90
1190	Boston	1 10
1193	Muscogee Council No. 1, U. C. V. Relief Association	8 00
1197	Mike Farrell	2 00
"	" ad	1 50
1200	Lee-Jackson	5 00
1201	Hi Bledsoe	5 00
1202	Hutto	7 00
"	" ad	1 30
1205	Beauregard	6 60
1206	Jones	2 10
1209	Magruder M. F.	2 00
"	"	2 00

"	"	1899	40
1210	Peachy-Gilmer–Breckinridge		8 20
"	" " "	1899	1 00
1211	E. J. Dennis		4 00
1213	John A. Hudson	M. F.	2 00
"	"		1 90
1214	Franklin Buchanan	M. F.	2 00
"	" "		1 00
"	" "	ad	1 65
1215	Kaigler	M. F.	2 00
1216	Confederate Veteran	M. F.	2 00
"	" "		3 00
1218	Cabell-Graves	M. F.	2 00
"	"		8 00
1220	Francis Cockerell	M. F.	2 00
"	" "		2 90
1221	J. C. Mounger	M. F.	2 00
"	"		2 00
1222	Bayboro	M. F.	2 00
"	"		1 60
1223	Swainsboro	M. F.	2 00
1224	Bedford Confederate Veteran Association	M. F.	2 00
"	" " " " "		5 30
1225	Augustus Dupont	M. F.	2 00
"	"		2 00
"	"	ad	2 10
1226	Col. Edward Bird	M. F.	2 00
"	"		1 90
1227	J. S. Cone		9 80
1228	Colonel Ed. Crossland	M. F.	2 00
"	"		2 50
1229	Bryan County	M. F.	2 00
"	"		2 10
1230	Geary	M. F.	2 00
1231	Hankins	M. F.	2 00
"	"		4 00
"	"	ad	2 90
1232	New Roads	M. F.	2 00
"	"		2 50
"	"	ad	1 90
1233	Col. E. S. Griffin	M. F.	2 00
"	"		1 00
"	"	ad	1 40
1234	J. C. Davis	M. F.	2 00
"	"		1 10
"	"	ad	4 10
1235	Stonewall Jackson	M. F.	2 00
"	"		2 20

"	"	ad	2 00
1236	R. H. Glenn		1 50
1240	Upshur County, Texas	M.F.	2 00
"	"		3 00
"	"	ad	2 40
1241	R. F. Hoke	M.F.	2 00
"	"		2 70
1242	Joe Wheeler	M.F.	2 00
1243	W. C. Preston		2 00
"	"		5 40
1245	Gates County	M.F.	2 00
1246	Robert J. Breckenridge	M. F.	2 00
"	" "		2 60
1247	Dick Gano		2 00
"	" "	ad	10
1248	Henry L. Wyatt	M. F.	2 00
"	" "		4 10
1249	Mayfield	M. F.	2 00
"	"		3 45
1251	Bedford Forest	M. F	2 00
"	" "		2 10
"	" "	ad	2 00
1252	Joseph E. Johnston	M. F	2 00
"	" "		3 90
1253	Stonewall Jackson	M. F	2 00
"	" "		40
"	" "	ad	70
1254	Joseph E. Johnston	M. F	2 00
"	" "		2 60
1255	Stonewall Jackson	M. F	2 00
"	" "		2 00
1256	Lee Sherrell	M. F.	2 00
"	" "		1 50
1257	Zeb. Ion B. Vance	M. F	2 00
1258	John H. Cecil	M. F.	2 00
"	" "		2 20
"	" "	ad	40
1259	H. B. Lyon	M. F.	2 00
"	" "		5 30
1260	Ben Hardin Helm	M. F	2 00
"	" " "		50
1261	Pickett-Stuart	M. F.	2 00
"	" "		6 10
1262	Thomas H. Hunt	M. F.	2 00
"	" "		3 80
1263	General John S. Williams	M. F.	2 00
"	" " "		1 20
1264	Jesse S. Barnes	M. F.	2 00

"	"	"	4 50
1265	General Dick Taylor	M. F	2 00
"	"	"	2 30
1267	Jefferson Davis	M. F.	2 00
"	"	"	1 20
1268	Sou-Noo-Kee	M. F.	2 00
1269	Stonewall Jackson	M. F.	2 00
1270	Co. "A," Wheeler's Confederate Cavalry	M. F.	2 00
"	"	"	8 20
1271	Thornton	M. F.	2 00
"	"		2 80
1273	Nimrod Triplett	M. F.	2 00
"	"		2 10
1274	Faulkner	M. F.	2 00
1275	Bill Johnston	M. F.	2 00
"	"		3 00
1276	Quitman	M. F.	2 00
"	"		60
1277	Maurice T. Smith	M. F.	2 00
"	"	"	5 00

Amount received for 1900	$3244 79
Amount received for back dues	99 35
Amount received from previous collections	164 50
Received from sale of books	3 00
Received from Commissions and Certificates	414 00
Total	$3925 64

E.&O.E.

EXPENDITURES.

(WITH ITEMIZED AND RECEIPTED BILLS.)

1899.			
May	6	Express on books and papers to Charleston	$ 3 30
..	6	Tickets to Charleston, sleepers, meals, two Secretaries and self	75 50
..	6	Telegrams	2 60
..	6	Hack Hire and porter carrying books, etc., to auditorium four days	18 60
..	6	Postage stamps	23 70
..	8	Col. James G. Holmes, Adjutant-General South Carolina Division	46 28
..	17	News and Courier, for newspapers	1 00
..	18	Julius Weis, four months rent	60 00
..	19	John P. Hopkins, account printing	100 00

..	19	Julius Weis, two months rent	30 00
..	20	Western Union Telegraph Co, sundry telegrams	8 66
..	20	Porters and messengers, extra work	13 20
..	26	John P. Hopkins, account printing	100 00
..	30	W. L. Estabrook, bill typewriter supplies	1 00
..	31	Postage stamps	10 00
..	31	B. Rolle, office work	10 00
..	31	Porter, extra work cleaning boxes, etc	3 20
..	31	James Roth, bill for brooms, buckets, etc	3 40
Juue	1	James Connors, for ice sundry times	3 25
..	1	Stamps	11 30
..	1	Carpenter, arranging shelves	4 00
..	1	Porter, extra work	4 00
..	1	Philip Schuckman, Charleston, S. C., packing flags	2 00
..	1	Horace Vallas, rent typewriter	5 00
..	1	Miss Sadie Patrick, account salary	25 00
..	5	Postage stamps	21 70
..	7	F. F. Hansell & Bro., bill papers, etc	1 05
..	7	Southern Ex. Co., charges on books, papers, etc.	4 60
..	10	Postage stamps	23 50
..	16	Postage stamps	7 30
..	16	Miss B. Buck, account services	11 00
..	22	B. Rolle, office work	5 00
..	22	Sundry telegrams	4 50
..	22	Extra work, porter	5 00
..	22	Express charges	3 00
..	24	Col. J. Y. Gilmore, Adjutant-General Louisiana Division	21 10
..	26	Postage stamps	9 30
..	26	Miss B. Rolle, office work	5 00
..	29	Postage stamps	21 30
July	3	Ice, sundry times	4 50
..	3	Coal oil for stove and lamps, sundry times	5 00
..	3	Miss B Buck, account services	9 00
..	3	James S. Davidson, making Commissions and Certificates	5 70
..	10	Miss Sadie Patrick, account salary	25 00
..	10	Julius Weiss, account rent office	45 00
..	10	Miss B. Buck, account salary	10 00
..	10	Paid messenger and porter, extra work	4 50
..	10	A. Marx Picture Frame Co., Ltd., framing pictures	5 00
July	13	Postage stamps	16 50
..	13	Paid extra cleaning	3 00
..	18	Paid porters	10 00
..	18	Miss B. Buck, account salary	10 00
..	18	Telegram and express charges	2 50
..	25	Postage stamps	13 50

..	31	Miss B. Buck, account services	10 00
..	31	Telegrams	1 50
Aug.	5	Miss B. Rolle, account office work	9 00
..	5	Paid extra work	2 50
..	17	Western Union Telegraph Company	1 52
..	25	Miss B. Buck, account salary	5 00
..	21	Revenue and postage stamps	10 00
Sept.	22	Mrs. A. Betat, work on flags, etc	20 00
..	25	Miss Sadie Patrick, account salary	15 00
..	29	Revenue and postage stamps	15 00
Oct.	2	Postage stamps	15 00
..	6	Miss B. Buck, account salary	15 00
..	16	Postage stamps	5 00
..	25	Postage and revenue stamps	15 00
:	31	Postage and stamps	18 50
Nov.	23	Postage stamps	11 00
..	24	Miss B. Buck, account services	5 00
..	28	Cromwell Line, freight on Com's covers	1 60
Dec.	1	Postoge stamps	6 00
..	9	Postage stamps	5 25
..	12	Postage stamps	15 50
..	12	Southern Express Company, charges	1 10
..	14	Miss B. Buck, account services	5 00
..	15	Postage stamps	7 50
..	18	Postage and revenue stamps	6 50
..	23	Postage stamps	5 00
..	28	Postage stamps	7 50
1900.			
Jan.	9	Postage and revenue stamps	18 50
..	11	Postage and revenue stamps	9 00
..	12	Postage stamps	6 25
..	13	Miss B. Buck, account salary	5 00
..	13	Postage stamps	1 00
..	13	Miss B. Rolle, office work	3 00
..	13	Thompson-Norris Company, bill wrappers	10 00
..	15	Postage stamps	18 50
..	17	Adujtant J. W. Irwin, returned postage in error	2 30
..	18	Postage stamps	10 00
..	20	Miss B. Buck, account services	5 00
..	20	Miss B. Rolle, office work	3 00
..	22	Postage stamps	17 00
..	25	Postage stamps	7 00
..	27	Miss B. Buck, account services	5 00
..	27	Miss B. Rolle, office work	3 00
..	27	Revenue stamps	2 00
..	30	Postage stamps	3 50
Feb.	3	Postage stamps	8 00
..	5	Miss B. Buck, account services	5 00

..	5	Miss B. Rolle, office work	3 00
..	5	Revenue stamps	2 50
..	10	Postage stamps	12 50
..	13	Revenue and postage stamps	12 50
..	14	Postage stamps	5 00
..	15	Revenue stamps	4 00
..	17	Miss B. Buck, account services	5 00
..	17	Miss B. Rolle, office work	3 00
..	17	Postage stamps	5 00
..	23	" "	9 00
..	28	" "	14 50
Mch.	2	" "	13 50
..	3	Miss Bettie Buck, account services	5 00
..	3	Miss B. Rolle, office work	3 00
..	5	Postage stamps	7 50
..	7	Miss B. Buck, account services	10 50
..	8	Postage stamps	9 00
..	10	Victor Barrios, account wages porter	10 00
..	12	" " " " "	5 00
..	12	Postage stamps	11 00
..	13	" "	6 00
..	15	Miss B. Buck, account salary	10 00
..	15	Miss B. Rolle, office work	6 00
..	16	Adujutant F. E. Hill, amount returned in error	6 00
..	16	W. G. Coyle & Co., coal for office	3 25
..	16	D. H. Holmes, bill sundries for office	6 05
..	16	Thompson-Norris Co., 200 cases for Com's	6 60
..	17	Miss Sadie Patrick, account salary	25 00
..	17	Postage stamps	11 50
..	17	Revenue stamps	2 00
..	17	Miss B. Rolle, office work	8 00
..	17	Miss B. Buck, account salary	5 00
..	17	Freight Steamship Hudson on Com. wrappers	2 00
..	17	Estabrook & Carlisle, repairs on typewriter,	3 50
..	19	Postage stamps	27 50
..	19	N. O. Stencil Works, for rubber stamps	8 25
..	19	James S. Davidson, account writing Commissions and Certificates	20 00
..	21	Postage and revenue stamps	28 00
..	24	Miss Saddie Patrick, account salary	100 00
..	24	Miss B. Buck, account salary	13 00
..	24	Miss B. Rolle, office work	10 00
..	26	F. Schwenden, making desks, etc	10 00
..	26	Postage and revenue stamps	28 50
..	27	John P. Hopkins, account printing	25 00
27	..	A. W. Hyatt Co., Ltd., acct. stationery, printing, etc	25 00
..	27	Hippolite Bastile, porter on account	3 00

..	27	Postage stamps	17 00
..	27	Revenue stamps	2 00
..	27	Miss B. Rolle, office work	5 00
..	27	Extra work cleaning office	3 00
..	29	Western Union Telegraph Company	8 56
..	30	Miss Sadie Patrick, account salary	110 00
..	30	John P. Hopkins, account printing	25 00
..	30	Postage stamps	28 50
..	30	James S. Davidson, account making Commissions and Certificates	20 40
..	31	Gen. J. F. Shipp, Quartermaster-General paid printing folders	17 50
..	31	Thompson-Norris Co., 200 wrappers for Com's	6 60
..	31	Mrs. A. Betat, fixing flags, etc	12 00
..	31	A. Marx Picture Frame Co., Ltd., framing Certificates, etc	13 27
..	31	Julius Weiss, accoont rent office	30 00
April	2	Postage stamps	28 50
..	2	Miss B. Buck, account salary	13 50
..	2	Miss B. Rolle, office work	6 50
..	2	Hippolite Bastile, porter account services	16 50
..	2	Postage stamps	6 50
..	2	Ice, sundry times	4 00
..	2	Oil for stove and lamps	3 00
..	3	Trip to Louisville Reunion business	42 30
..	3	Telegrams and express charges	7 70
..	3	John P. Hopkins, account printing	25 00
..	3	Miss B. Rolle, account office work	5 00
..	3	Cromwell Line, freight	1 50
..	3	Ice, sundry times	1 60
..	9	Revenue and postage stamps	28 50
..	9	F. F. Hansell & Bro., stationery, etc	14 55
..	10	Victor Barrios, porterage, etc	15 00
..	10	Postage stamps	12 50
..	10	A. W. Hyatt Co., Ltd., printing and stationery	100 00
..	11	" " " " " "	100 00
..	11	Miss B. Buck, account salary	20 00
..	11	Paid John P. Hopkins, account printing	50 00
..	14	Julius Weiss, account rent	60 00
..	14	Hippolite Bastile, account porterage, etc	13 50
..	14	Miss B. Rolle, office work	3 00
..	14	Miss B. Buck, account salary	5 00
..	14	Postage stamps	6 00
..	16	Daily States, 300 newspapers sent to Camps	10 50
..	18	Revenue and postage stamps	28 50
..	20	John P. Hopkins, account printing	50 00
..	20	Picayune, 300 papers for Camps	9 00

..	20	A. W. Hyatt Co., Ltd., account printing and stationery	100 00
..	21	John P. Hopkins, account printing, etc	50 00
..	21	Miss B. Buck, account salary	16 50
..	21	Miss B. Rolle, office work	10 00
..	21	Ice and oil for office, sundry times	6 50
..	21	Postage stamps	28 50
..	21	Frank A. Burrelle, account newspaper extracts	11 23
..	23	John P. Hopkins, account printing	50 00
..	23	A. W. Hyatt Co., Ltd., account printing and stationery	50 00
..	24	Revenue and postage stamps	28 50
..	26	Telegrams and express charges	3 70
..	26	Addressing envelopes, etc	16 50
..	26	Repairs to shelves, tables, etc	3 00
..	26	Typewriter Exchange, repairing Blickensderfer	2 50
..	28	Miss B. Buck, account salary	13 50
..	28	Miss B. Rolle, office work	8 00
May	1	John P. Hopkins, account printing	18 50
..	1	A. W. Hyatt Co., Ltd., stationery, printing, etc	55 90
..	2	Revenue and postage stamps	28 50
..	2	Hippolite Bastile, account porterage, etc.	15 50
..	2	Repairing chairs, tables, etc	5 50
..	4	Postage stamps	28 50
..	5	Miss B. Buck, account services	13 50
..	5	Miss B. Rolle, office work	10 00
..	5	Victor Barrios, account porterage, messengers	15 00
..	5	Miss Sadie Patrick, account salary	50 00
..	7	Postage stamps for newspapers, etc	30 00
..	8	Extra work porter	7 30
..	8	Addressing envelopes, etc.	14 00
..	8	Extra work writing for Reunion	10 50
..	8	Express and telegraph charges	3 20
..	9	Miss Sadie Patrick, account salary	27 50
..	9	Col. J. Colton Lynes, return Com. money error	1 00
..	11	Revenue and postage stamps	28 50
..	12	Miss B. Buck, account salary	11 50
..	12	Miss B. Rolle, office work	8 50
..	15	Postage stamps	28 50
..	16	Hippolite Bastile, for extra work porter	6 50
..	16	Ice and coal oil, sundry times, repair stove, etc.	7 00
..	16	Arranging papers and cleaning up	8 00
..	17	Postage stamps for newspapsrs, circulars, etc.	30 00
..	17	Gen. J. F. Shipp, for Adjutant Robert J. McGill	1 00
..	17	G. N. Saussy, return money Cert. memb	2 00
..	17	Dr. J. F. Zacharias, return flag not sent	2 00
..	17	Miss Saddie Patrick, account salary	50 00
..	19	Miss B. Buck, account salary	13 50

..	19	Miss B. Rolle, office work - - - - -	10 00
..	19	Revenue and postage stamps - - - - -	28 50
..	22	Postage stamps - - - - - - - -	28 50
..	23	Revenue and postage stamps - - - - -	6 50
..	23	Addressing envelopes - - - - - -	23 50
..	25	Revenue and postage stamps - - - - -	5 50
..	25	Extra writing, addressing circulars, etc - -	24 50
..	26	Two Tickets, sleepers, porterage, meals, etc., to Louisville and return - - - - - -	67 30
..	26	Hack hire and extra help at Louisville five days	42 50
..	26	Telegrams, express charges on papers to and from Louisville, and sundry expenses at Louisville five days - - - - - - - - -	40 20
..	16	Victor Barrios, account porterage and extra work	15 00
..	16	Hippolite Bastile, account porterage and extra work - - - - - - - - - -	15 00
..	16	Miss B. Buck, account salary - - - -	16 50
..	16	Miss B. Rolle, office work - - - - -	13 50
..	16	Miss Ida Schwabacher, for typewriting - -	10 00
		Amount expended - - - - - -	$4067 61

[OFFICIAL] GEO. MOORMAN,

Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

Examined and approved by

W. A. MONTGOMERY,

Chairman Finance Committee.

MINUTES

OF THE

ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING

AND REUNION

OF THE

United Confederate Veterans

HELD IN THE CITY OF MEMPHIS, TENN.

ON

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, May 28, 29 and 30,

1901

J. B. GORDON, General Commanding.
GEO. MOORMAN, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.
SCHUMERT & WARFIELD, LTD., 414-418 CAMP STREET

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ORGANIZATION

OF THE

UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS

WITH NAMES OF THE

DEPARTMENT DIVISION AND BRIGADE COMMANDERS, THEIR ADJUTANT'S GENERAL, AND ADDRESSES.

General JOHN B. GORDON, General Commanding, Atlanta, Ga.
Major General GEO. MOORMAN, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, New Orleans, La.

Army of Northern Virginia Department.

Lieut. General WADE HAMPTON, Commander, Columbia, S. C.

Virginia Division.

Major General THEODORE S. GARNETT, Commander, Norfolk, Va.
Col. JOS. V. BIDGOOD, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Richmond, Va.
Brig. General JAMES FRANCIS CROCKER, Commanding First Brigade, Portsmouth, Va.
Brig. General JAS. MACGILL, Commanding Second Brigade, Pulaski, Va.
Brig. General H. C. MICHIE, Commanding Third Brigade, Charlottesville, Va.

Maryland Division.

Major General A. C. TRIPPE, Commander, Baltimore, Md.
Col. JOHN S. SAUNDERS, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Baltimore, Md.
Brig. General OSWALD TILGHMAN, Commanding First Brigade, Easton, Md.
Brig. General JNO. F. ZACHARIAS, Commanding Second Brigade, Cumberland.

North Carolina Division.

Major General JULIAN S. CARR, Commander, Durham, N. C.
Col. H. A. LONDON, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Pittsboro, N. C.
Brig. General J. G. HALL, Commanding First Brigade, Hickory, N. C.
Brig. General W. L. LONDON, Commanding Second Brigade, Pittsboro, N. C.
Brig. General FRANK M. PARKER, Commanding Third Brigade, Enfield, N. C.
Brig. General JAS. M. RAY, Commanding Fourth Brigade, Asheville, N. C.

South Carolina Division.

Major General C. IRVINE WALKER, Commander, Charleston, S. C.
Col. JAS. G. HOLMES, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Charleston, S. C.
Brig. General ASBURY COWARD, Commanding First Brigade, care of the Citadel, Charleston, S. C.
Brig. General THOMAS W. CARWILE, Commanding Second Brigade, Edgefield, S. C.

West Virginia Division.

Major General ROBERT WHITE, Commander, Wheeling, W. Va.
Col. A. C. L. GATEWOOD, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Linwood, W. Va. W. Va.
Brig. General DAVID E. JOHNSTON, Commanding First Brigade, Bluefield, W. Va.
Brig. General S. S. GREENE, Commanding Second Brigade, Charleston, W. Va.

Army of Tennessee Department.

Lieut. General S. D. LEE, Commander, Columbus, Miss.
Brig. General E. T. SYKES, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Columbus, Miss.

Georgia Division.

Major General CLEMENT A. EVANS, Commander, 442 Peach Tree Street, Atlanta, Ga.
Col. JOHN A. MILLER, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Atlanta, Ga.
Brig. General PETER ALEXANDER SELKIRK McGLASHAN, Commanding Southern Georgia Brigade, Savannah, Ga.
Brig. General C. M. WILEY, Commanding Eastern Georgia Brigade, Macon, Ga.
Brig. General A. J. WEST, Commanding North Georgia Brigade, 18 Pryor Street, Atlanta, Ga.
Brig. General CHAS. Mc. WHEATTEY, Commanding Western Georgia, Americus, Ga.

Alabama Division.

Major General GEO. P. HARRISON, Commander, Opelika, Ala.
Col. HARVEY E. JONES, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Spring Hill, Ala.
Brig. General JOHN W. A. SANFORD, Commanding First Brigade, Montgomery, Ala.
Brig. General E. B. VAUGHAN, Commanding Second Brigade, Mobile, Ala.
Brig. General J. N. THOMPSON, Commanding Third Brigade, Tuscumbia, Ala.
Brig. General J. H. SAVAGE, Commanding Fourth Brigade, Anniston, Ala.

Tennessee Division.

Major General GEORGE W. GORDON, Commander, Memphis, Tenn.
Col. JOHN P. HICKMAN, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Nashville, Tenn.
Brig. General JAMES E. CARTER, Commanding First Brigade, Knoxville, Tenn.
Brig. General JOHN M. TAYLOR, Commanding Second Brigade, Lexington, Tenn.
Brig. General S. F. WILSON, Commanding Third Brigade, Gallatin, Tenn.

Mississippi Division.

Major General W. D. CAMERON, Commander, Meridian, Miss.
Col. DeB. WADDELL, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Meridian, Miss.
Brig. General B. V. WHITE, Commanding First Brigade, Meridian, Miss.
Brig. General W. G. FORD, Commanding Second Brigade, Holly Springs, Miss.

Louisiana Division.

Major General GEORGE H. PACKWOOD, Commander, Clinton, La.
Col. A. B. BOOTH, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, New Orleans, La.

Florida Division.

Major General E. M. LAW, Commander, Bartow, Fla.
Col. FRED. L. ROBERTSON, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Brooksville, Fla.
Brig. General F. C. BRENT, Commanding First Brigade, Pensacola, Fla.
Brig. General N. A. HULL, Commanding Second Brigade, Jacksonville, Fla.
Brig. General W. H. JEWELL, Commanding Third Brigade, Orlando, Fla.

Kentucky Division.

Major General J. M. POYNTZ, Commander, Richmond, Ky.
Col. BENNETT H. YOUNG, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Louisville, Ky.
Brig. General JAMES M. ARNOLD, Commanding First Brigade, Newport, Ky.
Brig. General J. B. BRIGGS, Commanding Second Brigade, Russellville, Ky.
Brig. General JOHN H. LEATHERS, Commanding Third Brigade, Louisville, Ky.
Brig. General GEORGE B. TAYLOR, Commanding Fourth Brigade, Nicholasville, Ky.

Trans-Mississippi Department.

Lieut. General W. L. CABELL, Commander, Dallas, Tex.
Brig. General A. T. WATTS, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Dallas, Tex.

Missouri Division.

Major General ROBERT McCULLOCH, Commander, Boonville, Mo.
Col. H. A. NEWMAN, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Huntsville, Mo.
Brig. General S. M. KENNARD, Commanding Eastern Brigade, St. Louis, Mo.
Brig. General G. W. THOMPSON, Commanding Western Brigade, Barry, Mo.

Texas Division.

Brig. General K. M. VAN ZANDT, Commander, Fort Worth, Texas.
Col. S. P. GREENE, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Fort Worth, Texas.
Brig. General C. C. BEAVENS, Commanding First Brigade, Houston, Texas.
Brig. General F. A. HESS, Commanding Second Brigade, San Antonio, Texas.
Brig. General W. M. McGREGOR, Commanding Third Brigade, Fort Worth, Texas.
Brig. General CHARLES L. MARTIN, Commanding Fourth Brigade, Dallas, Texas.
Brig. General T. COBB, Commanding Fifth Brigade, Wichita Falls, Texas.

Arkansas Division.

Major General V. Y. COOK, Commander, Elmo, Ark.
Col. JOHN F. CALDWELL, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Newport, Ark.
Brig. General B. W. GREEN, Commanding First Brigade, Little Rock, Ark.
Brig. General H. A. McCOY, Commanding Second Brigade, Pine Bluff, Ark.
Brig. General J. POLK FANCHER, Commanding Third Brigade, Berryville, Ark.
Brig. General JOSEPH A. REEVES, Commanding Fourth Brigade, Camden, Ark.

Indian Territory Division.

Major General R. B. COLEMAN, Commander, McAlester, Ind. Ter.
Col. JAMES H. REED, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, McAlester, Ind. Ter.
Brig. General JOHN L. GALT, Commanding Chickasaw Brigade, Ardmore, Ind. Ter.
Brig. General D. M. HAILEY, Commanding Choctaw Brigade, Krebs, Ind. Ter.
Brig. General J. W. WATTS, Commanding Cherokee Brigade, Wagoner Creek Nation, Ind. Ter.
Brig. General GEORGE W. GRAYSON, Commanding Creek Brigade, Eufaula, Ind. Ter.

Oklahoma Division.

Major General J. O. CASLER, Commander, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Col. W. R. REAGAN, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Brig. General C. R. BUCKNER, Commanding First Brigade, Guthrie, Okla.
Brig. General J. P. SAUNDERS, Commanding Second Brigade, Shawnee, Okla
Brig. General T. A. PUTNAM, Commanding Third Brigade, Mangum, Okla.

Pacific Division.

Major General SPENCER R. THORPE, Commander, Los Angeles, Cal.
Col. A. M. FULKERSON, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Los Angeles, Cal.
Brig. General HENRY T. SALE, Commanding Colorado Brigade, Denver, Colo
Brig. General T. H. BELL, Commanding California Brigade, Fresno, Cal.
Brig. General FRANK D. BROWN, Commanding Montana Brigade, Philipsburg, Mont.
Brig. General SEAMAN FIELD, Commanding New Mexico Brigade, Deming, New Mexico.

GEORGE MOORMAN,

(Official.) Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Eleventh Annual Meeting and Reunion

OF THE

United Confederate Veterans

HELD AT

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, May 28th, 29th and 30th, 1901

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Eleventh Annual Reunion of the United Confederate Veterans was opened at the Reunion Hall, in Memphis, Tenn., Tuesday, May 28, 1901, at 12 M., with 1,359 Camps represented.

The events which occurred just previous to the meeting can best be described in the press reports.

The *Commercial Appeal* of May 29, 1901, says:

"The Veterans in Gray in Convention—An Historic Assemblage—Some of the Grandest Heroes of the Civil War Gathered in the Confederate Hall. Addresses by a Number of the Most Notable.

"Twenty-three hundred and five delegates faced Gen. George W. Gordon, temporary chairman, in Confederate Hall yesterday morning, composing the Eleventh Annual Reunion of the United Confederate Veterans' Associations.

"Those who looked out upon this body of men could but be impressed with the fact that there was not a young man among them and many were those who carried with them in the form of a pair of crutches, a cane or an empty sleeve, the evidences of the ardor with which they followed the banner of the Confederacy. But their faces still hold the same marks of that sublime devotion to principle which impels men of their character to 'march to death gaily as to a festival.'

"There were the heroes of all the armies of the Confederacy, the men who charged with Pickett at Gettysburg, who made that inimitable Valley campaign with Jackson, who fought for the seven con-

secutive days, who wrestled with the invader at Chancellorsville, who waded in the blood shed so quickly at Cold Harbor and surrendered at Appomattox, the men whose general officers gave them up at Donelson, who won the first day at Shiloh only to see the victory torn from them on the following day, who fought at Perryville and bled at Murfreesboro, who had implicit faith in Joseph E. Johnston all the way from Dallas to Atlanta, who followed Hood barefooted into Tennessee in that magnificent series of charges against Franklin, and combatted both the elements and the enemy in front of Nashville; who struggled at Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, and surrendered with Johnston at Durham station; the men who were with Ashby, Early and Stuart and the men who rode with Forrest, Van Dorn and Wheeler; the men who carried on the war against such odds beyond the Mississippi River and the men who gave the Confederate flag a career on the high seas as meteoric as it was brief.

"They are the war-guard of the entire Confederacy and the war-guard is melting away very rapidly.

"Upon the platform there was no direct representative of President Davis' private family, but his official family was represented by its only survivor, Hon. John H. Reagan, a native of Tennessee, the Confederate postmaster-general and for years a prominent citizen of Texas. Aside from the speakers there were also Col. A. S. Colyar, of Nashville, Tenn., a member of the Confederate Congress; Lieutenant-Generals S. D. Lee and Cabell, Gen. George Moorman, Adjutant General, the major-generals in command of divisions, representatives of the various organizations of ladies and many other distinguished Confederates.

"In the spacious galleries around the pit in which the delegates sat, there were thousands upon thousands of people who saw yesterday what is probably a larger assemblage of Confederates than will ever be together again.

"Around the hall were hung pictures of Jefferson Davis and the principal generals of the Confederate Army, and just back of the speakers' stand there was a transparent glass representation of the Confederate battleflag lighted, two-thirds at a time, by electricity.

"Gen. John B. Gordon was easily the hero of the day in the eyes of the delegates and audience. His oration was one in which he might justly have pride.

"CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS.

"It was but a few minutes after ten o'clock when Gen. George W. Gordon, of Memphis, the temporary chairman, rapped the great assemblage to order, with a gavel made from the limb of a tree which shaded President Jefferson Davis' favorite seat at Beauvoir, Miss. With a bare statement to that effect, he presented Chaplain General J. William Jones as follows:"

CHAIPLAIN GENERAL J. WILLIAM JONES' INVOCATION.

"O, God, our help in ages past, our hope for years to come—God of Israel, God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob—God of the centuries—God of our fathers—God of Jefferson Davis, Sidney Johnston, Robert Lee and Stonewall Jackson—Lord of hosts and God of battles—God of our common country—God of our Southland—our God, we bring the adoration and praise of grateful hearts as we gather in our reunion to-day.

"We thank Thee that Thou didst preserve our lives amidst the leaden and iron hail of battle, in the loathsome hospitals and in the prison that while so many of our comrades fell in dark days or have stepped out of the ranks in the years since, we have been spared, and are here to-day to greet each other once more in the flesh before we, too, 'shall cross over the river.'

"And now, O God, we beseech Thee that Thy richest blessings may come down upon and abide with this meeting.

"Bless our beloved commander and all of our officers and all of these delegates. Graciously preside over this vast assembly and let nothing be said or done which Thou wilt not approve.

"And we beseech Thee, O Lord, that Thou wilt bless all of our Confederate Veterans wherever they may be to-day. Make them in the future as they have been in the past—true to the duty of the hour and good citizens of our common country. But, forbid, O God, that they should ever forget the hallowed memories of the past or fail to teach their children the great principles of constitutional freedom which our fathers established and for which we fought in the brave old days of '61-'65. May our loving Father graciously provide for our needy comrades, their widows and orphans and so smile upon and prosper our Southland that we may have the sweet privilege of caring for them in a proper way.

"And now, O Lord, we beseech Thee to bless Thy servant, the President of the United States, and all in authority under him, that we may have wise laws and good government.

"We thank Thee that Thou hast raised up from her bed of illness the wife of our President, and we pray that the Great Physician may restore her to even more than her accustomed health and strength.

"We pray Thy blessing upon every section of our common country that disease and danger and death may be warded off from the people—that there may be fruitful seasons, plenteous harvests and business prosperity—but above all, that ours may be in reality, and not merely in name, a Christian land, and that the great problems now before us or that may arise during this twentieth century upon which we have entered, may be properly solved by the great solvent of the ages—the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ.

"Hear, O God, we beseech Thee, this our opening prayer, and grant these our humble petitions. Pardon for Jesus' sake, our many sins, make us all true soldiers of the cross, sanctify and save us, since we ask and offer all in the name and for the sake of Christ, our dear Redeemer—the great captain of our salvation. Amen."

General George W. Gordon introduced Governor Benton McMillan, Governor of Tennessee, as follows:

"I take great pleasure, my comrades, in presenting to you Hon. Benton McMillan, Governor of the great State of Tennessee. His long service in the Congress of the United States, his faithful service to his State and people have endeared him to us all, and while he was too young to serve in the Confederate Army, still he was imprisoned and banished from home on account of his strong Southern views."

Governor McMillan was greeted with applause as he arose, and was given close attention. However, when he had spoken but a few minutes, his voice began failing him and it was with difficulty that he could be heard.

His address was as follows:

GOVERNOR MCMILLAN'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Chairman, Soldiers of the United Confederate Veterans' Association, Ladies and Fellow-Citizens—On behalf of more than two millions people of the "Volunteer State" I am happy to meet you and welcome you within our borders. All Tennesseans rejoiced at the prospect of your coming and are glad you are here. You won a right to this welcome in the nineteenth century and are entitled to enjoy it to the fullest extent in the twentieth century. Thirty-six years have been added to the vanishing century since the last tattoo of your great army was sounded. Empires have fallen and new governments risen within that time, but we are glad to see that the old Confederate soldier is still here and extend to him the most cordial and heartfelt greeting the State can give.

It is peculiarly fitting that those who for four long years struggled and fought and bled for what they thought was right should come together again in this temple of peace and recount to each other the dangers and glories of the most gigantic struggle at arms this world has ever witnessed. This is the remnant of one of the greatest armies ever mustered in the history of mankind. Man for man, it would hardly be claimed that it ever had a superior. Numbering only about 600,000 all told, it took four years of carnage and nearly 3,000,000 soldiers to overcome you. And this was finally accomplished only when the dead and wounded roll was greater than the roll of the sound and living. Never was a greater army mustered so quickly and under such disadvantages.

The men of the South were agriculturists rather than manufacturers. Hence when the war broke suddenly upon the country the seceding States were not manufacturing the clothes they wore nor the arms with which they afterward dealt such carnage. With such weapons and such equipments as could be hastily gathered they rushed to the conflict. In many instances they had to capture their clothes before they could wear them, their victuals before they could eat them, their guns before they could shoot them. And yet it was an army more powerful than the 700,000 led by Napoleon to Moscow, or the 1,500,000 led by Xerxes. This was a conflict in which father and son fought side by side and in which brother confronted brother in death's grapple. It was a struggle into which the great body of the people entered with all their strength and all their heart. The glories of that conflict could not be told in a year, much less in an hour, hence I shall not attempt more than a glance at it. Its splendid generalship, the courage and endurance displayed by the private soldiers, its great battles extending through more than four years, formed such a part of American history that for want of time they must be left with the historian. Besides, no tongue is eloquent enough to tell, no imagination vivid enough to conceive the magnitude and terror of that great war. It was a Volunteer Army fighting without pay and in destitution, and no army mustered ever did greater fighting than was done by these before us and their comrades who have joined the silent army. It takes courage to stand on the fiery front of a fierce battle, when the dead are falling around, but when the Confederate soldier left home unprotected and the wife and daughter defenseless, it took more courage for him to stay away and reflect upon their dangers than it took to cross the bridge of Lodi under Napoleon or to charge under McDonald at Wagram.

Nor did the trials of the Confederate soldier cease with the lifting of the smoke from the battlefield. The home which he had left blossoming, prosperous and happy was found on his return in desolation, poverty and ruin. There was nothing in sight to gladden the eye or inspire hope to the heart. But the Confederate soldier summoned to his aid the same courage for the conflict with poverty that had strengthened him on the battlefield. You had been victors over magnificent armies then; you come as victors, as victors over misfortune, disaster and poverty now. Your valor in war and your patiotism in peace and war combine to mark you as the unsurpassed citizen soldier of the world's history. That great conflict will be memorable as long as patriotism is at a premium and as long as heroism is appreciated by man. The valor displayed in both the great armies that contended then, by the restoration of peace and fraternity, becomes the common heritage of Americans everywhere and for all time. The ex-Confederate soldier and the ex-Federal soldier stand

forth to-day as joint custodians of our Constitution and Flag and defenders of the American Union.

At the close of hostilities there were but 11,000,000 people in the South. But the Southern people have risen like the Phoenix, and to-day are making two-thirds of all the cotton made in the world; shipping two-thirds of their raw cotton abroad and manufacturing 1,800,000 bales in the South. In these thirty-six years of poverty, trial and tribulation there has been no more patient worker for our common country, no more steady builder of our institutions, and no more steadfast defender of constitutional right than the soldiers who fought under Lee, Jackson, the Johnstons, Cheatham, Forrest, Walthall, Brown and the other great soldiers of the sixties for the establishment of an Independent Government.

And then there is the Southern woman. But what words can fittingly express the adoration and affection with which we should remember the women of the South, who, unprotected and defenseless, through these long, dreary years, were left to battle against poverty and misfortune? Through sorrowful days and sleepless nights, with unfaltering heart, she kept up the trying vigil. She was as brave as Leonidas at Thermopylæ, or Ney Beresyne.

You came to-day to recount the battle scenes, weary marches, fierce carnage and long sieges which go to make that the greatest struggle of history. You come to rekindle your camp-fires and to renew to each other vows of brotherly affection in memory of four years of superhuman exertion, unsurpassed glories and great triumphs. Tennessee bids you welcome within her borders, and begs you to feel that here by the greatest of rivers, here in this splendid city, you are welcome to our hearts and homes, and that in our hearts you have forever an abiding place.

But with all the pleasure we take in greeting you, the sad thought comes that since we last met the ranks of the Confederate Veterans' Association have been thinned by death, and many who were around the camp-fire at Louisville last year, and at Nashville a few years ago, are not here to-day. For them and for those who had gone before them, whether on the battlefield or since the war closed, we drop a tear of sorrow to-day, and in future years will bring garlands of flowers and wreaths of evergreen to decorate their last resting place.

Let us pause here in pride and patriotism and draw one lesson as to the strength of our great republic to-day. We were but 30,000,000 strong when the war between the States began, and yet in less than two hundred days both the United States and the Confederacy had mustered such armies as no other nation in the world could have conquered. It may be stated with the utmost confidence that no government on earth could in '63 have whipped either the Union Army or the Confederate Army. If such was our power when we were

divided, and brother was fighting against brother, what can we not do now when we are united and have 76,000,000 people, could put 10,000,000 soldiers in the field and back them with resources unequaled elsewhere on earth. Again a genius in naval construction in the South put railroad iron as a plating on the transport Merrimac. A naval constructor of the United States designed and built the Monitor. They met at Hampton Roads, and in ten hours after their meeting naval warfare was revolutionized, and the great navies of the world became worthless when pitted against vessels modeled after these.

What a grand tribute to our institutions is this assemblage. In the old world, under monarchial government, the rule was for the victor to become dominant and the vanquished to become either serf or dependent, or be cut off from civil rights. But not so in this great republic. Notwithstanding ours was the greatest war in which mankind ever engaged; notwithstanding the excitement and hatred engendered by it had probably never been surpassed by that of any other war, when peace was restored the superiority of American institutions was shown as completely in this as had been shown in all other things, and during the generation that participated in the war we see that the men who engaged in it returned to the farm and home, resumed the avocation of peace and have been as triumphant in the pursuits of peace as they had been in the conflicts of war.

At the close of hostilities there were 11,000,000 people in the South. Such had been the ravages of war and such their distitution that the combined wealth of one-half of all these people would not have paid for one year's supplies for a family. But Phoenix-like they have risen from the ashes, to-day are making two-thirds of all the cotton made in the world; shipping two-thirds of their raw cotton abroad and manufacturing 1,800,000 bales in the South. They are shipping not only their raw material but finished products in many lines of manufacture to the whole civilized world.

In these thirty-six years of poverty, trial and tribulation there has been no more patient worker for our common country, no more steady builder of our institutions, and no more steadfast defender of constitutional right, than the soldier who fought under Lee, Jackson and Johnston, Cheatham, Forrest, Walthall, Brown and the other great soldiers of the sixties for the establishment of an independent government. We of the South believed in the beginning that this would be so. We have known through all these trying years that it was so. When the tocsin of war was sounded and the conflict with a foreign foe, the Spanish government, found out there was no part of the government that took up arms with more alacrity than the South; and there was no soldier that fought with more bravery than the Confederate and the son of the Confederate, for the greatness and

grandeur of our country, and the glory of the Stars and Stripes. I thank God that we have lived to see the misrepresentations that the prejudiced were inclined to hurl against the South and the suspicion that skepticism tried to enkindle, swept away, and to see these States and these citizens stand forth in the sunlight of heaven recognized by all men as unsurpassed for valor, for patriotism and for love of constitutional government. Whatever other fruits the conflict with Spain may have borne, it has at least enabled the world to see with unprejudiced eye what sort of a citizen the ex-Confederate makes after laying down his arms, and to feel that he is as true a defender of the Constitution, the Union, and the flag to-day as is to be found from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

In our affectionate memory of the deeds of those days there is another who earned gratitude, deserved distinction and is entitled to mention here. There was a lonely watcher left behind when the soldier marched to the tented field. Through the dark nights and dreary days she kept an ever faithful vigil, sending forward supplies to those who bore arms, medicine and cheering words to the sick, and prayers to God to give victory and return the loving husband and son safely home.

There is glory in dying for one's country. The pouring out of patriotic blood for the right on the battlefield deserves all commendation. But what words can fittingly express the adoration and affection with which we should remember the women of the South, who, unprotected and defenseless, through these long, dreary years, were left to battle against poverty and misfortune? Through sorrowful days and sleepless nights, with unfaltering heart, she kept up the trying vigil. She was as brave as Leonidas at Thermopylæ, or Ney at the Beresyne. She knew not at what hour the stealthful foot of the intruder would be upon the doorsill. She knew not at what moment the hand of rapine, moved by her defenseless condition, would be upon the door knob and demanding admittance. With none but the angels of heaven to guard her, with no sentinel to ward off or tell of the approach of danger, she stood faithful to her post, and in silence and sorrow wrought out an heroic work that was equal to any struggle of the campaign, and that required heroism as great as could be exhibited by the soldier marching to death at the cannon's mouth. And when the conflict was ended, a few lost hope. Many moved from the sorrowful scenes, some going North, South, East or West, but there was one who stayed by the old homestead and kindled new and brighter fires at the old hearthstone. There was one who proclaimed constantly that there was "life in the old land yet." With a cheerfulness as bright as the rainbow in the cloud, she went forth day by day restoring the waste places and encouraging to exertion. She bade husband, brother and friend be of good cheer. To them, like

Ruth of old, she said: "Whithersoever thou goest, I will go, thy people shall be my people, thy God my God." She plucked up the thistle and planted the rose. She made the desolate land to blossom and bloom again. And when the true and impartial history of those fearful times shall have been written, it will be truly recorded that of all the blessed agencies given by a merciful God to an impoverished and disheartened people, for the upbuilding and restoration of the land, the most glorious was the women of the South.

You come to-day to recount the battle scenes, weary marches, fierce carnage and long sieges which go to make that the greatest struggle of history. You come to rekindle your camp-fires and to renew to each other vows of brotherly affection in memory of four years of superhuman exertion, unsurpassed glories and great triumphs. Tennessee bids you welcome within her borders, and begs you to feel that here by the greatest of rivers, here in this splendid city, you are welcome to our hearths and homes, and that in our hearts you have forever an abiding place.

But with all the pleasure we take in greeting you, the sad thought comes, that since we last met the ranks of the Confederate Veterans' Association have been thinned by death, and many who were around the camp-fire at Louisville last year and at Nashville a few years ago, are not here to-day. For them and for those who had gone before them, whether on the battle field or since the war closed, we drop a tear of sorrow to-day, and in future years will bring garlands of flowers and wreaths of evergreen to decorate their last resting place. In the words of our great Confederate soldier, Theodore O'Hara, we can truly say to them lying in their honorable graves:

Nor shall your glory be forgot,
While Fame her record keeps,
Or memory points the hallowed spot
Where valor proudly sleeps.

Nor wreck, nor change, nor winter's blight,
Nor time's remorseless doom,
Shall dim one ray of holy light,
That gilds your glorious tomb.

I extend to each and every one of you a hearty and cordial welcome and hope that each and every one of you will enjoy himself while you are with us. (Applause.)

General George W. Gordon introduced Hon. Tim E. Cooper, formerly of Mississippi, but now of Memphis, Tenn., who made an address of welcome to the "Daughters of the Confederacy," the Confederated Southern Memorial Association, and the Jefferson Davis Monument Association.

General Gordon—My comrades I now have the pleasure of presenting to you Hon. Tim. E. Cooper, a private in the Confederate Army, but as brave a soldier as ever shouldered a musket. After the great war was over he rose to the distinguished and honored position of Chief Justice of the State of Mississippi. Who would not be proud of having been a private on an army which has furnished so many members of Congress, and filled so many other high positions?

Hon. Tim. E. Cooper's address:

JUDGE T. E. COOPER'S ADDRESS.

To me has been assigned the privilege of extending the greetings of this people to those organizations of Southern ladies whose purpose is to perpetuate in loving honor the memory of those who gave their lives to the lost cause; to care for those who yet survive; and to reaffirm and vindicate in history the patriotism in which the Confederacy was organize and its flag gloriously upheld through four years of gigantic and unequal war.

The ladies of the Jefferson Davis Monument Association have selected that name, *venerabili clarrissima,* as the representative of the civil and military genius of the people of which he was the head, and in honoring that name, bear tribute to thousands who lived humble, unwritten lives and who sleep in humble and unmarked graves.

The United Daughters of the Confederacy, acting on somewhat different lines, and with a more direct purpose, keep alive by their association the history of all that actors in that great struggle did, suffered or hoped.

I am also charged to extend a welcome to the "Confederated Southern Memorial Association," an organization composed of all the memorial associations of the South.

Some of the chapters of this association had their practical origin in the early days of the war. The noble women who were afterwards charter members of the first chapters, with loving hearts and tender hands went upon the fields of battle, and into the prisons and hospitals to minister to the sick and wounded. Wherever a sick or wounded Confederate soldier was found and could be reached, there some Southern woman brought the blessing of her presence and the tender ministration of her hands. When the struggle had ended these devoted women and their sisters throughout the South organized local chapters to keep green the memory and to decorate and care for the graves of the dead. The imagination can portray no more pathetic scene than that annually presented when the bereaved women of a bereaved country in all the cities and towns and villages of the South, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, assemble in the season of flowers to honor the memory of their dead. The Tennessee mother who piled flowers upon the grave of some unknown hero, took sad conso-

lation in the knowledge that the sod of Virginia or Georgia beneath which her own boy rested, was being consecrated by the tears of some unknown sister in sorrow, and his grave spread with the flowers which in silence teach the lesson of the resurrection.

Women of the South: What words shall express the respect and love and reverence in which our hearts hold you? What language shall welcome you to this city on this occasion when the twentieth century holds out its hands to greet the heroes of the last? No braver heart beat beneath the uniform of the soldier than beat within the bosom of the mother who sent him forth to the field, and patiently and with anguish bore with unfaltering courage the burden of those years of war.

If there was danger on the field, there was suffering and sorrow in the home. If there was hunger in the camp, there was poverty in the land; if there was patient and defiant endurance in the trenches, there was a yet more patient and more defiant endurance at the fireside. Men and women stood beneath the same flag and bore equal allegiance to all it represented.

To this reunion of the heroes who upheld that flag, we welcome the survivors of those heroines by whom it was beloved, and their daughters born since it was forever furled, but who came into life imbued with reverence and affection for all it represented and who shall transmit to other generations the fireside history and traditions of its defenders.

Hon. J. J. Williams, Mayor of the City of Memphis, was then introduced.

General Gordon—My comrades I now introduce to you Hon. J. J. Williams, our distinguished Mayor. He, also, was too young for service in the Confederate Army, but his youth alone prevented his serving, for his sympathies and his heart were both with the South in that great struggle. We all love him, here in Memphis, and can say that he has done a great and wonderful work for Memphis, and has given her a perfect municipal government. He is very handsome, and I want to say that he is as friendly as he is handsome, and as generous as he is friendly.

The Mayor opened the city to the veterans as follows:

MAYOR WILLIAMS' ADDRESS.

Mr. Chairman and Confederate Veterans—Just forty years ago you left your peaceful homes and went out to submit to the arbitrament of the sword great constitutional questions which statesmanship had been unable to postpone or decide. Imbued with the deep conviction that you were in the right, you fought with a courage and heroism which has been equaled in no country and in no age. For four long years you marched and fought over hill and valley and field, leaving your blood and your comrades strewn behind you, till over-

whelmed by numbers the Stars and Bars went down in glorious defeat.

When the dust of battle had cleared away and the cause for which you fought had been lost, you returned to your families and homes. Your ranks decimated, your fields desolated, your beloved South torn and shattered by the scourge of war, but with true heroism, you set your hand to the work of reconstruction, you gathered together your families, you rebuilt your homes, you cleaned the rust from your axe and plow, and began again the development and cultivation of your native land. Your courage in the dark days of reconstruction was even greater than your courage on the field of battle. Struggling against the bitterness of defeat within you, and the ruins and waste around you, you furnished an example of proud and noble spirits, bending under a sense of duty and responsibility, the like of which the world had never seen before. You have applied yourselves to commerce, agriculture and the arts. For thirty-five years you have devoted yourselves to the upbuilding of the country. In a true spirit of manhood you have accepted the decision of war.

You have acknowledged and embraced the whole American Union as your fatherland. Its fortunes and your fortunes and you stand ready to-day to defend the whole Union as you defended the South in 1861.

Look around you and see what your deeds of peace have been. Railroads have been constructed, fields have been cleared and cultivated. Factories have been started, mines have been opened. Ships bear your products to every country. Your industrial development during the last ten years is without parallel, and the future promises that at no distant date the South will be the richest and grandest country on earth, and in no way can the South better avenge the war than by successful industrial competition with the North and by establishing the commercial supremacy of the people of the Southern States.

Veterans, it is fitting that you should reunite in the City of Memphis. The men of Memphis fought and died on the fields of Shiloh and Franklin and Murfreesboro and Chickamauga, and wherever the fight was hot and the work hard. It is fitting that you should meet in Memphis, because here was the home of that great soldier and cavalryman whose daring deeds and daring in war have won the admiration of military critics in Europe and in America—Nathan Bedford Forrest. It is fitting that you should meet here because our people welcome you with one accord. We have worked hard to prepare ourselves for your coming; we will do our best for your comfort and pleasure. We receive you in our midst with the deepest feeling of reverence and love.

The war is over; the wounds have been healed, and every veteran of the Confederate Army, from private to commanding general, is a hero in the eyes of every right-thinking American. Your deeds done in the conviction of right will emblazon the pages of our national history for all time. Your deeds were necessary for the solution of great and insurmountable constitutional questions. Your deeds are the common heritage of American valor.

Hon. Thomas B. Turley, chairman of the local Reunion Committee, was then introduced.

General Gordon—I have the extraordinary satisfaction of introducing to you Hon. Thomas B. Turley, late a member of the United States Senate, and so far as I know the only man who served throughout the entire war, in either army, as a private, and then reached the Senate. John Allen, of Mississippi, has claimed to be the only Confederate private living, but Senator Turley fought in my command, and I can testify to that, and that he buttoned his own shirt whenever he had one. He is also, so far as I know, the only man who was ever elected once to the United States Senate and did not want another term.

Ex-Senator Turley was greeted with applause and said:

Mr. Chairman and My Old Comrades—It is my pleasant duty to welcome every old Confederate in behalf of the Executive Committee which had charge of the preparations in Memphis for the reunion, and I want to say, my comrades, on behalf of that committee that while there was a full representation of old Confederate veterans on the committee, still there were on it citizens of Memphis who were too young for service in the army, and there were others who cast their fortunes on the other side in that struggle. Still they all appreciate what the Confederates have done and give a cordial welcome to you. Now, I want to say one thing further, when we started on this vast work of preparing for you we did not know how far we would be able to carry it. For some time it seemed as if we would have to distribute your State headquarters all over the city, but the citizens responded so liberally to our calls that we were able to erect this hall in which all of your meetings are to be held.

A short time ago we turned to the preparation of this building over to a private in the Confederate Army, James E. Beasley, who served in the Shelby Grays, Fourth Tennessee Regiment, Strahl's Brigade, Cheatham's Division and Polk's Corps. Through his efforts we are able to turn this building over to you to-day.

This is the proudest day the old veterans of Memphis have seen since the war ended—this day on which we welcome you to Memphis.

When I cast my eye out over this vast audience and see the numberless forms clad in gray it carries me back to 1861, the day of mus-

tering and marching, when the streets of Memphis bristled with men rushing to the Confederate Army, and when that matchless leader, that thunderbolt of war, Nathan Bedford Forrest, was beginning his career as a private in a Confederate cavalry company. (Loud applause.)

General George W. Gordon then turned the hall over to General John B. Gordon in the following words:

GENERAL GEORGE W. GORDON'S ADDRESS.

General George W. Gordon, welcoming veterans at Memphis:

Comrades—It now remains for me to salute you and bid you thrice welcome to this city and to this hall. I am profoundly gratified to see here to-day so many of the venerable men who did battle for the cause for which Lee and Forrest fought and for which Johnston and Jackson died.

Until this hour I have regarded and valued my commission as brigadier general in the Confederate States Army as the highest honor I have ever achieved; but to-day I esteem it the proudest distinction of my life to meet and to greet the heroic survivors of every important battlefield, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. The followers of Lee and Jackson, Hampton and Stewart, Gordon and Longstreet and Fitz Lee and of other leaders of that invincible army of Northern Virginia are here. Those of Albert Sidney and Joseph E. Johnston, Bragg, Beauregard and Hood, Forrest and Van Dorn and Wheeler are here. Those of Kirby Smith and Price and Taylor are here. So that, every army and army corps that illustrated the valor and prowess of Southern soldiers and threw luster upon the Confederate arms is represented here to-day; and this fact alone would make this reunion an interesting and glorious occasion. I esteem it a distinguished honor merely to stand in the presence of, much less to address, such an assembly of patriots and soldiers, with such a record as you can justly claim. And allow me to say, without exaggerated laudation, that in my estimate the world has yet to witness in soldiers of the line a higher degree of martial individuality, prowess, courage and efficiency than that displayed by the private soldiers of the Confederate armies. They were often not only generals unto themselves, but suggested to their officers what to do in the stress and perplexity of some sudden emergency. Be proud of your record, private comrades, for it has never yet been lowered.

For four thrilling years the Confederates successfully maintained their cause—many times fighting battles and winning victories against heavy odds when barefooted, ragged and hungry. We may search history in vain for loftier instances of heroic endurance in private soldiers. We have seen them, uncomplainingly, limping farebooted to the front through burning sands and freezing snows. And we

would marvel that men of such mold could ever have been vanquished if we did not know that they were overcome more by the momentum of numbers than by prowess, more by famine than by fighting.

The Confederates were outnumbered in white population at the beginning of the war by four to one; besides, the North received additions to its army from our territory and foreign countries to the number of more than 900,000 men, or about one and one-half times as many as the South had in all her armies. From first to last the North enlisted in her armies in round numbers 2,850,000 men, while the South had in similar numbers only 600,000, or fewer than four to one. We not only fought the North, but, to some extent, we fought the world from which the North largely received both soldiers and supplies. Nevertheless, for four booming and blazing years we made it lively for them all. And when the disparity in men, in means, in war facilities and appliances of all kinds are considered, it must be admitted that the South made a gallant fight in defense of her right to independence. Think of it. It took four Federal soldiers four years to overcome one Confederate. I congratulate you on such a record. What country can show a better one? But your record is established and I need not dwell longer upon that.

And now, comrades, I again greet you and once more bid you welcome to our city that sits upon the bank of the grandly flowing Mississippi, as sat her ancient namesake upon the banks of the classical Nile.

And, comrades, if while you are here you feel like taking a little something for the temporary exhilaration of the inner man, why just call for it at the usual places and it will be administered unto you for a little cash. But if you want a cup of coffee or something to eat, go down there (pointing to it) to that tent, almost as large as the gallant little State of Maryland, and tell the commissary-general, John Myers, that you want to test the merits of his cooking, and he will invite you to a seat at his spacious table.

And lastly, comrades, it is my pleasure on behalf of the local Executive Committee of the reunion to turn over this hall to you and your Commander-in-Chief, General John B. Gordon, whom I now present as your permanent chairman.

GENERAL JOHN B. GORDON.

When General John B. Gordon, handsome as a god of war, gray from age, but still erect and vigorous, arose, he was greeted with a storm of applause, and when the audience caught sight of the great scar on his cheek it fairly went wild. When quiet had finally been restored the Commander-in-Chief of the United Confederate Veterans spoke as follows, often interrupted by applause and cheers:

General Stephen D. Lee then came forward and presented to General Gordon a gavel, on behalf of Miss Kate Kimbrough, of Mis-

sissippi, stating that it was made from oak in the hull of the "Star of the West," the brass tips made of the nails with which she was made, and the handle from an oak which grew at Beauvoir.

General George W. Gordon then presented another gavel made from wood from the field of Appomattox, adding that this one was also sent by a fair daughter who lived there.

General John B. Gordon happily replied that if he could not keep order with one gavel he would use both, and when the audience recalled that both came from ladies he was certain that they would be obeyed. He made a short plea for silence and attention on the part of the audience.

General J. B. Gordon then made the following beautiful address:

GENERAL JOHN B. GORDON'S ADDRESS.

Governor, Mr. Mayor, Bishop Gailor and Representatives of Memphis—For the third time it is my duty and high privilege to respond to Tennessee's welcome to the United Confederate Veterans.

For the third time since our organization this great State embraces with her maternal arms these immortal remnants of the South's matchless armies. First she welcomed us at Chattanooga, then at Nashville, now at Memphis. And what place could be more fitted for such a gathering than this city, by the great river which was once the highway for ironclads, whose waters were churned by torpedoes into a seething cauldron and whose bluffs were ramparts of defense for a struggling people.

Four thousand years ago the ancient Memphis built upon the banks of the Nile, was the home of the gods, the seat of Eastern learning and worship, the proudest metropolis of the great Egyptian Delta. Within her limits were the temples of Vulcan, Serapis, of Iris and of the Sun. There Alexander the Great was wont to worship and there stood the marvelous pyramids to whose majesty the great Napoleon appealed by reminding his soldiers that from those hoary heights forty centuries were looking down upon them.

But grandly impressive as is that ancient city, as it is revealed to us through the long vista of ages, it is more than rivalled by this modern Memphis in all the elements of true greatness and human progress. Here it is true there is no fertilizing Nile, spreading its vivifying floods over arid plains and converting them into gardens rich and productive; but we offer in its stead the more majestic, the far nobler Father of Waters, gathering from the slopes of mountains and a thousand fertile hills the rich alluvions and spreading them over far wider areas. In lieu of the great Egyptian delta, which it rivals in fertility, and vastly excels it in expanse, in the variety and value of its products, in the grandeur of its forests and the healthfulness and charm of its climate. In this modern Memphis are no temples dedicated to sacred bulls and chimerical gods; but here are erected the

glorious temples of the Great Jehovah Himself wherein His spirit dwells and His ransomed hosts bow to the only King of Kings and Lord of Lords. In this Memphis is no ancient seat of sceptered monarchs; but it was for a long time the home of Jefferson Davis, who even in his deepest humiliation and woeful experience towered in moral grandeur to far nobler stature than the Egyptian, Medes or Persian monarchs or Greeks or Roman invader ever attained in all their glitter of royal equipage and ephemeral glory. Here in this Memphis no Alexander the Great ever worshiped in life or laid in state when dead; but here lived, here fought, here died and here rests the honored ashes of Nathan Bedford Forrest, the wiliest horseman of modern times and the equal in native, untutored genius of the greatest cavalryman of any age.

We are glad therefore to meet in Memphis. In the fullness of our hearts we thank this generous people for their invitation and for this princely reception. I conclude as I began with the declaration that no more appropriate place for such a gathering could have been selected. It is appropriate for the reasons already suggested. It is appropriate because of its geographical position, and by the steadfast adherence of its people to the immortal memories of the past; it is in the very center of the lost but forever loved Confederacy. It is appropriate because it is built upon the banks of the great river which binds together with its liquid links the distant sections of our great common country, for the city of Memphis is one of the fountain heads of that stream of American brotherhood and unity which flows with ever increasing volume through all liberty-loving American hearts.

BENNETT H. YOUNG'S ORATION.

General John B. Gordon then introduced General Bennett H. Young, of Louisville, Ky., the orator of the day.

And now, my comrades, I have the great pleasure of presenting to you, I will not say introducing, because I know you know him, and he knows you, I am going to simply present one of our comrades whose eloquent tongue has ever been wielded in the defence of the cause for which you so gloriously battled. I am going to present to you a son of that great State which gave birth to so many great leaders, the grand State of Kentucky, whose heart ever beats in concord with yours, and I know you will be thrilled as he has thrilled you on many past occasions.

Following is the splendid oration of Bennett H. Young:

We are gathered, comrades, to-day, in the city where was the home in life of that wonderful man, Nathan B. Forrest; judged by the result of his military operations, easily the greatest cavalry general the world ever produced. It is an inspiration to all Confederates to

stand by the tomb of that extraordinary man, who wrested by sheer force of genius from the hand of fate her most beautiful laurels, and who, if he had enjoyed early military training with equal opportunities as others, had talents which would have made him the greatest soldier amongst men.

In our journeying to this temporary Confederate Mecca, we have passed through scenes consecrated by his genius and rendered immortal by his campaign. It was from Memphis the expedition started under General Sturgis, which found its discomfiture at Brice's Crossroads, and from which Generals Mower and Smith went to return disappointed in their search for the man whose very presence kept at bay 50,000 of his enemies, and we are not far from the spot to which he came when, on August 21, 1864, he boldly entered this city, heavily garrisoned, and drove at break of day three Federal generals from their beds, captured their clothing and baggage and 500 prisoners, and then safely extricated himself from danger and capture.

Named by you, Mr. Commander, as a speaker on this day, I have thought it not inappropriate to mention some of the tributes the Army of Tennessee made to the glory of the Confederacy, and to hold up again the wreaths which crown the brows of the men who on sanguinary battle fields of the West did and dared all that men could do to win from the inexorable decrees of fate the liberty and independence of our South.

I yield to no man in admiration of what the Army of Northern Virginia accomplished. It was led by Lee, Jackson, J. E. Johnston, the Hills, Stuart and by Gordon, and won a renown that is as deserved as it is imperishable. Its operations were confined within narrow limits, no navigable stream pierced its borders, and 200 miles square witnessed its operations, its magnificent successes and its unsurpassed gallantry.

He must be a traitor to the glorious memories of the Confederacy who utters a single word in depreciation of its splendid worth and its superb work. The achievements of the Army of Northern Virginia have rendered illustrious its officers and its men, and they met every requirement that purest patriotism, heroic self-denial and undaunted courage could either demand or accomplish. Gathered in defense of the capital of the Confederacy, the preservation of which was held to be its very life, it suffered losses and evinced a valor which are among the most priceless treasures of the bravest and most chivalrous army which ever battled for human rights or defended the sacredness of native land. The very position it held, the very purpose it was marshaled to accomplish, gave it a prominence which had a tendency to overshadow the other armies of the South and to eclipse by its splendor the performance of other portions of the Confederate hosts.

In the presence of the tomb of Forrest and in the cheif city of the great Volunteer State, which sent to battle nearly one man in every five of those who defended the Confederacy, surely no one will question either the propriety or the justice on this occasion in referring to some operations and conflicts in the West which entitle the participants to their share in the common glory and renown which gather in such lustrous halo about the deeds and the memory of the men who there so courageously fought and so nobly died for the defense of the Confederate States.

The conflicts in the West were long delayed. Before the lines could be formed or plans prepared, the Army of Northern Virginia had already won resplendent fame. Although the war began in the summer of 1861, no really great battle was fought in the West until Shiloh came, in April, 1862, and in its terrible loss of life gave augury of the awful holocaust that was demanded of the South and her people in their efforts to be free. The Federal loss in killed, wounded and missing of over 13,000, and the Confederate loss, nearly 11,000 were the most appalling military figures the American mind had ever contemplated; and on this field, where for the first time in real array the dashing soldier of the South met the hardy warrior of the West in stubborn conflict, both sides measurably apprehended the magnitude of the contest upon which they had entered. The 2,000 losses at Donelson, the record of 1,500 killed and wounded at Bull Run, now appeared insignificant when there broke upon American minds the terrible casualties of 25,000 in a single combat. In amazement, this dreadful calamity forced itself into the hearts and homes of the men and women on both sides, and this, the greatest battle up to that time ever fought in America, with its mighty death list and its terrible destruction, painted in strongest colors the horrors of a civil war, where free men met free men in defense of what each esteemed a great principle, backed by convictions in support of which they were willing, if need be, to die.

Missouri so far had borne the brunt of the fiercest storm. Carthage and Wilson's Creek and Springfield had demanded sacrifice, and the gallant men under Price had freely met all the requirements and had willingly shed their blood to save their State from Federal rule. Alabama had to her record no engagements on land; Arkansas had only felt battle's touch at Elkhorn; Florida had so far been practically immune; no heavy hand had yet been laid on Georgia; Kentucky had seen a few skirmishes and caught a glimpse of conflict at Wildcat; Louisiana's soil was free, but cruisers had sailed along her coast, harbingers of the woes yet to come; Mississippi had within her borders no hostile forces; the battle of Newburn, with its small list, was all North Carolina had experienced of the awful decimation yet to fall upon her sons; South Carolina had heard only a few guns in

skirmishes; Tennessee had then nothing but Donelson, while Virginia could only place to her score Big Bethel, Bull Run, Dranesville, Kernstown and Winchester, none of which gave any omen of the immeasurable treasure of blood to be shed on her soil for Southern Independence.

The record of one Confederate redounds to the glory of all; the silent grave on the hillside, the lone mound in the forest, the dash over the breastworks, the heroic stand before a heavy cannonade, the long trenches of slain on the battle field, the lingering death in the hospital, the sudden end on the picket line, the isolated fall of the sharpshooter, the patient marcher in the storm or the weary ride of the grim trooper, all go to make up war; and each in its way is the act of a hero; and these all complete the superb record which stamps the Confederate soldier as the equal of any one who ever fought or died for truth.

Western soldiers make no claim of being better than the men who fought in the East. All these men who marched or died along the Mississippi, the Arkansas, Red River, the Ohio, the Cumberland, the Tennessee, the Black and the Yazoo, ask is to have it known that they exhibited the same heroism, the same gallantry, the same readiness to suffer and die, the same unselfish patriotism, as the men who blood crimsoned the soil of Virginia, or poured out life's tide at Gettysburg, or made red the Potomac at Antietam with their hearts' offering.

THE ARMY OF TENNESSEE.

The Army of Tennessee, though often beaten, never despaired; though many times defeated, it never doubted; no misfortune could destroy its courage and no adversity could quench its spirit. Far removed from the center of operations, its equipment was not the best the Confederate quartermaster had, but this aroused no murmur in the manly breasts of its soldiers. It was too loyal not to sympathize in the mighty effort of the government to beat back the Federal hordes that pushed down upon Richmond, the national capital, and the apparent neglect of its comfort and its actual needs aroused no complaint among the brave men who composed its legions. The enemy in front was its most reliable quartermaster, and Forrest, Wheeler and Morgan were its most bountiful commissaries.

The commanders placed over them were not always the ones they loved best or trusted most, but neither on the march nor in conflict with their enemy did they allow these opinions to lessen their zeal or abate their courage; pleased or displeased, they fought with unsurpassed courage, declined no service, and hesitated at no sacrifice; one single earnest thought dominated every soul and one desire nerved every arm; and the defense of the Confederacy and the defeat of their

foes was the great absorbing principle which made them such magnificent soldiers and splendid heroes in battles like Shiloh, Chickamauga, Brice Crossroads, Kennesaw Mountain, Resacca, Jonesboro, Perryville, Stone River, Baton Rouge, Corinth, Harrisburg and Franklin.

Briefly, comrades, allow me to call your attention in a comparative way, to some battles in the West which are fearful in mortality, and all of which in a high degree show not only the genius but the courage of the men of the West.

History and song alike magnify Gettysburg as one of the greatest battles of modern times; its effect on the Confederacy was marked and conspicuous, and from the hour when Pickett withdrew his shattered and broken but heroic column from the heights at Cemetery Ridge, it was apparent that the fortune of the Confederacy had reached flood tide, and they must ebb, and ebb until they should leave the Army of Northern Virginia stranded amid the gloom, distress and sorrow of Appomattox.

As the men under the eye of Lee, greatest soldier and man, comrades, the world ever produced, crossed the valley and wrote in their lifeblood on the pitiless rocks of Gettysburg Heights the ineffaceable glory of Southern gallantry and daring, the world's heart quickened with admiration and wonder at the splendid display of human heroism and nobility and mankind gave those illustrious men unstinted praise for their superb conduct in the awful and terrible scenes of that dreadful sacrifice. The coming and going of years will brighten, not dim, the grandeur and sublimity of that spectacle, and no imagination has yet been found glowing enough to describe in fitting terms the daring and intrepidity of those who joined in that fearful but valiant work.

All the blood shed was not poured out on the Potomac. In 1863 two mighty armies met in fiercest conflict on a stream near the Georgia and Tennessee line, called Chickamauga, a name antedating history, and called by the red man "Stream of Death." It may be that prophetic ken revealed to the red man as he drank of its cooling waters, or rested in its grateful shade, that the white man who was to drive him from his home and possess his land would on its banks and amid its waters meet in fiercest array and stain its current with the flow of blood.

On the 19th day of September, 1863, 55,000 Federal troops and 40,000 Confederates were to engage in deadliest encounter. No fiercer fight had ever been witnessed on the American continent. On these two days a dreadful casualty list was to be audited. Reserves were out of the question, and every man was needed. All were to go to the front and face the foe. Some of the men who had achieved distinction on the battle fields of Virginia were to assault side by side with the men who had won renown at Shiloh and Iuka, Corinth and

Stone River, and in friendly and generous rivalry seek glory and victory in this terrible battle. These magnificent veterans soon learned that the Western men were their equals in all that makes soldiers. Their daring and superb courage lost nothing in comparison with the men who at Antietam, Malvern Hill, second Manassas, Kernstown, Port Republic or Seven Pines had written in the book of fame the story of Southern courage.

As these men of the East and of the West went across the valleys and over the ridges and swept before them the Federal foe, they found all alike ready to do all that men could or dared do, in the holy cause of freedom. The 16,000 dead, wounded and missing on the Federal side and 11,500 on the Confederate side presented war in its most frightful form, and was a new manifestation of the tremendous earnestness of both sides and an omen of the ceaseless onslaught against the South until she should be crushed by sheer destruction of men and resources.

Waiving all questions of Bragg's capacity as a general, he never possessed the confidence of his army. Inwardly the men he commanded mistrusted his ability; but, while without faith in his leadership, their conduct at Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga and many other engagements challenges human admiration and gives them highest rank amongst the world's heroes, for they fought oftentimes without hope, and yet without fear

COMPARATIVE LOSSES.

Of the seventy regiments in the Confederate service holding the highest precentage of mortality in a single battle, the men of the West have to their credit seventeen of these immortal titles at Chickamauga alone.

Of the eighteen Confederate brigades suffering the greatest losses in single battles, Chickamauga had four and Gettysburg four, and if the records of Franklin could be written out, the West would be entitled to eleven out of the twenty-one thus reported.

The battle of Trevillan's Station, in Virginia, on the 11th and 12th days of June, 1864, was fought exclusively by cavalry and is generally conceded to be the most sanguinary conflict in that line of the Army of Northern Virginia. The Federal forces numbered over 9,000 and the Confederates 5,000. In command of the Federals was Sheridan, with such lieutenants as Gregg, Merritt and Custer, while Wade Hampton, who is as unpurchasable in peace and poverty as he was patriotic and brave in war, led the Confederates, with lieutenants such as Butler, Rosser, Young, Fitzhugh Lee and Lomax.

It was of the highest importance that a raid which had been inaugurated by Sheridan for the purpose of cutting the Confederate lines should be prevented or obstructed, and to this difficult work

Hampton and his cavalry were assigned with absolute confidence by the great leader, Robert E. Lee. The Commander-in-Chief had often trusted and tried these cavalrymen, and they had never been found wanting; there was no danger which could appall them, and there was no force which could disturb their faith in their ability to cope with every foe. Outnumbered, poorly clad and ill armed, in comparison with the equipment of their enemy, Hampton did not hesitate bravely and courageously to throw himself in advance of the raiding forces, resolved either to check or drive them back. So, near this little railroad station, he measured swords and forces with the Federal cavalry.

Neither side seemed to know the exact location or position of the forces of the other, but they soon warmed up to fiercest work. At the end of the first day the advantage, apparently, was with the Federals; but at the close of the second day, after seven separate, desperate assaults, Sheridan and his men were worsted, their contemplated raid was prevented, and with his flanks imperiled, he was compelled to seek the protection of his infantry to save him from the avenging hand of Hampton and his men.

In view of all the circumstances, the result was a victory for the Confederate cavalry. While the losses on either side were not very large, yet relatively, they were indicative not only of a high order of strategy, but of unqualified bravery.

SHERMAN'S FEAR OF FORREST.

The day before the battle of Trevillian's Station, on the 10th of June, 1864, Forrest, with his Western men behind him, had fought not only the greatest cavalry battle of the war, but the greatest cavalry battle of the world. Forrest and his men were the most formidable enemies with which the Federal armies contended. General Sherman said of him: "Forrest is the very devil, and I think he has got some our troops under cover," and he declared that Forrest must be killed if it took 10,000 lives and broke the treasury, adding: "There never will be peace in Tennessee until Forrest is dead." He offered $10,000 reward for his death or capture, and a major-generalship to him who would destroy this foe.

But the question most serious to all the Federal commanders was who should undertake this task. A great many Federal soldiers had gone against Forrest, only to find their plans anticipated and the objects for which they had set out defeated. At last the choice fell on Samuel D. Sturgis, brigadier-general, who had achieved recent success in his battles in East Tennessee and was regarded as a real fighter.

Three thousand four hundred cavalry, formed into two brigades, commanded by two of the best Federal officers in the West, composed

the Federal advance, while 4,800 infantry divided into three brigades, commanded by General Sturgis, made up what General Washburn said was a force "consisting of some of our best troops."

After a march of some seventy-five miles from Memphis on June 9, General Sturgis concentrated his entire command near Brice Crossroads, in Mississippi, with 8,100 men and twenty-two pieces of artillery. Forrest conceived the design of crushing the cavalry before the infantry, which was some eight miles away, could be brought into action. When he opened the fight he had less than 1,800 available men. At no time during the battle was Forrest able to carry into action more than 3,300 troops. With these he defeated an army composed of 3,400 cavalry and 4,800 infantry of unquestionably the best men of the West. His artillery was fourteen miles away from him when the conflict started. From 10 until 4, in the face of a fierce sun, these cavalrymen from Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama and Mississippi engaged in desperate hand to hand conflict with the soldiers of Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa and New Jersey. Sherman himself was compelled to admit that Forrest whipped Sturgis in a fair fight. He had not only whipped Sturgis, but had routed his forces; he killed or wounded or captured 2,612 men, amounting to about 30 per cent. of his entire force; captured 250 wagons and ambulances, all but four pieces of Sturgis' artillery and made the Federal army a fleeing, panic-stricken mob.

Sherman said: "Forrest has only his cavalry; I cannot understand how he could defeat Sturgis with 8,000 men," and yet he did. His men fought with a gallantry and a desperation and a chivalry that may have been equaled, but never surpassed in any battle of the war. Sturgis claimed that Forrest had fought him with fifteen or twenty thousand men, and that he had two divisions of infantry in reserve behind the cavalry, and thus had been able to accomplish his defeat and inflict such unusual humiliation.

The battle of Brice's Crossroads, thus won by Forrest, is entitled to go down through the ages as one of the most brilliant engagements ever fought. For military genius, for boldness of conception, for intrepidity of action for reckless courage and all that inspires men, it can have no superior while men shall live. And while the cavalry of Northern Virginia in a large part won their fame by Trevillian's Station and Haw's Shop, two of the fiercest battles in which their cavalry participated, no man in the West envies them a single laurel, or would take from them one ray in that luminous glory which gathers round their heads, but the Western Confederate soldier holds up this conflict at Brice's Crossroads to the Army of Northern Virginia and to the world and says ":We, too, have risked dangers and won triumphs that render us not unworthy to share in that glorious record which illumines the career of the Confederate armies."

With 1,700 of his men, Forrest whipped Grierson's 3,400 cavalry, and when re-enforced by as many more, with one-half his force already worn by fierce and protracted battle, led 3,300 cavalry against 4,800 infantry, and in two hours drove them in frenzied fear and confusion from the scene of conflict. The historian will search in vain amongst military archives for a parallel to such magnificent fighting and such splendid result.

ANTIETAM.

On the 16th of September, 1862, one of the bloodiest battles of the war was fought near the Potomac at Antietam, Md. Lee had 35,000 men badly clad, illy fed, to face 87,000 well-fed and well-kept men under McClellan. Sixty thousand of these McClellan carried into conflict, while 27,000 more were held in reserve ready to enter the contest when called. Antietam was as brave a fight as had ever been witnessed. The terrible loss on both sides told with indisputable proof how sanguniary the struggle. Of the Southern men 8,000 were left on the field, brigades and regiments were almost annihilated. Lee had seen, with keenest and deepest emotion, the noblest brigades of his great lieutenants, Longstreet, Hill and Ewell, melt away under the withering fire. Along the ridges and down through the valleys the unequal struggle was long maintained. It was the fate of the South always to be outnumbered, but it was to its glory that it never succumbed to such numbers. There was never a battle fought during the war under equal conditions, where the forces were at all evenly divided, that the Confederates were not victorious.

The casualties at Antietam played havoc with the best troops Robert E. Lee ever commanded, and now their pertinacity, courage and intrepidity find their noblest commentary and their worthiest praise in the dead and wounded which covered the field over which this murderous conflict was carried on. It was long remembered by both Federals and Confederates as one of the most terrible battles of the war. McClellan was an able general, and in this battle was backed by some of the best subordinates that ever followed a Federal leader; while Lee, with Jackson, Hill, Longstreet and Stuart, with as valiant soldiers as ever aligned faced the awful war storm that broke in such violence and vehemence along those Maryland ridges. No braver men, no more furious conflict marked the history of any war, and in this the soldiers of the Army of Northern Virginia showed they were a worthy and fit match for any soldiers that ever entered into conflict; and no soldier, be he from the Army of Tennessee, from the trans-Mississippi Department, does not feel his heart quicken and his cheek glow with pride when he remembers the scenes of that combat.

Then men of the West recognize the desperate valor and the inexhaustible courage which distinguished this great struggle. They have only to speak in praise and commendation of all that was done by their comrades of the East on that fearful occasion, but away in the West, on the bloody field of Franklin, there was a more than counterpart of the destruction and horrors of Antietam. In the battle of Franklin it was reserved for the Army of Tennessee to make its last great struggle, and in that struggle to suffer practical annihilation, but in its death to leave a monument of noble manhood and patriotic courage which will stand coterminous with time itself.

Sherman had gone upon his march to the sea; Hood had commenced his campaign through Tennessee and Alabama, and had reached Franklin, Tenn., on the 30th of November, 1864, where he formed his 20,000 men to assault the Federal soldiers under Gen. Scofield. This small remnant of those hosts who so earnestly and so gallantly had defended Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia for three years past alone remained.

As the Confederate Army on the ridge looked down and across the valley at the other side, some two miles away where the Federals were intrenched these 20,000 undismayed and gallant patriots presented one of the most imposing and thrilling scenes that had marked the conduct of the great war. One of the assaulting columns was led by the impetuous and chivalrous Cleburne. No troops ever passed through more tremendous discharges of artillery and small arms than these men from Tennessee, Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Alabama, South Carolina, North Carolina and Kentucky on that terrible day. By their valor they found a resting place in part behind the works of their enemies, but it was only the rest of death.

Of the Confederates engaged in this conflict the loss reached the enormous percentage of 33 per cent. Pickett in his world renowned charge lost 21 per cent, while the infantry engaged at Franklin lost 33 per cent. Thirteen regimental commanders were killed, thirty-two wounded and nine captured. Of the four brigade generals in Brown's Division, Carter, Gist and Strahl were killed and Gordon captured, and the major-general was so severely wounded his division next day was commanded by a colonel. Maj.-Gen. Cleburne, Gen. Cranberry, Maj-Gen. John Adams lay dead, while Gen. Cockrell, Gen. Marigault, Gen. Quarles and Gen. Scott were wounded. In proportion to the number of men engaged the battle of Franklin was the bloodiest of modern times; in proportion to the number of officers who entered this conflict no other battle of modern times presents more terrible losses. For daring and desperate courage and mortality the battle of Franklin stands out as one of the most memorable conflicts.

Time fails for the details of the awful and wonderful battle. The men of the West answer back to the men of the East that whatever may have occurred at Antietam, worse occurred at Franklin, and the conduct and the courage of these Southern and Southwestern men at Franklin entitles them to claim a full share in the enduring record of that immortality which Confederate soldiers purchased with their life's blood.

The Army of Tennessee had been called upon during its entire existence to endure peculiar and unusual privations and to meet extraordinary reverses. The topographical conditions, its wide separation from the Confederate capital, its liability to be flanked by forces transported along thousands of miles of navigable streams render its location uncertain, and after all its defeats, it was a sad fate in a last noble response to the call of duty to meet practical annihilation.

Malvern Hill was a great test of the pluck and courage of the Army of Northern Virginia. It was at the end of the seven days' fighting so prolific of casualties and exacting a degree of patriotism and bravery and suffering rarely witnessed in the annals of the war, and when the great commander, at the end of weary marching and a week's fearful mortality and mental and physical suffering, made another demand upon his gallant heroes for one last effort to drive McClellan into the James river, his call met with a ready response; and through the thickets, over the meadows and up the canon-crowned hill these noble legions moved with fearless hearts to complete the great work now about accomplished, of saving the Confederate capital from assault.

It makes the heart sad to read the accounts of that fearful day and its apparently useless sacrifice. No words can aptly tell the story of the splendid heroism of those tired but fearless men as they cheerfully essayed the almost hopeless task of forcing the Army of McClellan from its last stronghold. Doomed to failure, it again wrote in letters of blood a brilliant chapter in its magnificent history and illumined its glorious career with another page of brightest hue. Five thousand slain and wounded of the 28,000 who were engaged declare the valor of those who, in this conflict, but renewed the brilliant reputation the Army of Northern Virginia had already won in the great struggle for Southern independence.

A few weeks later, on the soil of Kentucky, the men of the West were to fight the battle of Perryville, which, for numbers engaged and length of time consumed in fighting, takes probably second rank amongst the conflicts of the war.

PERRYVILLE AND MALVERN HILL.

On the 8th day of October, 1862, on the Chaplin Hills, which extend from the valley of Salt river, the Federal forces under Gen.

Buell and the Confederates under Gen. Bragg met in battle. The conflict came sooner than either party had intended, but was none the less fierce and bitter for that. The long march from Tennessee into Kentucky, the avoidance of a decisive battle, the beauty of Kentucky and its abundant resources, made Gen. Bragg's army anxious to remain in a country so full of all that made soldier life tolerable, comfortable and attractive.

The Confederates, hardened by marching and satisfied by full rations and always confident of victory, where at all equally matched, made them eager for the fray and anxious to measure strength with those who were seeking to expel them from Kentucky.

In the afternoon 15,000 Confederates assailed 28,000 Federals. The Confederates were the very best troops in the West. Brave and high spirited, they had now the discipline, experience and confidence required to make them veterans in every sense of the word, and when the command to assault Sheridan's corps was promulgated it met with the heartiest response. For a brief while the Confederates drove the Federal left wing before them with resistless force; men worthy of any steel resisted the advance, and every inch that was gained was purchased with tremendous cost and great sacrifice. The fighting was at close range, and at one time and in one part of the fray only a rail fence divided those who were thus contesting in deadliest combat. Across the valleys and over the hills the struggle was carried on; and when night came the Confederates had won and held the battle field, but at terrific cost; of the 15,000 who at 2 o'clock had gone forth in panoplied array, 2,400 had felt war's harsh touch, and in this brief space a Federal loss of 4,400 told how terribly earnest the purpose and unfailing the courage of the men who opposed the Confederate charges.

Those who had seen Shiloh and who afterward witnessed Chickamauga, declared that in many parts Perryville was the most dreadful battle field they had ever seen. Its list of gallant dead and glorious slain tell how fierce the conflict and how unfaltering the courage of the contestants.

So, when, comrades, you hold up Malvern Hill, with its magnificent memories of courageous deeds and knightly daring, the men of the West answer back that on the bloody field of Perryville they exhibited the same heroic virtues and noble sacrifices, and that the roll of dead and wounded there is another assurance that they are entitled to a share of the glory upon the record which fame has kept of the deeds of the armies of the Confederacy.

The war of the States soon produced a new type of expedition. The pent up army in the field could only be fed by railway transportation. One hundred thousand men camped in any locality

quickly destroyed its food supply, and army foragers became as destructive as Egypt's locusts. Men and beasts alike demanded constant and enormous commissary stores, and, to secure these, the lines of communication in the rear must be kept well protected.

To destroy these provision arteries became a special aim of opposing generals. The Southern forces as they receded from the Ohio and Mississippi rivers drew the Federals farther and farther from their base of supplies, and thus rendered a large force always necessary to defend the roads over which food and munitions were carried to the front. Stuart, Ashby, Hampton, Morgan, Forrest and Wheeler soon taught the Union generals lessons in this great department of military science, and thousands of men were kept along the lines of transportation to guard bridges, railways and military depots.

The Confederates gave them no rest; operating over a wide scope of territory, they came by night and day to plague, torment or capture these men left to defend the rear. They rode like a pestilence in the darkness and came like the destruction at noonday. They appeared to spring up as if by magic and to haunt the waking and sleeping dreams of their opposers.

WESTERN CAVALRY.

It can no be justly denied that the Confederate cavalry in the West not only equalled but surpassed all similar operations in the history of war. The raids into Missouri and Kentucky and through Tennessee exhibited a degree of endurance in the men and a quality of genius in their leaders which stamped all who engaged in them as soldiers of superbest courage, wonderful endurance and incalculable resources. The Confederate cavalry early became masters in this new method of war, and it was months before the Federals fully comprehended the effectiveness of such work or developed the resources and the talent which enabled them to retaliate in kind. As the men in the West under Forrest, Morgan and Wheeler, unfolded the enormous possibilities in this system of fighting, they became its most distinguished exponents, and made marches and fought battles, destroyed railways, steamboats, military stores, captured garrisons and terrorized their enemies to a degree that gave them splendid renown and world wide fame. They quickly learned how to anticipate similar movement on the part of their enemies and were enabled to mete out prompt and ample punishment to the Federals who undertook like enterprises.

In the East the only successful capture of those engaged in this work was that of Dahlgren, who had conceived the plan of capturing, sacking and burning Richmond. With his life he paid forfeit for failure. He himself being killed, his force, numbering less than 500 men, was scattered and a large part captured.

Gen. Hampton by his night attack drove back Dahlgren's colleague, Kilpatrick, and by his gallant conduct and skillful pursuit saved Richmond from the hands of its foes. He could only find his enemies by the light of their campfires, but in the darkness and gloom of the night, animated by a noble and unfailing courage, fearless he and his brave troopers rode down upon the sleeping foe and with flashing saber and demonlike yell struck terror into their ranks and drove them in confusion back upon their infantry support.

Gen. Hampton's movements, brave in execution and brilliant in plan, won for him the gratitude of the Confederate capital, but his marches were brief and the hardships of the campaign limited for a few hours.

Gen. Streight, with a splendidly equipped force, was sent in April, 1863, to cut the railway communications of Gen. Bragg's army and to destroy the arsenal at Rome, Ga.

Hardly had the Federal cavalrymen emerged from his supports, when Gen. Forrest, prepared to destroy or capture him, was close at his heels. The moment Steight felt the first stroke of Forrest's hand, he realized that a tireless, skilled foe was on his track, and for ninety-six hours, never by day or night, was the Federal column at rest.

Like some insatiate monster, Forrest followed the Federal column, and whenever and wherever found there was a vigilant and aggressive attack. In 164 miles he fought eight battles by day and three by night, and in two of the latter, where artillery was drawn by his men to within 100 feet of the enemy's line, the only guide or light was the flash of rifles and the blaze of cannon.

Streight was himself a man of nerve and resource. Skilfully arranged ambuscades, fierce charges and stubborn resistance met Forrest, and in a fair proportion of the conflicts the Federals held their own; but they geatly outnumbered the men of the gray.

The fierce onslaught of Forrest, his impetuous attack, his unyielding tenacity and fiery assaults, combined with his rapid movements, were enough to paralyze the stoutest heart and make the bravest soul question the outcome. Like a tireless blood-hound following his prey, this "wizard of the saddle" pursued the swift-marching Federals, and never for a single instant in those days and nights was there other thought or plan but to destroy the invaders.

Streight found friendly guides and helping hands amongst the Union men and women of Northern Alabama; but these could not hide him from the eagle eyes or the smiting arms of those following the trail or stay the avenging hand that was ever uplifted in his rear.

With horses dropping dead in the roads, with men falling in the unconsciousness of sleep from their steeds, and with their guns sliding from their paralyzed grasp, Forrest still hunted the foe. One-half of his command on the third day was killed, wounded or broken down; but still, with only 500 soldiers, he hunted the Federal raiders, and on May 3, within twenty miles of Rome, the objective point of his expedition, Streight and his 1,500 men laid down their arms and surrendered to the Confederate general, who could then, after his terrible pursuit, muster less than 500 followers.

Every mile of the 164 was covered with war's wrecks; dead soldiers, mutilated animals, wounded men and stricken beasts, broken wagons, abandoned trains and scattered supplies, told the story of the relentless and pitiless assault. Near the end, in forty-eight hours, four battles and ninety miles' marching and four hours' sleeping. Surely these deeds of the cavalry of the Army of Tennessee are not unworthy of Confederate valor.

No war has a more wonderful example of genius, courage, endurance, than this pursuit and capture of Streight. If Forrest had done nothing else this one exploit would have won for him enduring fame.

HARTSVILLE.

On the 7th of December, 1862, Gen. John H. Morgan was given permission to take four regiments of Kentucky cavalry and two regiments of infantry and attack Hartsville, Tenn. It was required for the infantry to march thirty-five miles through the snow and over sloppy roads, and at all times to be subjected to great cold. In seven miles of Hartsville there were encamped 6,000 Federal troops; in the town itself 2,500. It was necessary to cross the Cumberland River without a bridge, and for the cavalry in one place to swim part of the way over. The cavalry and infantry walked and rode by turns. Day or night they kept a record-breaking gait. Cold nor storm had no terrors for these Kentucky Confederates; they were engaged in brilliant and hazardous work; they knew its perils, but glory and duty called, and that was quite enough for them. In twenty-one hours this extraordinary march was accomplished, and at break of day on the 8th of December the enemy's camp was assailed. An hour's fierce fighting ended the contest; 2,000 Federals surrendered to the 1,200 Confederates, and 400 of the enemy were killed and wounded in the battle. The prisoners, with a large amount of stores, were brought off safely and forced to ford the Cumberland River, and when the Confederate guns were planted on the south shore, the Federal batteries were shelling them from the opposite side, supported by several thousand Federal cavalry and infantry three times as strong as that which Morgan commanded.

General Bragg, by general order, complimented the command for this valiant feat and ordered the name "Hartsville" to be inscribed on the banners of all regiments participating. General Morgan won his commission as a brigadier, and also won for himself and men the credit of one of the most brilliant exploits of the war.

HISTORY.

History is only valuable as it is true. Opinions concerning acts are not history; acts themselves alone are historic.

The true story of the conflicts of the Army of Tennessee has never been written. This occasion does not call for a discussion of the reasons producing this omission. The West does appreciate the glories and heroic work of the Army of Northern Virginia, but it is also true that the East has not been fully informed, and, therefore, does not mete out justice to the Confederates who maintained the mighty struggle in the vast West. Time must rectify and adjust this condition.

As the East speaks with pride of the glory won by the Southern hosts at Gettysburg, the West answers back, "And here is Chickamauga."

As the East, catching the echoes of heroism that rise in such splendid notes from the hills at Antietam, the West answers back with consciousness of duty well done and points to the blood-stained field of Shiloh as its contribution to the renown of Confederate armies.

As the East lifts to view the gory form of Malvern Hill the West responds, "We have Perryville," and when Second Manassas is named the mention of which touches the deepest emotion of every man who wore the gray, the West answers back with the requiem of its slain and the heroism of its deeds who sleep at Franklin.

When the East so justly sings the praises of Stuart and Hampton and their valiant hosts the West answers back, "We gave Forrest and Morgan and their knightly riders."

And from the regions beyond the "Father of Waters" comes the refrain of the fearless deeds of our brothers at Wilson's Creek, Elkhorn, Mansfield and Pleasant Hill and Sabine Pass, and the world listens in rapturous wonder and admiration, as from all sections of our Southland comes the same story of illustrious courage and splendid patriotism and unselfish consecration to the cause of liberty. In ages to come there will be no page of human history with brighter or fairer record than was written by the people of the Confederate States in the four years of their struggle for freedom. The courage, patience and gallantry of its men, the devotion, constancy and sublime sacrifices of its women, contributed to the world's history priceless treasure.

As we call from the roll of the world's record the immortal names of our martyrs—Jackson, Stuart, the Garnets, A. P. Hill, Pegram, Ashby and Armistead, from Virginia; Strahl, Zollicoffer, Adams, Hatton, Carter, Raines and Smith, from Tennessee; Cleburne, from Arkansas; Walker, Cobb, Semmes, Deshler and Doles, from Georgia; Rhodes, Garrott, Tracey, Saunders, Kelly, Gracey, from Alabama; Little, Slack and Green, from Missouri; Bee, Dunovant, Gist, Jenkins and Gregg, from South Carolina; Pender, Gordon, Ramseur, Branch and Pettigrew, from North Carolina; McCullough, Scurry, Granbury, Randall and Gregg, from Texas; Polk, Mouton, Stark and Gladden, from Louisiana; Barksdale, Benton, Griffith and Posey, from Mississippi; McIntosh, from Florida; Winder, from Maryland; Albert Sydney Johnston, Hanson, Morgan, Helm and Tilghman, from Kentucky—and say, "These and two hundred thousand others are our offering on the battlefield for freedom, tell us, O Time, thou keeper of all human history, tell us, if in the corridors where are kept the records of ages, there has been nobler sacrifice or richer offering on Liberty's altar?"

Time answers back, "Amongst those who have answered the call of duty and stood for mankind among all nations, kingdoms and people, I find none who brought more glorious contribution to freedom, or who made greater sacrifice for truth than these men you have named, who went down to death at their country's call.

"*Nor braver bled*
For brighter land;
Nor brighter land
Had cause so grand."

During General Young's address, Gen. Fitzhugh Lee entered the hall, and mounted the platform. Colonel Young yielded for him to be presented to the audience by Gen. John B. Gordon. He was dressed in a citizen's suit, wearing a reunion button and a badge.

General Young was succeeded by the Right Rev. Thomas F. Gailor, who welcomed the convention on behalf of the local Sons of Confederate Veterans. Bishop Gailor said:

BISHOP GAILOR'S ADDRESS.

"If history is philosophy teaching by experience, the writer fitted to compose history is hitherto an unknown man. The experience itself would require all-knowledge to record it—were the all-wisdom needful for such philosophy as would interpret it, to be had for asking. Better were it that mere earthly historians should lower such pretensions, more suitable for omniscience than for human science and * * * in reverent faith pause over the mysterious vestiges of Him whose path is in the great deep of time."

So Thomas Carlyle describes the inadequacy and incompleteness of human histories. For history deals with the most mysterious and complex and illogical sequence known to man—the progress and retrogression—the joy and pain—the failures and successes of human life—and only the shallowest dabbler in science or the most perverse political partisan would undertake to analyze and estimate the varying current of influence in historical epochs with mathematical precision.

To-day we recall and are bidden to judge the greatest epoch in the history of our country—an epoch still beclouded, in popular histories, with sectional prejudice, or else depicted with the transparent and impossible definiteness of invincible bigotry—and yet an epoch the secret springs of which defy the genius and learning of any present day historian adequately to determine.

More momentous to us than the French Revolution, equal in importance with the Civil War in England, it may not be summarily disposed of by American political philosophers without exposing them to the ridicule and contempt of future generations. We venture to say this in spite of the fact that public opinion has been educated to denominate the war between the States, the conflict of two great incompatible interpretations of the constitution, as the war of the rebellion, and in spite of the other fact that a distinguished orator of Massachusetts has within the past three years, according to newspaper reports, seen fit in a public speech to declare that the side of the Southern States in that conflict was an infamous cause and its adherents traitors to their country.

It is quite possible that there are young men in the South—sons of Confederate Veterans—whose desire for commercial prosperity or whose enthusiasm for President Lincoln's character, or whose indifference to "dead issues" will induce them to acquiesce tamely in such judgments or who will even positively endure these caricatures of history, but the existence of an organization like the Sons of Confederate Veterans, and the presence here to-day of so many of the best young men of the South is the witness—the splendid witness—to the desire, the hope, the determination of some, at least, that our children shall not be educated to depreciate or discredit our fathers' patriotism and our fathers' faith.

We reopen no closed questions; we revive no settled controversies; we rekindle no moldering strife, when we ask for justice to the dead.

To put it upon the lowest ground, we may say that the Stuarts' cause in England was a "lost cause," and most men believe to-day that its success would have been a hindrance to the progress of human liberty—but how small-minded and how hunger-bitten would be the

criticism that would deny the present loyalty of an Englishman because he dared to say that he was glad that his ancestors were with the cavaliers.

There has been no history of the American Civil War written that was harsher in its judgment of the South than that of Prof. Goldwin Smith, and yet this distinguished historian emphatically declares "the Southern leaders ought not to have been treated as rebels," for "secession was not rebellion." Surely there is no violation of good feeling, nor lack of devotion to our glorious republic, in my quoting that sentence to-day. If that be the true statement of the case, why should it not be made?

Why are we compelled to acquiesce in the gold assertion of the writer in the last number of the *Contemporary Review,* that Gen. N. B. Forrest and his men were murderous guerrillas, even if General Sherman is quoted as the author of the libel? Or why should we not be permitted to ridicule the same writer's nonsense about Hood's army, without hazarding our reputation for patriotism? Or why should we not repudiate the indecent slur upon the motives of the men who surrendered with Lee and Johnston, when we know that the world's history never recorded a nobler manhood than that which admitted and accepted its defeat, broken-hearted, but, in good faith, at Appomattox, and went to work without any attempt at guerilla warfare, without any vestige of secret malice or mean revenge to restore peace and prosperity to the whole country?

Why should not every American, of every name, of every political creed, delight, again and again, to tell that story—not only as a tribute to the South, but as a testimony to the honor, the courage, the manhood of the American people!

Truth, my friends, is many-sided. It is a globe of opal—that gleams and burns in vanishing depths, too far and various to be exhausted by the insight of any generation, or any time.

And to the truth—the whole truth—the South has to make her contribution—her offering of actual fact in social and political development, an offering which if her people be faithful shall secure for them an enviable place in the memory of mankind.

To honor one's father and one's mother was the ancient Roman definition of "piety," and to the Jew and Christian it is the only commandment with promise. And surely there is no virtue in manhood that comes from a deeper source or bespeaks a finer breeding than the virtue of filial loyalty. Human language in all its dialects exhausted its capacity for sweetness in "Father," "Mother," "Child." To-day we remember our fathers and our mothers. Yes! our mothers! And as we go forth in this mighty throng of war-crowned and war-scarred men who is there that will not rise to point with

us in glad and grateful homage to those women of the Old South, whose unequaled courage and supreme unselfishness made the campaigns of Lee and Jackson, and Bragg and Hood and Johnston possible! We feel, as it were, the innerment and secret joy of life. For once, we know in the burdened and perplexing time that we are right. To some of us, from the misty past, from blood-stained battlefields, from sacred deathbeds, the whisper comes, "Well done, my son," and through that vast and pleading bond of blood and birth wells up the interest, the love for those who endured the same experience and who are with us here to-day. Fresh in memory becomes those stories of our youth—the ringing cheers of the gray battalions and the smoke-embosomed fields; the painful marches, the days of hunger and thirst—of mournful anguish, the loneliness and helplessness of the dear hearts at home, the burning cities, the awful suffering, the unwavering loyalty, the splendid heroic sacrifice of the generation of men and women, who were once strong and rich in the vigor and springtime of their youth—but are now gray with age and slowly but surely passing from the stage of active life.

For you and me, my comrades, the future is glorious with the promise and prophecy of our country's unexampled greatness and honor. We believe in the ever-increasing power and beneficence of the Republic. In the fire of a patriotism which has, within the past three years, placed us in the forefront of the nations of the world, all the bitterness and all the envy and resentment of the old conflict has turned to ashes; and no mournful past shall be permitted to overshadow the great present or the greater future. Yet the virtue and loyalty of its citizens are the true foundations of a nation's perpetuity—and to promote and encourage that virtue and that loyalty is the purpose of this association. There is no virtue more manly or more precious than filial reverence for the traditions of one's own people, and there is no patriotism, so enduring and so reliable as that which begins with and proceeds from the honest, the firm, the unswerving affection for one's own section and one's native land.

General Joseph Wheeler was then presented and received great applause and cheers.

GENERAL JOE WHEELER.

General Wheeler—I most cheerfully tell you, my comrades, that I am not here prepared to make an address; I am only here to meet and greet you. My heart is filled with feelings of pleasure and also of sorrow, pleasure at meeting you here, sorrow that so many of our comrades have crossed over the river, where we soon must go and be with them side by side.

I am glad to see here the women of the Confederacy who, in the past, did so much for us, and who are still doing all they can for the Confederate soldier.

I am happy to see you all, these glorious Confederate soldiers, and I thank you for this evidence of your love and esteem.

CAPT. WM. FORREST.

Capt. William Forrest, who was on his father's staff at fifteen years of age, was also presented and liberally applauded.

FITZHUGH LEE PRESENTED.

As soon as he had finished there were loud calls for Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, who responded happily. General Gordon had referred to General Lee's modesty, and the latter responded that the cavalry had ever been noted for its modesty in comparison with General Gordon's infantry, and the artillery arm of the service. "We of the cavalry were especially modest when in the presence of a large force of the enemy," he said. He was certain that a general was safer in battle than upon occasion of this kind, for in battle he was in the rear. Here he was liable to be compelled to go to the front. He closed with a reference to a story recently told him by a negro who accompanied a member of Longstreet's staff through the war. The point was that when the battle got hot and the negro scared he ran for safety to where he found the generals.

GEN. WILLIAM B. BATE.

Taking advantage of this General Gordon at once presented Senator Bate, of Tennessee, a major-general in the Confederate service, a general who did not stay in the rear, but went so far front that he was shot into mince meat, having had both legs shattered at Shiloh.

Senator Bate made a few happy remarks and was liberally applauded. He believed that he was right in 1861, and if so it would be wrong to fail to justify now those who died then. Referring to the disparity in numbers of four and one-half to one, he characterized every Confederate soldier as a hero and predicted a high place in future history for him. He made a strong plea for the South to be ever true to itself as it had been in the past.

Gen. John B. Gordon in the Chair announced that the Convention was now ready for business, and the first thing in order was the appointment of the two Committees on Resolutions and Credentials, which were given in to Adjutant General Moorman, as follows:

RESOLUTION COMMITTEE.

Alabama, J. W. Bush; Tennessee, W. P. Tolley; Mississippi, J. L. McCaskell; Georgia, John O. Waddell; Arkansas, Charles Coffin; Louisiana, Gen. B. F. Eshleman; South Carolina, Thomas W. Carwile; Missouri, J. B. Gantt; Virginia, George L. Christian; North

Carolina, A. L. Smith; Kentucky, Bennett H. Young; District of Columbia, Hilary A. Herbert; Oklahoma, William D. Matthews; Texas, R. E. Beckham; Florida, A. M. Barnes; Pacific Division, Paul A. Fusz.

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE.

Tennessee, C. H. Bailey; Alabama, J. G. Guice; Arkansas, Joseph Mitchell; Georgia, C. McWheatley; South Carolina, A. W. Marshall; Florida, John C. White; Missouri, Thomas P. Hoy; Virginia, J. Taylor Ellyson; North Carolina, B. H. Hyam; Kentucky, W. L. Dulaney; District of Columbia, Dr. S. E. Lewis; Oklahoma, S. O. Chesney; Texas, W. H. Richardson; Pacific Division, Frank D. Brown, and Louisiana, Leon Jastremski.

The Convention then adjourned until 10:30 the next day, Wednesday, May 29, 1902.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, May 29, 1901.

Gen. J. B. Gordon called the Convention to order and asked that all stand and unite in singing the Doxology:

"Praise God from Whom all blessings flow,
Praise Him all creatures here below,
Praise Him above ye Heavenly Hosts,
Praise Father, Son and Holy Ghost."

The Doxology was followed by a prayer by Rev. Dr. Blackard, of the Methodist Church:

Almighty God, we thank Thee for this hour. We come into Thy presence this morning with praises upon our lips, and with gratitude in our hearts. We thank Thee for all the blessings Thou hast seen fit to bestow upon us. We thank Thee that so many of the brave men are here who stood in the presence of such overwhelming odds and sacrificed all for their country and their rights. We thank Thee that we are permitted to come together once again on the occasion of this great and glorious reunion. We pray Thy benediction upon these glorious men, and upon our great country. We thank Thee, Oh God, for the glorious record they have made. We know that Thou art a God of Peace, and will be with us to the end.

We thank Thee for the beautiful life of our great leaders, and we pray that when the summons comes we all may go and join those great men who have crossed over and are now with the angels in that land which we are taught to believe is for us all who are faithful to the faith once delivered to the Saints.

Be with us through the deliberations of this meeting, and finally save us in Heaven for Christ's sake, Amen!

Comrade J. G. Guice, of Alabama, from the Committee on Credentials, reported upon the organization of the Convention.

The report showed the following as the number of camps and delegates from each State, division and territory entitled to membership in the Convention.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

We find that out of 1,359 Camps in the U. C. V. Divisions that 691 have paid the per capita, and are entitled to a total of 2,309 delegates, as follows:

	Camps.	Delegates.
Texas	129	451
Mississippi	70	233
Georgia	59	223
Tennessee	51	182
Arkansas	49	171
Alabama	44	166
Kentucky	57	152
Louisiana	41	149
South Carolina	51	137
Virginia	25	102
North Carolina	31	99
Missouri	26	67
Florida	13	45
Pacific Coast Division	8	29
West Virginia	10	26
Indian Territory	9	21
Maryland	4	18
Oklahoma	19	22
District Columbia	2	10
Illinois	1	2
Indiana	1	2
Ohio	1	2
	691	2,309

W. H. RICHARDSON,
Secretary.

J. G. GUICE,
Chairman.

Noise on the street interrupted the Convention at this point so badly that General Gordon said that if the local authorities could not stop it, he could do so with the old veterans. (Applause.)

The rules provided that all resolutions must go unread to the committee and the first one presented was one of thanks to the old Confederate darkies; another was to erect a monument to the old slaves. There was one memorializing Congress to erect a monument to Lieut-Col. Robert E. Lee, U. S. A., in Washington.

Gen. S. D. Lee, chairman of the Historical Committee, then presented the report of that committee, and said that it would not be read, but would be printed in full in the morning papers.

General Cabell objected to the adoption of the report until it was read, and it was moved and seconded that 3 o'clock that day be appointed as a suitable hour in which to read the report. This was adopted.

Mr. Roberts, a member of "General J. W. Starnes" Camp No. 134, of Franklin, Tenn., presented for reference a resolution looking toward weeding out of the Camps any who did not remain in the service to the end of the war.

The next in order was the report of the Memorial Association, which was read by General Clement A. Evans, of Atlanta, Ga., President of the Board of Trustees of the Memorial Association.

General Evans reads report:

MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION TRUSTEES' REPORT.

MEMPHIS, TENN., May 27, 1901.

To the United Confederate Veterans:

Gentlemen—The Board of Trustees of the Confederate Memorial Association respectfully submits its annual report for the year ending May 24, 1901.

The report of the Executive Committee was submitted to the Board and adopted. The report says:

In compliance with your instruction given at the meeting held in Louisville, Ky., last year, an expert examination of the accounts of the superintendent and secretary was had.

Hon. George L. Christian, our treasurer, has qualified and given bond in the Virginia Trust Company, in the penalty of $50,000, and has entered upon the discharge of his duties.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee held January 17, 1901, in compliance with the resolution adopted by your Board of Directors, we proceeded to ascertain the amount due Gen. John C. Underwood, superintendent and secretary, for salary, expenses and commissions, and the following basis of settlement was agreed upon:

Amount reported to Charleston convention in 1899 as due for salary and expenses to May 1, 1899	$ 7,715.50
Salary to June 1, 1899	333.33
Hotel and traveling expenses for two years ending May 1, 1901	1,000.00
Amount allowed for expenses, for postage, telegrams, stenographer, etc., under Chipley agreement for twenty months	1,000.00
Miscellaneous expenses	425.04
	$10,473.87
Commissions on collections of $58,200.00	14,550.00
Making whole amount due General Underwood	$25,023.87
1901:	
Jan. 17—Balance cash in Farmers' & Traders' Bank	$78,200.00
Less amount paid John C. Underwood	25,023.87
Leaving a balance of	$53,176.13

The cash balance reported in the Farmers' & Traders' National Bank as of January 17, 1901, was $78,200.00, not including the $30,000.00 guaranteed on the Daly subscription, and after deducting the amount allowed General Underwood, as above, we still had a balance in bank of $53,176.13, which the superintendent and secretary were instructed to pay to George L. Christian, treasurer. Of this amount, however, only $20,000.00 has been paid over, that being the amount paid by Charles Broadway Rouss on account of his subscription. The balance has not been turned over, but at a meeting held on May 24, 1901, the superintendent and secretary submitted the following report:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24, 1901

To the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees, C. M. A.—

Gentlemen and Comrades: I respectfully report that in compliance with your resolution, adopted January 17, 1901, I have remitted to George L. Christian, treasurer C. M. A., the sum of twenty thousand dollars, the amount collected by me from C. B. Rouss, referred to in said resolution.

I also remitted to said treasurer another sum of twenty thousand dollars collected of C. B. Rouss since January 17, 1901; and I have also turned over to said treasurer the sum of $6,871.50 the amount on deposit in the First National Bank of Richmond, Virginia.

The $23,775, which was part of the sum allowed me in the settlement made by the committee at said meeting (January 17, 1901) was drawn out of bank by me from funds not belonging to the permanent fund, but collected by me and applicable to the payment of expenses by consent of the donors, which left a small balance as ascertained and allowed by the committee as still due me.

The balance in the Farmers & Traders' National Bank of $34,425.00, still remaining in said bank (percent o) as there originally deposited; and I desire and propose to transfer the same to the treasurer of the association, to be held by him upon the same conditions with the donors upon which I deposited it.

Truly and fraternally,

JNO. C. UNDERWOOD,

Supt. and Sec'y. M. C. A. and Agt.

And your committee, by resolution, directed the superintendent and secretary to transfer said fund to the treasurer to be held by him upon the conditions named.

The following statement was reported to the convention at Louisville in May, 1900:

Cash in Bank	$ 65,210.20
Reliable subscriptions	59,227.13
C. B. Rouss	100,000.00
Making a total of	$224,437.35

The superintendent reports collections during the year from C. B. Rouss $40,000.00 and from other sources $1,100.00. Among the items of assets reported at the Louisville convention was cash in bank $65,210.20. It was at the time explained that of this sum $30,000.00 was a guaranteed loan on account of a subscription of $45,000.00 made by Mr. Daly. We regret to have to report that this generous friend of the Confederate Memorial Association has died during the past year, and, in view of his death, it has been made necessary to transfer the item of $30,000.00 from the cash in bank account to the uncollected subscription account. As you will recall, this subscription was $45,000.00. We are assured by competent counsel that his is an obligation on the estate of Mr. Daly, which they have no doubt will, in due time, be collected.

We have in the Virginia Trust Company, to the credit of George L. Christian, treasurer, the sum of $46,871.50, and there is deposited in the Farmers & Traders National Bank at Covington, Ky., to the credit of John C. Underwood, superintendent and secretary C. M. A., agent, the above named sum of $34,425.00. There are other accounts which are set forth in detail in the report of the super-

intendent and secretary, but these are the only two accounts which are directly under the control of your Board.

We beg leave to say in connection with the expenditures made during the year, the following statement was reported to the convention at Louisville in May, 1900:

Cash in Bank	$ 65,210.20	
Reliable subscriptions	59,227.13	
C. B. Rouss	100,000.00	
Making a total of	$224,437.35	
We have of reliable subscriptions not yet collected including the Daly subscription		$ 81,307.35
There remains to be paid on the subscription of C. B. Rouss		60,000.00
We have in the Farmers & Traders National Bank to the credit of J. C. Underwood, superintendent and secretary		34,425.00
We have in cash in the Virginia Trust Company to the credit of George L. Christian, treasurer		46,871.50
		$222,683.85
To which should be added the amount due us from Tennessee Centennial Exposition Company and held by them		6,026.96
Making a grand total of		$228,710.81

The whole amount allowed General Underwood under the settlement ordered by your Board at the Louisville meeting was to be paid out of funds he had personally raised, or would raise, and not out of the funds collected before his administration begun, and subscribed and collected before he entered upon the duties of his office. These conditions were carefully complied with and the settlement was made out of funds personally collected by General Underwood.

Before the meeting at Charleston in 1899, Mr. Rouss, who had before that time donated money with which the salary of the secretary and superintendent was paid, had declined to further furnish money to pay such salary, and the committee, having no funds out of which the salary could be paid, the written contract between General Underwood and the committee was so modified as that after June 1st, 1899, he was only to receive as his compensation a commission of 25 per cent upon amount of subscription obtained and collected by him, and his actual expenses; but no further salary for services after that date was to be paid to or received by him until

he should obtain and collect and pay over the sum of $100,000.00 in cash not including Mr. Rouss' subscription or any subscription raised prior to his appointment; after raising and collecting and paying over the sum of $100,000.00, his salary was to be paid out of collections made over and above that sum. In accordance with which contract no salary has been paid him for his services since June 1st, 1899.

It is due to ourselves to add that not a member of the present Board of Directors has ever received compensation of any sort, or any allowance for expenses of any kind, and this is especially true of the Executive Committee, the members of which have been at extraordinary expense in attending meetings a long distance from home, the aggregate of which sum would be in itself a substantial contribution to the funds of the association. But the work has been cheerfully done and we shall feel that we have been fully compensated for any labor performed or any outlay incurred if we can have the assurance of the appreciation and hearty co-operation of our comrades in arms, for the perpetuation of the memory of whose achievements this movement was inaugurated.

The following was adopted by the Board:

Whereas—It is the sense of the Board of Trustees that the time has arrived for the establishment and opening of the Confederate Memorial Institute; therefore, be it

Resolved—That the Executive Committee be, and is hereby, instructed to meet at Richmond, Virginia, within the next ninety days and do whatever may be necessary to establish the Confederate Memorial Institute in pursuance of the action taken at the Atlanta reunion in 1898.

Respectfully submitted,

CLEMENT A. EVANS, President Board of Trustees.
W. R. GARRETT, Vice-President.
ROBERT WHITE, Chairman Executive Committee.
J. TAYLOR ELLYSON, Trustee.
JOSEPH B. BRIGGS, Trustee.
D. M. HALEY, Trustee
J. O. CASLER, Trustee.
GEORGE REECE, Trustee.
W. M. CAMERON, Trustee.
B. H. TEAGUE Trustee. (Proxy.)
THO. S. KENAN, Trustee. (Proxy.)

General Jno. B. Gordon—The Chair understands perfectly that this convention has not been able to gather all the important facts enumerated in the report. The Chair, therefore, takes the liberty

of calling up General White, of West Virginia, who has somewhat of a large voice, to tell this convention in a few words what this report is.

General White—My comrades, if you will look at me and listen, I will endeavor to give you the substance of the report that has just been read.

For four long years I have been the chairman of this splendid committee and Board of Trustees of the Confederate Memorial Association, endeavoring during these four long years to erect in the city of Richmond, Va., a grand Memorial to the Heroes of the Confederate Army.

We have done all our work without money and without price; and for weeks and weeks have we left our homes and our families to pay out of our own pockets expenses necessary to this work, and we ask that you will simply aid us by giving us your voice and your approval.

The report shows that after a payment of every dollar for salaries and expenses of this grand work, we have a fund in our hands to be devoted to this cause of $224,437.35.

General Gordon—Comrades, you have heard the explanation, the chair reiterates in one word that this committee have raised in money and subscriptions over $200,000.00, and they now ask your authority to proceed at once to laying the corner stone and begin the structure.

Moved, seconded and adopted, that the report be received, and the resolution adopted, and that the committee will proceed.

Gen. C. Irvine Walker, of South Carolina, then arose and moved that a committee of five be appointed to extend greetings to the Sons of Veterans.

General Gordon—The motion is that a committee of five be appointed and sent by this convention to extend words of encouragement to the Sons of Veterans now in convention assembled in this city. All in favor say aye, all opposed no, the aye's have it, and appointed Gen. C. Irvine Walker, Col. Oliver Steele, Col. Gould, Col. George and Gen. A. J. West.

A motion was then made to adjourn, General Gordon rose and asked that it be withdrawn, stating that at 12 o'clock this body will pay tribute to the memory of Miss Winnie Davis, and "Our Dead."

The statement was loudly cheered, and the motion withdrawn.

GREETINGS FROM THE SONS.

Judge Haughton, of St. Louis, from the Sons of Veterans, brought a message of greeting from that organization, now in session.

His greeting was a glowing tribute to the Confederate who, on many hard fought battle fields, had written their names on the eternal rolls of fame. In the event of the Sons being put to the test, his only hope was that they might acquit themselves as well as did their fathers.

General Gordon—Is the Committee on Resolutions ready with their report. The Chair will receive any additional resolutions.

A resolution was presented to proceed with the selection of the next place of meeting at 4 o'clock this afternoon, which was adopted.

General Gordon—The Chair informs the convention that a few moments delay will occur before the report of the Committee on Resolutions are ready, but it will be read within a very few moments.

General Gordon—The Chair announces that at 8 o'clock this afternoon, in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, a meeting will be held at which time all the chaplains of the Confederate Army are requested to be present—they are all urged to be in attendance.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Gen. Carwile, from the Committee on Resolutions, made the following report:

General Jno. B. Gordon—The Chair begs the especial attention of all Confederates present to these important resolutions.

Gen. Carwile reads resolutions.

First in order that thanks be extended the United States government, etc.

Following resolution offered by Dr. S. E. Lewis, of Washington City, D. C., through Col. H. A. Herbert, of Alabama, unanimously adopted by the Memphis reunion on Wednesday, May 29th, 1901:

Resolved, First—That we hereby extend our thanks to the Congress, and the President of the United States, for the Act of Congress approved on the 6th day of June, 1900, making appropriation for the re-interment of the Confederate dead now in the National Cemeteries at Washington.

Second—That whenever any State of the South, or any organized memorial association, from any Southern State, shall ask for the dead of such State, we ask that such request be granted.

The second paragraph as above was an amendment to Dr. S. E. Lewis' resolution.

General Jno. B. Gordon—My comrades, I want to congratulate this convention that at last the day has come when even our foes, as well as our friends, are ready to pay tribute to our immortal Heroes.

MONUMENT TO WOMEN OF THE SOUTH.

Resolution offered by Lieut.-Gen. A. T. Stewart.

On behalf of N. B. Forrest Camp No. 4, of Chattanooga, it is moved that every Confederate veteran, during the nert twelve months, contribute one dollar towards a suitable memorial to the Southern women of the Confederate war.

Rules suspended, and unanimously adopted by the convention without submission to the Committee on Resolutions, and with great enthusiasm.

In response to many calls General Stewart came to the front of the stage and made a brief address:

Mr. Commander, my Comrades, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am glad to be here, to see you, and to see that there is still so much life and vim left among you.

I think that there should be built a monument to the glorious women of the South, a monument such as has never been built before, for we can all say from our hearts that no such women ever lived before, or will ever live again. They sacrificed all for us, and we should now in turn make many sacrifices for them and build this monument of the finest marble that can be had.

The good citizens of Memphis are building a monument to that Immortal Hero, Nathan Bedford Forrest, I think this monument should be built. If Forrest had been a Northern man he would have had many monuments, a whole square in Washington, but this does not prevent, nor shall it do so, our erecting to our beloved women a great monument, which will tell to future generations how the Confederate soldier loved the dear, sweet women of the South.

I think that a committee should be appointed to take charge of this matter, and collect funds, and I start the subscription with $100.

General Stewart received great applause.

General Jno. B. Gordon—I move that General A. P. Stewart be appointed treasurer of the committee to be selected to take charge of collections for the monument to our Southern women.

Unanimously adopted.

General Jno. B. Gordon—Our beloved sister, Mrs. Randolph, will now read the report upon the Jefferson Davis Monument Fund:

Mrs. Randolph, from the committee on the Jefferson Davis monument fund, presented the report. She made a strong plea for a fund of $50,000 and the presentation of the case was marvelously well done. The report follows:

RICHMOND, May 25, 1901.

General John B. Gordon, Commander United Confederate Veterans, and Veterans:

As chairman of Central Committee, Jefferson Davis Monument Association, U. C. V., the following report of work done since Louisville reunion is submitted:

First of all we have the co-operation of the Confederated Southern Memorial Association in our work. This noble band of women organized as early as 1866, and now confederated together, under the able leadership of Mrs. W. J. Behan, of New Orleans, we feel will be a great power in our work. We have issued appeals to camps of U. C. V., have written 3,000 personal letters, distributed one thousand copies of the Trial and Trials of Mr. Davis, an appeal more eloquent than we could have made, sold six thousand Confederate calendars edited by the Central Committee, but the returns have not been what we hoped for. Many camps, chapters and individuals have contributed liberally. Many more have entirely ignored our appeals and letters. Many subscriptions made at Louisville had no address. We have used every effort to find them out. To others we have sent drafts only to be returned. Some camps have refused to pay subscriptions made by delegates at Louisville, thus leaving the largest amount subscriptions made at that time unpaid. We regret to say that since the veterans asked us to assume the completion of the Davis monument, the camps at that time pledging their assistance, many camps and chapters have been actively engaged in local monuments. While we would love to see a monument in every county to our Confederate dead, we feel that this local work might have been delayed until the completion of this work given by the veterans and accepted by us. This monument to the one and only President of the Confederacy is a monument to the cause he represented, is a monument to every Confederate veteran, dead or alive, who followed that cause, and shows to the world that we were right, and so believe now. Most truly does every Southern woman deplore the movement to erect a monument to women. While appreciating the honor conferred upon them, they beg that you honor us by helping at once to finish the work begun by you as United Confederate Veterans. We feel convinced that there are 50,000 people in our broad Southland that would readily give one dollar if properly approached. How to do this we do not know. This with the money now in bank would complete a monument that we would not be ashamed of.

The Central Committee feels that a time limit should be fixed for the erection of this monument. It has been so long delayed that many have lost faith, and write when appealed to, that when we commence work they will subscribe. We propose to settle this time limit

at meeting of U. D. C. in Wilmington, November 9. Unless we meet with heartier response than we have met with since we accepted this work, longer delay will be useless, and a monument will have to be erected in no wise befitting the cause it represents.

The treasurer will give her report in detail of amounts collected and those still due.

Veterans, we are ready to give our time and labor to this glorious work, but you must sustain us.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. W. V. RANDOLPH,

Chairman Central Committee Jefferson Davis Monument Association, United Daughters of the Confederacy.

The report of the treasurer showed that of the $9,082.95 subscribed at Louisville only $4,382.45 had been paid in, and that the total amount so far collected and on hand was $32,672.06.

MEMORIAL SERVICES.

In Honor of "The Daughters of the Confederacy," and of "Our Dead."

General Gordon—We will now enter upon our sacred memorial services to that sweet woman who was denominated "The Daughter of the Confederacy,'" who holds a place in every Southern heart, and now at the very beginning of these services we will ask God's blessings upon these services rendered to "The Daughter of the Confederacy," and "Our Dead." I ask that Major Gen. D. C. Kelley lead us in prayer.

The old hero of Forrest's command thanked God for the lofty patriotism which impelled the Confederates to give up life and home for what they deemed right and he thanked God that friend and once foe now clasped hands and that all looked above for an inspiration to do what should be done in the future. He thanked God also for the memory of Jefferson Davis and his daughter, and for the memory of the private soldiers who gave up their lives, and begged that disgrace should never be brought upon their graves. He invoked the baptism of self-consecration upon the young of the country.

MEMORIAL ADDRESS

General Gordon then announced that Rev. George C. Harris, of Mississippi, would deliver the memorial address.

REV. DR. GEORGE C. HARRIS' ADDRESS.

He spoke as follows:

Fully sensible of the honor I respond to, but with much respect for the requirement of authority, I undertake to voice to-day not my sentiments, but sentiments which are yours and mine together. Together we reverence God, therefore we can not fail to reverence also men of his making who have done honor to their manhood. I suppose no one of us imagines that the purpose of this great gathering is to honor the Confederate dead. They themselves did that in fullest measure. We can add nothing to it. As no bitterness of foe may diminish their honor by detraction, so no friendly adulation may increase by addition. It would be presumption in us to suppose that any one of us, or all of us together can make more brilliant the radiance of their crown. We can not by eulogy heighten the value of their sublime devotion. Their record is in the hands of God. Nevertheless the glory of their struggle, and of their victory even in ultimate defeat and death is the common property of the people of this great land. The story of it is our text book in studies of patriotism. With inexpressible reverence we take it up to-day. Did time permit to meditate upon a single page of it we should gather inspiration and inspiration would compel aspiring effort to emulate the high example. Our offering, to begin with, is a tribute of affectionate admiration and veneration for men who, having lived heroic lives, found it not impossible, not even difficult, to pass out into the great beyond, bearing the impress of patriotic heroism.

But look at them—their pictures in the book—some of them seem to be old men whose long years of active duty might have made for them some claim to exemption from the hardships of this service, yet their grasp upon the sword or the musket is only less strong than that other grasp whereby their will holds on to the lofty purpose they pursue. Next to these are the men of middle age, in full possession of all the force and power of magnificent manhood. As these come into view the instinct is to uncover and be silent! These next are the young men, conscious of danger yet not appreciating its magnitude; brave and lithe and cherry and hopeful. These are the soldiers who —shall I say—who are dead? Nay, I do not like the word. Rather these are they who live forevermore! In our hearts? Yes, indeed, but what is more to the purpose, also in the loving heart of Almighty God. They had indeed their personal faults. What man has not? They were what men call sinners. What man is not? But what if even that be true? In the case of any man who dies for men, there can be few faults, there can be few sins, which are not pardoned by the love of God. They are hidden, washed away under the bap-

tism of blood. Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends. This is divine love, and love is the fulfilling of the law.

Every soldier who stood beneath the flag of his country, North or South, and vowed fidelity became a consecrated man. By that act he renounced himself, by that act he gave up home and fireside, wife and children, comfort and ease; and instead he put upon himself the burden of hardship and exposure, of laborious and dangerous duty. If self-renunciation be of the essence of heroism every soldier is heroic in character, and each becomes heroic in fact according as he fulfills the obligations of his enlistment. What sort of response our soldiers made to the call of duty does not need to be told. During four long years it was daily written down by the sharp incision of fact in bivouacs and camps, in drills and marches, in watchings and battles.

Of the great multitude whom to-day we embrace in reverent memory some died upon the battlefield, while others, in hospitals and prisons waited through days and weeks the slow-paced coming of a laggard death. Many a thousand who still lived when the colors were struck, who left their campfires and hurried away to the ashes of their homes, have since laid them down to rest. Of these some died only yesterday, and no doubt there are some who this moment are gasping forth the last breath of the earthly life—old soldiers still. Do these come within the compass of our thought to-day? Why not? The old army is one. The date or the place or the manner of the death in any case can cut no figure. We may go further and for ourselves find comfort in the thought that the unity and solidarity of the army embraces both the living and the dead, or rather both the living and the dying. I suppose I look to-day into the faces of many a man who, before another reunion, will have passed away. Churchmen of all names are accustomed to think of the church as one, whether the individual members of it be still abiding here or be departed. Like a vine planted in the earth it reaches up and blooms all beautiful among the stars of God's great universe. So also is it with the army. The procession—to change the figure—the column seems long in passing, but it is one. Step by step they go, shoulder to shoulder, down into the dark valley, away on through that and out of that into the light of the eternal life!

In reunions of the remnant, our first and best impulse is to give thanks to the giver of all good for the good example of all for the rear guard. The rosters of the army do not disclose the names of all those for whose good example we are thankful. It is impossible we should forget the mothers and wives, the sisters, the daughters of these men. Their story has never been written, their song has never

been sung. If ever it comes it must be high epic. But I think it cannot come; not because no artist will ever rise up to the work, but because so large a measure of the essential detail of it lies hid away, some of it in graves long moss-grown and some deep down in the modest souls of heroic men and women who had not then and have not now any symptoms of consciousness that they were doing or could do anything extraordinary. It ought perhaps to be distinctly stated that we do not claim for the men or for the women of the Confederacy what might not also be claimed for other men and women of their race, in any other part of the world, under like environments. Here the environment was such as to bring to the fore, and test to the utmost, the metal whereof they were made. Our claim for them is that they stood that test, and proved themselves worthy sons of the men who followed Washington and Marion; worthy daughters of mothers who before them trod this same old road. The women of the Revolution were the mothers of the men and the women of the Confederacy. One family all, though not all the family. As with the men so also with the women, some were on one side and some on the other; all children of the Revolution. Each member of the great family now happily reunited, each member of the great American brotherhood, bound together in commonwealth, may look back over the long years of the civil war and find not one day of which he can feel ashamed. The American soldier whether from Carolina or Massachusetts, Ohio or Georgia, Mississippi or Illinois, by every quality which belongs to the best, showed himself to be—the American soldier. Because of that the war was a long one; because of that the story of the war is unique and unapproachable in human history. That the Federal government, with its manifold advantages, should have required four years in which to wring victory out of the great struggle, was the wonder of the world. Americans understood then as others came to understand later, that one reason for it was that already hinted, that the soldiers on both sides were American soldiers. To this is to be added the consideration that the Southern people were upon the defensive. Still the explanation is not full and complete till we recall a third essential factor in the problem. The Confederate woman had to be reckoned with. She made it impossible the war should be a short one. She supplied whatever was lacking to make not only possible but necessary the prolongation of the war to its bitter end. She mounted the seat of authority in her home. She directed its affairs as never before. She made herself master, as she was already mistress. In large part she supplied the armies with their food and their clothing. She set the spinning wheels a-singing and the looms to beating reveille. When through the exhaustion of raw material she could no longer send the homemade blanket, she rifled her home of its carpets, she robbed her children of their bedding, giving

up whatever else could make comfortable the soldier in the field or hospital to make it possible he should fight on the great battles of the war. Without her that could not have been done.

In parenthesis, let me say that I am profoundly impressed with the conviction that much of the credit which belongs of right to the Confederate woman has been withheld from her, and through mistaken sentiment has been entered up to the credit of the negro. The men away from home, only the women and children left—left to the tender mercies of the black man, and the word goes out that he was very merciful and faithful and dutiful. Merciful he was not! Faithful and dutiful he was in his degree. The truth is, these he had to be. He went just on living the only life he knew anything about; the life that is of complete subjection to authority. Whatever slavery means, it means precisely that authority required good behavior and busy hands under direction of a head. True the master was not there, the young master was not there, the young master was also at the front, but no matter for that; there was "ole misstiss or young misstiss" who gave the orders which had to be obeyed the same as always. I think if any one in those days through motives of philanthropy had taken the average negro and counseled him to forbearance and gentleness toward "his own white folks"—his master's family—he would have failed utterly to make himself understood. No thought of being other than respectful and obedient had ever come into his mind. The mistress was there; she was authority. She was also power—moral power, which is greater than physical. Even had it been otherwise, the result would have been unchanged. The physical power was never so far away but that a day of reckoning close at hand might reveal the fine steel of a swift descending retribution. The women knew that and had the nerve to trust it, the negro knew it and had not the nerve to challenge it. In an old number of *Harper's Weekly* of the period of the John Brown raid into Virginia there is a cartoon representing Brown full of the fire and enthusiasm of the crazy reformer, extending a pike to a negro and bidding him take this and follow in the fight for liberty. The negro's face betokens startled amazement, and his hands go forward to put away the pike while he exclaims, "Lordy, massa, dat's onpossible, sah; we all ain't done plantin' corn at our house yit, sah." This is the sentiment which kept the negro quiet. Is it necessary to say he was merciful? Would it be true? He had to plant corn as directed, and there was no time for any foolishness. The Confederate women controlled him through the scepter of authority which her blue veined white hand grasped firmly and wisely wielded. Disdaining the luxury of grief for her loneliness for what would have been desolation, if not resisted by instinct of noble womanhood, she lifted up herself to the full measure of duty and responsibility. It was sublime courage; it was devotion of

life to a great purpose; it was forgetfulness and abnegation of self in the tireless pursuit of that purpose. This is what differentiates the hero or the heroine. Also this is what makes a saint. She was thus heroic, thus saintly, because renouncing herself, she daily struggled on toward the goal of her high endeavor. Harder fare for herself and her little ones followed close upon the periodical emptying of the slender larder into the commissairas of the army. Comrades, we are her witnesses for these facts, we saw her do these things. We are therefore in position to understand why it was she who was the last to yield, refusing "reconstruction." She had learned difficult lessons in the high school of hard experience, and that lesson was not to be unlearned in a day. Sustained, the while, by aspiring hope which her own deft hand had so long sought to make real, it should not have been expected she could without a struggle with herself, see it fade away and die.

What wonder the great sisterhood of Confederate women should turn to the little baby girl of the Richmond White House, and make her heiress of their own best distinction? The women of the Confederacy unite to name a daughter of the Confederacy. This child they make their child. A million mothers give to her the impress of their high character. They see the bud unfold, they see the fullblown flower and they are satisfied. They have made no mistake, they have chosen wisely. She will stand for them—so they hope—and carry away down into the twentieth century the old traditions. She will share their feelings, she will breathe their breath, she will think their thought. Alas! this hope also they saw fade away when Winnie Davis died.

The Daughter of the Confederacy has no successor! The Confederacy itself has no successor!

Henceforth it is a memory which with unspeakable tenderness we lay away in our hearts. It is family history, which we are not ashamed to leave to our children and our children's children. But more than all it is legacy, the heirs to which are the whole people of this mighty nation—America!

General Gordon—We close these exercises with prayer by Rev. Dr. J. Wm. Jones, our chaplain general.

Dr. Jones—Almighty and most merciful God, we pray Thy blessing upon every veteran gathered here, and we pray that these memorial services will keep green in our hearts the memory of the dear ones they are held in memory of, "Our Dead," who have gone before and are waiting for us on the other shore. We ask that Thou wilt be with us to the end, for Christ's sake, Amen.

Col. J. G. Holmes, adjutant general of the S. C. Div. U. C. V.'s, came forward and held up to the view of the audience the Flag which waved over Miss Winnie Davis' grave at Richmond, Va., and which had been placed by him on the platform during the "Memorial Services" to her memory.

General Gordon then introduced to the convention Miss Myrthe Stauffer, of New Orleans, La., Sponsor for the Army of Tennessee Dept. U. C. V.'s, and her Chief Maid of Honor, Miss Marguerite Beauregard, of New Orleans, La., the former the great-granddaughter of Gen. Zachary Taylor, and granddaughter of Lieut.-Gen. Dick Taylor; and the latter the granddaughter of General P. G. T. Beauregard. The young ladies received a great ovation, many veterans from the audience coming forward to shake their hands.

C. H. Bailey, of Clarksville, Tenn., a member of "Forbes" Camp No. 77, of that city, announced that the camp had cut a lot of canes from the site of Fort Donelson, and he would be glad to present one to any member of a regiment other than Tennessee regiments who were in that affair.

It is moved and seconded that the convention now adjourn until 2 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

When the convention reassembled at 2 o'clock there was a good attendance of delegates, but the great bulk of the visitors preferred seeing the flower parade. The noise of whistles on the outside and of Clarksville, Tenn., serenading party also caused some confusion and delay in the hall.

General Gordon called the convention to order, and announced that the first thing in order would be the reading of the Historical Report by Col. J. W. Nicholson, of Baton Rouge, La., who wrote the report. Col. Nicholson read the most of the report, and it was finished by General S. D. Lee, chairman of the committee.

REPORT OF THE HISTORICAL COMMITTEE.

MEMPHIS, TENN., May 28, 1901.

Maj.-Gen. George Moorman,
Adjt.-Gen. and Chief of Staff, U. C. V.

Dear Sir: One of the most favorable omens of our times is the catholicity with which thoughtful men, both North and South, now speak and write of the issues of the war between the States. True, much intolerance still remains, especially with those who, from ignorance or prejudice, live only in the past; but time, education, and intercourse between the North and South have broadened the views

and mollified the feelings and prejudices of both sections. To this end we, your Historical Committee, have persistently labored from our organization, and we believe that our efforts have been more or less instrumental in promoting this commendable and promising result.

All that we have ever desired is the truth in reference to the war and the causes which led to it. Our previous reports have been patriotic and liberal in tone. While we have attempted to pay a just tribute to the devotion and heroism of Confederate soldiers, we have said nothing that would detract from the patriotism and gallant deeds of those who opposed them. The text-books which we have designated as acceptable include all reputable histories that are fair to the South and the North, whether written by Northern or Southern men, or published in the North or the South. We have raised no objection to the splendid encomiums pronounced on the great statesmen and soldiers of the North, but we have protested against the omission in history of an honorable mention of Southern leaders, soldiers, and citizens.

The truth in reference to the war between the States does not require any section of the country to belittle the achievements, impugn the motives, or malign the characters of the citizens and soldiers of the other section. "Surely the time has come," as stated in a former report, "when the history of our great war can be taught throughout the country without holding either army up to shame, but with justice and charity towards all, imputing to both sides worthy motives, and dwelling with equal praise upon noble, self-sacrificing conduct, inspired by love of country, whether exhibited for the Nation or the State. Something will be found to condone and condemn on both sides, but very much more to honor and emulate."

The chief and probably only impediment to the preparation and reception of such a history is prejudice. "Of all the obstacles," says Mr. Stephens, "to the advancement of truth and human progress in every department of knowledge, in science, in art, in government, and in religion, in all ages and climes, not one on the list is more formidable, more difficult to overcome and subdue, than this horrible distortion of the moral as well as intellectual faculties." Probably the generation now passing away will never completely outlive the prejudice engendered by the war, and the contentions and misapprehensions which led to it. Among the agencies to which we may confidently look for an impartial history of the war are the great universities of the country, for the chief end of their creation is research, and the object of all research is truth. With the votary of science, literature, and history, "truth is more terrible than armies, more reliable than battalions, wiser than senates, greater than royalty, and sweeter than

liberty." On the statements of writers and thinkers of this character posterity will make up its verdict, no matter what the partisans of our times may think, say, or do.

It is deemed advisable in the present report to make a brief statement of the real causes of the war as they are now regarded by impartial scholars and historians. Every thoughtful person would like to know the essential facts about the war, but many have neither the time nor the inclination to ferret them out of voluminous treatises. It is therefore believed that we could not render the country a greater or more acceptable service than to present a short, simple, and consecutive story of the struggle between the States. For reasons not necessary to mention, we will copy largely from Northern scholars.

The estrangement between the North and South had its origin in physical and climatic conditions, and natural differences in life and social structure. The time was when both sections engaged chiefly in the pursuit of farming, and both employed slave labor. This homogeneity as to interests and labor was interrupted by the climatic conditions, which, in course of time, made commerce and manufactures, with free labor, profitable in the North, and agriculture, with slave labor, profitable in the South. Therefore, economic, and not moral, forces abolished slavery in the North and established it in the South. Thus natural conditions fixed upon the North and South distinct and diverging systems of interests and labor, and these played an important role in all the troubles that ensued.

"At the time of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, African servitude existed in all the States that were parties to that compact, unless with the single exception of Massachusetts, in which it had, perhaps, very recently ceased to exist. The slaves, however, were numerous in the Southern and very few in the Northern States." (Rise and Fall of the Confederate States; by Jefferson Davis.)

In the establishment of this government two doctrines as to its organic structure were suggested. On the one hand Alexander Hamilton advocated a strong central government to which the States should bear substantially the same subordinate relation that counties now do to a State. On the other hand Thomas Jefferson advocated a Federation of all the States in such a manner that all would act together under one government, but each retain its separate sovereignty over all matters not specifically delegated to the Confederacy. "The ideal basis of government, with Hamilton, was money, with Jefferson, the moral sense of man." (Prof. Marvin, Boston Law School.)

The new Constitution was terse in its provisions, and avoided details. It should be noted, however, that, as Mr. Blaine says, "the

compromises on the slavery question inserted in the Constitution were among the essential conditions upon which the Federal government was organized."

Should the Constitution be construed in accordance with the doctrine of Hamilton or that of Jefferson? This was a burning question from the very beginning of Washington's administration, and it gave rise to that long and bitter struggle led by Hamilton on one side and by Jefferson on the other, which resulted in the election of Jefferson as President in 1800. Furthermore, "Jefferson served two terms," says Prof. Merwin, "and he was succeeded first by Madison and then by Monroe, both of whom were his friends and disciples, and imbued with his ideas. They, also, were re-elected. For twenty-four years, therefore, Jefferson, and Jeffersonian Democracy predominated in the government of the United States, and the period was an exceedingly prosperous one. Not one of the dismal forebodings of the Federalists was fulfilled; and the practicability of popular government was proved." (Thos. Jefferson, by H. C. Merwin, Lecturer Boston University Law School.)

As to the right of Secession, there is abundant evidence to show that the Constitution would never have been ratified by the States had they believed or even feared that a State, could, under no circumstances, withdrawn from the Union. "Indeed the doctrine that the States had not lost their individual sovereignty by entering the Union," says Prof. Woodrow Wilson, "was accepted almost without question even by the courts, for quite thirty years after the formation of the government. Those who worked the theory out to its logical consequences described the sovereignty of the Federal government as merely an emanation from the sovereignty of the States. Every State or group of States which had a grievance against the national government bethought itself of the right to secede. The so-called Whiskey Rebellion in Pennsylvania had been symptomatic of disunion in that quarter; Virginia and Kentucky had plainly hinted at it in their protests against the Alien and Sedition laws; and New England had more destructive of her own interests. She had talked of secession when the Embargo of 1807 and the war of 1812 had brought her commerce to a standstill. John Quincy, of Massachusetts, had said in the House of Representatives, when it was considering the admission of the first State from the Great Louisiana purchase, 'It is my deliberate opinion that if this bill passes, the bonds of the Union are virtually dissolved; that the States which compose it are free from their moral obligations; and that, as it will be the right of all, so it will be the duty of some, to prepare definitely for a separation—amicably, if they can, violently if they must;' and the House had seen nothing in the speech to warrant a formal censure."

(Division and Reunion, page 46, by Woodrow Wilson, Professor of Jurisprudence, Princeton University.)

In the face of these facts it is singular that Jefferson Davis and other Southern leaders should be denounced as "rebels" and "traitors." These opprobrious terms probably served a good purpose in rallying the unthinking masses to battle for the Union, but their use now is attributable only to ignorance or malignity. Truth is the end of all education, and the essence of all science and art, philosophy and religion, and without it history is a slander or a mockery, and should be condemned by every patriotic and self-respecting community.

"But by 1830," continues Prof. Wilson, "conditions had changed in the North, and were to change in the immediate future with great and unprecedented speed; but the condition of the South, whether political or economic, had remained the same. The North was now beginning to insist upon a National government; the South was continuing to insist upon the original understanding of the Constitution; that was all." These divergent political creeds were set forth and crystalized by the memorable debates between Hayne and Webster (1830) and between Webster and Calhoun (1833). These debates brought out a distinct statement of the Constitutional principles upon which the North and South were to diverge. The contentions of these intellectual giants are well known, and need not be repeated here. Suffice it to say, "the ground which Webster took," says Prof. Wilson, "was new ground; that which Hayne occupied, old ground." Indeed that for which Webster contended was virtually that on which Hamilton was defeated by those who helped to frame the Constitution.

Now, let us examine briefly the conditions and forces which brought the North more and more into sympathy with the doctrine of Hamilton, and also those which caused the South to cling to the doctrine of Jefferson, or States' Rights.

First, as to the North. At the time of the adoption of the Constitution the United States consisted of thirteen States lying along the Atlantic coast. By 1861, it had grown in territory until the two great seas of the world washed its eastern and western boundaries. With this unaparalleled growth in territory there had been a corresponding development in population, commerce, and all the elements of national greatness. The great fundamental forces of that marvelous development tended to "the unification of the interests of all classes and section, and therefore, to the nationalization of a government which was originally Confederate." The invention of steamboats, railroads, and the electric telegraph, annihilated distance, and brought all sections into commercial touch with each other. "Twenty States were added to the original thirteen, and almost all of them

were actual creations of the Federal government, first, as Territories, then as States. Their populations came from all parts of the Union, and had formed communities which were arbitrary geographical units rather than natural political units. Not only that, but North of the Missouri compromise line the population of these new States had been swelled by immigration from abroad." Furthermore, the chief employments of the North were commerce and manufacture. Her wares were pushed across State lines without the annoyance or expense of duty, and her trading vessels, under the protection of the nation's flag, traversed every sea and touched every port. Thus "upon the whole Northern and Northwestern section there had played those great economic forces and that aggressive spirit of commercialism which made steadily for the abolition of State lines as sovereignties, and for the development of the national spirit."

Thus the course of events was a school in which the thinking men of the North were educated to regard the Constitution not as a "legal document" to be binding in a fixed form for all time, but as "the skeleton frame of a living organism" to be expanded in the spirit of its creation with the growth and prosperity of the country. Probably the North had but a dim realization of these facts until the war came and with the watchword "Union" awoke the national spirit into full consciousness. With the thoughtful men of the North the inevitable trend of events had wrought out conditions not anticipated in the Constitution, and a conviction that an indissoluble union was the palladium of our political safety and prosperity, for the preservation of which they invaded the Southern States, and fought with an energy, heroism, and devotion that will forever shed lustre on American arms.

Now let us notice the conditions in the South. Her chief employment was agriculture, and her citizens had that conservatism, patriotism, love of home and local institutions, which have in all ages and climes characterized farmers. The Hon. William H. Seward said: "Farmers planted these colonies—all of them—and organized their governments. They were farmers who defied the British soldiery at Bunker Hill, and drove them back from Lexington. They were farmers who reorganized the several States and the Federal government, and established them all on the principles of equality and affiliation. * * * Our nation is rolling forward in a high career, exposed to shocks and dangers. It needs the utmost wisdom and virtue to guide it safely; it needs the steady and enlightened direction which of all others, the farmers of the United States can best exercise, because, being free-holders invested with equal rights of suffrage, they are at once the most liberal and conservative element in the country."

Mr. Seward must have been reminded of the truthfulness of this beautiful tribute of his to the farmers, when, on boasting in the Senate that the North was about to take control of the government, Senator Hammond, of South Carolina, said, in reply to him: "Do not forget—it cannot be forgotten; it is written on the highest page of human history that we, the farmers of the South, took our country in her infancy; and after ruling her sixty out of seventy years of her existence, we shall surrender her to you without a stain upon her honor, boundless in her prosperity, incalculable in her strength, the wonder and admiration of the world. Time will show what you will make of her; but no time can ever diminish our glory or your responsibility." Probably Mr. Hammond had in mind the history of Rome; for it is well known that farmers laid the foundation of her prosperity, and her government under their rule had a steady growth in all the elements of true and enduring greatness. It was after it had passed out of their hands that "the metropolis of the earth eventually became a sink of crime and pollution such as the world had never known."

"When I first entered upon the stage of public life," said Jefferson, "I came to a resolution never to engage, while in public office, in any kind of enterprise for the improvement of my fortune, nor to wear any other character than that of a farmer." This great statesman was not only a farmer, but he gloried in the name, simplicity, honesty, and patriotism of a farmer. Therefore, the farmers of the South naturally found in Jefferson an exponent of their own views, sentiments, and principles, and, having shared in only a limited degree of the commercialism of the North, they had no occasion to depart from the wholesome and conservative doctrines which he inculcated.

But the South adhered to the political school of Jefferson, not merely as a matter of principle but also of policy. The prosperity of Northern commerce and manufacture depended largely upon a protective tariff. This tariff was highly injurious to the interests of the South, as it increased the cost of all her manufactured ware. Furthermore, there was a growing sentiment in the North in opposition to the institution of slavery. Hence, it can clearly be seen why the South adhered to the States Rights, or Jeffersonian school of politics. She knew that she was the weaker of the two sections in population and territorial domain, and that a central government would place her at the mercy of the stronger section. Therefore, her safety lay in entrenching herself behind the doctrine of States' Rights, and in preserving inviolate the Constitution as engrafted by the Fathers of the Republic.

Furthermore, this adherence to the Constitution and the principles underlying it was a school in which the thoughtful men of the

South were educated to a respect and reverence for law, good order, justice, sincerity, estalished authority, and to high ideals of duty, home, and government. It was these molding forces that gave to the South her distinctive and pre-eminent order of civilization, and to which we are to ascribe the splendid morals of Southern soldiers and citizens, and the high character of Southern leaders. Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and all the Southern leaders down to Jefferson Davis, were products of this civilization, and hardly can the history of any country produce such another galaxy of statesmen so resplendent with all the elements of true greatness. Of Gen. Robert E. Lee, the immediate head of the Confederate Army, it has been said: "He was Cæsar without his ambition, Frederick without his tyranny, Napoleon without his selfishness, and Washington without his reward."

The objects of the Union were to "establish justice, and insure domestic tranquility." Evidently these blessings could not be realized as long as one section persistently and prejudicially intermeddled with the affairs of the other. While the South made no encroachments upon the rights or property of the North, the latter on the assumption of "a higher law than the Constitution" grew more and more aggressive in trenching upon the rights of the former. For instance, the South made no attempt to prevent New England from carrying her mills into the territories which had been obtained by the common blood or treasury of both sections, but New England denied the South the right to carry her slaves into that territory, and yet slavery and mills were alike constitutional institutions. Again, the South made no attempt, as the North did, to enhance her own interests at the expense of the other section by means of a protective tariff on her products.

Therefore, as Prof. Wilson says, "The triumph of Mr. Lincoln was, in the eyes of the South, nothing less than the establishment in power of a party bent upon the destruction of the Southern system and the defeat of Southern interests, even to the point of countenancing and assisting servile insurrection. It seemed evident to the Southern men, too, that the North would not pause or hesitate because of constitutional guarantees. For twenty years Northern States had been busy passing personal liberty laws, intended to bar the operation of the Federal statutes concerning fugitive slaves, and to secure for all alleged fugitives legal privileges which the Federal statutes withheld."

In 1850 John C. Calhoun said, "If you who represent the stronger portion cannot agree to settle the great questions at issue on the broad principle of justice and duty, say so; and let the States we both represent agree to part in peace." "All that the South has ever desired," said Gen. R. E. Lee, "was that the Union as established by our

fathers should be preserved, and that the government, as originally organized, should be administered in purity and truth." These two utterances give expression to the sentiments and principles which animated the Southern people in withdrawing from the Federal Union, and for which they fought for four years "over almost every foot of their territory, and, with the odds of 2,800,000 enlisted men against their 600,000 enlisted men, with their coasts blockaded and their rivers full of gunboats, protracted the struggle until half the soldiers were dead from the casualties of war."

"From a constitutional standpoint," says Prof. Small, of the Chicago University, the South was unquestionably right." There are and will always be honest differences of opinion as to the doctrines of Hamilton and Jefferson; no one now knows which would ultimately have subserved the best interests of this country, but there is one thing of which we may be certain, namely, every Confederate grave is a mute but eloquent protest against any departure on the part of the government from the precepts and examples of the founders of this Republic.

The North, by superior resources, conquered. What does this signify? It signifies the triumph of national over local interests, the triumph of the evolutions of social conditions and commerce over constitutional guarantees, and we pray most devoutly that it may not prove in its ultimate consequence, a triumph of consolidation and monopoly over industrial and commercial freedom, a triumph of national aggression over the liberties of the American people.

It is an injustice to both sections to speak of the war as the struggle over slavery. Slavery was merely "the straw that broke the camel's back." In 1828 a serious rupture of the government was threatened by the tariff issue, and this was long before the question of slavery had been injected into politics. Speaking of the debate between Webster and Hayne, Prof. Wilson says: "It was the formal opening of the great controversy between the North and the South concerning the nature of the Constitution which bound them together. This controversy was destined to be stimulated by the subsequent course of events to greater and greater heat, more and more intense bitterness, until it should culminate in war."

Let us now notice briefly the part slavery played in the role of a stimulant.

At the time of the adoption of the Constitution a sentiment in opposition to slavery from a moral standpoint was springing up in both North and South. Many of the leading Southern men advocated its abolition, and the South, following the example of all civilized countries, would in the course of time have abolished it, on her own motion, for certainly she was not inferior in intelligence and morals to all the civilized peoples of the world. Indeed, there have

been but few, if any, men in the South since the war that would re-establish the system if they had the power to do so; which shows, as Mr. Davis says, "that slavery could have been abolished without war." But there were three factors which checked for a time the growth of the abolition movement in the South. (1) The fear "of setting free a body of men so large, so ignorant, so unskilled in the moderate use of freedom; (2) the invention of the cotton gin, which multiplied the profitable use of slave labor for the production of the immense cotton crops which made the South rich; (3) the intermeddling of the North, not only in denouncing Southern slavery and slave-holders, but in persistently attempting to stifle it by national legislation. As an instance of the illiberality and fanaticism of Northern abolitionists we cite the facts: (1) In 1833 the British Parliament passed a bill abolishing slavery throughout the British Empire, by a purchase amounting to 20,000,000 pounds sterling; (2) in the same year (1833) the American Anti-Slavery Society held a convention at Philadelphia and adopted a series of principles, the very first of which was: "We maintain that no compensation should be given to the planters emancipating their slaves."

Subsequently, in the language of Prof. Wilson, "the whole course of the South was described (by these Northern fanatics) as one of systematic iniquity; Southern society was represented as built upon a wilful sin; the Southern people were held up to the world as those who deliberately despised the most righteous commands of religion. They knew they did not deserve such reprobation. They knew that their lives were honorable, their relations with their slaves humane, their responsibility for the existence of slavery among them remote." This agitation widened the breach between the two sections, and precipitated the struggle which had been brewing almost from the foundation of the government—a struggle in which the sons of the South defended their political rights and their personal honor with a heroism and a devotion that has no parallel in the annals of time.

But all the people of the North did not participate in that abuse and misrepresentation of the characters, motives, and institutions of Southern people. It was only the political partisans and moral fanatics that poured into the ears of the masses "statements which had no foundations in truth, preconceived opinions which were quoted as historical virtues, and a maudlin sentimentality that closed the avenues to the mind against logic and demonstration." These erroneous impressions were the more easily made and the more permanently implanted in consequence of the remoteness of the two sections from each other. There is nothing that so allays prejudice as social intercourse, and could the Northern people have visited us, and seen us and our institutions, we doubt not that the settlement of all differences would have been amicable.

The passions and prejudices aroused by the war threatened to implant sectional animosities which time could never heal. But the American people belong to a race of strong passions, but not of sullen temper—a race of heroes, of warriors, and of statesmen. With such a race, passion and prejudice may for a while dethrone reason and outrage justice, but deep down in its heart are indestructible chambers sacred to the memory and veneration of truth and liberty. With the Anglo-Saxon race the embers of disinterestedness may smolder for a season, but sooner or later they will blaze forth and consume the dross by which they are stifled. We Southern people once regarded Abraham Lincoln as one of the most despicable creatures that ever lived. Now, while we do not endorse the policy which he pursued, we honor him for his unquestioned sincerity, patriotism and ability. On the other hand, the people of the North once regarded Jefferson Davis as the incarnation of selfishness and disloyalty. Now, wherever disabused of prejudices, they regard him, using the language of one of their ablest scholars, as one of "the purest, ablest, most patriotic and most consistent of American statesmen."

It was to this subordination of prejudice and narrowness to truth and duty that we are to ascribe the magnanimity of U. S. Grant and the lofty demeanor of R. E. Lee. It is to this that we are to ascribe that true historic talent which is now developing itself both at the North and the South, that spirit of fairness and truth which forms the essence of true Americanism.

STEPHEN D. LEE, Chairman;
CLEMENT A. EVANS,
W. R. GARRETT,
J. W. NICHOLSON,
S. G. FRENCH,
J. O. CASLER,
D. M. WISDOM,
J. J. HORNOR.

After the reading of the report, General Lee said that Colonel Nicholson had written it, and he considered it one of the most valuable that the committee had made. He said that Gen. H. V. Boynton was now attacking the historical errors in the text-books in use in the Washington public schools.

Chaplain Jones—I move the adoption of the report, and I do so, sir, with sincere pleasure.

O. O. Pickard, of Waverly, Tenn., seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Gen. Bennett H. Young then said that he voiced the sentiments of all when he nominated Gen. John B. Gordon for re-election as Commander-in-Chief for another term, and the manner in which the delegates stood up and cheered, proved the assertion. The assemblage with one accord both put and carried the motion. It was the one scene of the convention.

GEN. JNO. B. GORDON.

General Gordon spoke with great feeling when he arose in response to tumultuous cheers and calls. He said:

"My Beloved Comrades—You must allow this throbbing heart of mine to answer to this call which you, beloved Confederate Veterans, have given me. I love you all, my comrades. I love you more and more as the years pass. The highest hope that I have on earth is that you shall be my associates in the world above us. God bless you all. I am yours while I live and yours through all eternity."

To which a grizzled old delegate from the floor replied: "General Gordon, you do not love us any more than we love you," and all the people said "Amen."

General Young also nominated Lieut-Gens. S. D. Lee, Wade Hampton and W. L. Cabell for re-election to their present positions as commanders of the three departments of the army, and they were all unanimously elected with the greatest enthusiasm and tremendous applause.

LIEUT.-GEN. CABELL CHEERED.

In response to cheers, General Cabell came forward and received three cheers for "Old Tige." He had but one hope, and that was that the old Confederates should all enroll and keep in touch with each other. He was certain that they would do what they could to carry out the principles of the Constitution. He appealed to the young men to do their part in seeing that history was correctly written. He characterized the U. C. V. as the greatest association to which any one could belong, and took an indirect shot at the Federal pension rolls. He thought men who had the credit of "whipping such men as we are" were entitled to pensions, adding, "If I was in Congress I would vote for a pension of $50 per day for each one of them." He made a plea for each member to see to the enrollment of his neighbors who were eligible to membership in the U. C. V. He closed with the statement that he had rather be the commander of the Trans-Mississippi Department of the United Confederate Veterans than to hold any office in the gift of the people.

LIEUT.-GEN. S. D. LEE

said amidst vociferous applause:

My comrades, I thank you from the bottom of my heart for this renewal of your confidence and love. I am very glad that I was a Confederate soldier. I am proud that I am a member of this Association of Heroes, who were comrades once, and will be comrades to the end. I claim that no greater honor can be bestowed upon any man living than to be honored by this band of men. We have been a dominant generation from the first and will be to the end of our lives. And, my comrades, when I look into your faces I recall this fact that although we were overcome in war, when we consider the great odds, we know that we were not whipped. I say the glory of that glorious fighting, that grand struggle will be ours for all time to come.

And now, my comrades, I again thank you from the bottom of my heart for this renewal of your confidence and love.

LIEUT.-GEN. WADE HAMPTON.

General Gordon—The Chair regrets to report that Gen. Wade Hampton has been denied the privilege of attending this reunion on account of his health, but I am commanded to bear to you the last word which he believes he will ever send to a reunion of Confederates. I stand here in his name to tell you that no Confederate is more loyal to the cause for which you imperiled all, than Wade Hampton, and in his old age and declining years his heart turns to you as to no other men that ever lived. His spirit is with you to-day, and in his name I thank you for this renewal of confidence.

Generals Gordon and Wade Hampton were loudly cheered.

THANKS TO ADJUTANT GENERAL MOORMAN.

General S. D. Lee—I wish to offer a resolution of thanks to General George Moorman for his unselfish and untiring devotion to the building up of this organization. General Gordon, I move that this convention rise and show their appreciation of General Moorman's great work.

General Moorman—I thank you, my good friend, General Lee, and all of you, my comrades, from the bottom of my heart for this complimentary demonstration.

I am only a subordinate—my great Chief speaks for me; I simply execute his commands, and all I have done is through the power and influence of his great name. To enjoy his confidence and esteem, and this expression of your good wishes and fraternal regard, is honor enough for any man.

General Gordon—That is very nice. I want to say that while I am nominally Chief, I am subject to Moorman.

THANKS TO MEMPHIS.

Gen. Thomas W. Carwile, of South Carolina, moved a vote of thanks to the citizens and soldiers of Memphis and Tennessee for the generosity of the reception, and it was adopted with a loud cheer.

On motion of O. O. Pickard, of Waverly, Tenn., the transportation companies were also thanked for their rates.

RESOLUTION BY CLIFFORD A. LANIER, OF ALABAMA.

Resolved, That this Reunion heartily approves the efforts of Alabama women to preserve the First White House of the Confederacy, the one-time home of Mr. Davis, at Montgomery, Ala., which was adopted unanimously under suspension of the rules, without reference to Committee on Resolutions.

General Lee, in announcing the unveiling of a Confederate monument at Springfield, Mo., on August 8 and 9, paid a glowing tribute to the charge of the Missouri Brigade at Champion Hill.

General Gordon read a telegram of greeting with love and expressions of good feeling from the camp in New York City.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

General Carwile, from the Committee on Resolutions, made a supplementary report favoring the adoption of the following amendments to the Constitution:

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

No. 1. In order to strictly adhere to the noble purposes for which this association was organized; to formally add to the Constitution and By-Laws, what is now and has been the custom and unwritten law of this association; and which is necessary, to prevent "discussion of political or religious subjects" or anything foreign to the purposes for which this association was organized from gaining a foothold in it, or for giving cause for protests, resolutions, discussion, hard feelings, or acrimonious debate, either in the Camps or at our General Reunions, all of which have a tendency to disorganize and disrupt the association, to-wit: "That neither the General Commanding, nor Department or Division Commanders, nor any official of this association, nor 'Our Host,' shall have the right to invite any one to a U. C. V. Reunion other than Confederates; this right shall rest alone with the delegates in Convention assembled."

No. 2. To amend Section I of Article 2 of the By-Laws to read, after the word Federation: "Such Reunion to be held only at points in those States which furnished organized bodies of troops to the Confederate Army."

These amendments to the Constitution were adopted without debate.

Recommended favorably by Committee on Resolutions. Laid over till next Reunion, under Constitution.

Resolved, That in future the place of meeting of the United Confederate Veterans shall be determined by the Executive Committee of the Veterans, who shall accept that place offering the best inducements, provided that such place is easily accessible and has ample accommodations to entertain the Veterans comfortably and with ease.

RESOLUTION BY GEN. S. D. LEE.

Resolved, That we respectfully request, that Congress take appropriate action, looking to the care and preservation of the graves of Confederate dead, now in various cemeteries in the Northern States.

Which was unanimously adopted.

BY CAMP NO. 179, BOONEVILLE, MISS.

Resolved, That the chief object of our Reunion is the recognition of our old friends and comrades; therefore, that at future Reunions all veterans attending provide themselves with a badge for the front of their hats, which shall plainly display the number of the regiment in which they served, whether artillery, cavalry or infantry.

Adopted on recommendation of Committee.

In order that the business of the U. C. V. organization be hereafter conducted in an orderly manner, conducive to the interest of the organization,

Resolved, That one day be devoted to business and that delegates only take part in that day's proceedings.

Adopted.

Whereas, The fact that in the organization of the Camps, Divisions, etc., of the Association of United Confederate Veterans, it appears that the medical staff is given approximate rank that is not in accordance with the regulations of the Confederate States Army and Navy, nor the customs of the medical staff who served in the Southern Army and Navy from 1861 to 1865.

Whereas, The custom and regulations above mentioned only recognized three ranks, viz.: Assistant Surgeon, Surgeon and Surgeon General, the first two with the rank of captain and major of cavalry, respectively; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this association hereby most respectfully recommends that all officers on the staff of the brigades, division and corps of the United Confederate Veterans' Association be reorganized as was done in the days that are gone and past and remain but as a sacred memory; and that we, as an association, do most respectfully beg leave to object to doctors being called lieutenant colonel, colonel and general, as major and captain were good enough for us in actual war, and believe that the title of doctor cannot be made higher than it was then, and that this association, the survivor of that corps of actual officers, challenges the comparison of the world for a better, a more zealous or honorable record.

Three bars and a single star were enough for us in the past if honorably and worthily worn.

Recommended favorably by Committee on Resolutions; laid over, under rules.

NEXT MEETING PLACE.

General Gordon then announced the next thing in order was the selection of the next place of meeting.

DALLAS NOMINATED.

Mrs. Kate Cabell Currie, of Dallas, Tex., daughter of Gen. W. L. Cabell, nominated Dallas as the next place of meeting. She began, "My dear old sweethearts," and captivated the crowd with the opening statement.

She presented written invitations from the public officials and various organized bodies, and upon closing was loudly cheered.

LOUISVILLE NOMINATED.

Gen. Bennett H. Young, of Louisville, stood on a chair about middle ways the great hall, and put in the claim of Louisville, Ky.

General Young—In 1900 you came to us, the City of Louisville. I am sure we did all we knew how to do, for you, and God Himself requires no more of men. But the clouds of Heaven opened, and the rain came down, and they prevented you from realizing how much we wanted to do for you, and how much we loved you. My people say that of all the great conventions that ever assembled in our city, there are none equal to the noble body of Confederate Veterans.

In the name of a people who sent 42,000 of its sons to fight for your homes I ask you to come again and accept of our hospitality. In the name of 250,000 people of Louisville I ask you to come—we beg you to come. We want one more chance. I challenge any man to say that we did not do all we could for you. We want to give you renewed manifestations of our love and regard. The people of Louisville and Kentucky say you are the greatest heroes the world ever produced. The latchstring will not hang on the outside, the doors can be kicked down, and if you see anything that you want there, take it, for there is no law in Louisville against a Confederate soldier in Reunion times.

I think Louisville is entitled to a second showing—give us a second chance, and we will do it better than it was ever done before.

Henry George, of Louisville, Ky., seconded Colonel Young's motion—Kentucky has given to you a great man, great soldiers and statesmen, but in my judgment the most generous thing she has done, has ever done, is, after looking you people in the face one year ago, she begs that you will come and see us again. I want to say to you that every man in the great Commonwealth of Kentucky wants you to come to us again, we all think you are the greatest heroes the world has ever seen. We want to do more for you, and we therefore beg you to come to us in 1901.

Judge R. E. Beckham, of Fort Worth, seconded Mrs. Currie's nomination of Dallas, in a stirring and effective speech.

Judge Kittrell, of Houston, spoke for Dallas, and made a beautiful and telling speech.

Colonel Bowles, of Louisville, spoke for Louisville, and made a strong plea for his city.

After a few more speeches on both sides, the balloting began.

Voting by States, the ballot was as follows:

THE BALLOT.

	Dallas.	Louisville.
Virginia	27	75
Maryland	18	..
North Carolina	..	99
South Carolina	137	..
Kentucky	..	158
West Virginia	..	26
Georgia	..	223
Alabama	..	166
Tennessee	91	91
Mississippi	78	155

Louisiana	149	..
Florida	2	43
Missouri	67	..
Texas	451	..
Arkansas	171	..
Indian Territory	21	..
Oklahoma Territory	22	..
Pacific Division	29	..
District of Columbia	..	10
Totals	1,263	1,046

On motion of General Young the selection of Dallas was made unanimous amid the loud cheers of the Texans.

The reports of Surgeon General C. H. Tebault, and Adjutant General Moorman were presented, received, and ordered printed in the proceedings of the meeting, and will be found in the Appendix.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Eleventh Annual Convention of the United Confedeate Veterans' Association then, at 5:54 o'clock p.m., adjourned without a day.

APPENDIX.

SURGEON GENERAL'S REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS,
SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,

NEW ORLEANS, May 24, 1901

Major General Moorman, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff. U. C. V.s, New Orleans, La.—

GENERAL—I beg to submit my official report for the Eleventh Annual Reunion about to assemble at Memphis, Tenn. Not to misplace some very valuable historic data in my possession, I embody the same in this report and place them in thus connected relationship.

Who was responsible for the war between the States in 1861-65, with the frightful death rate in prison life (490,000 were held in military prisons from first to last); with the long list of killed outright; the greater list of wounded; of maimed for life; the uncounted thousands who died from sickness and exposure, and who were permanently disabled thereby, and yet startle the country with its not yet concluded roll of pensioners, though representing but the Federal side—for all this unexampled expenditure of blood and of treasure and the subversion of the Constitution; of the social and economic relations of all the people?

The data following will largely make answer and will immensely facilitate the labor of the historic searcher after truth:

The following is from Vol. 2, "The War Between the States," by Alexander H. Stephens, Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy, beginning at page 45:

"So anxious were the people of the South to continue in the Union under the Constitution, so desirous were they to stand by and perpetuate the principles of the Constitution, that even after South Carolina seceded, Virginia, the mother of States and statesmen, she that took the lead in the separation from Great Britain, and in the formation of our Federal Republic, as we have seen, made a great and strong effort still to save the Union by calling an informal Congress of the States to deliberate and see if no scheme could be devised to save the country from impending dangers and feuds. A number of States sent deputies to this Congress. Amongst these deputies was Judge Chase, then a distinguished leader of the Anti-Slavery Party, so-called, subsequently; Mr. Lincoln's Secretary of the Treasury, and now Chief Justice of the United States. In that Peace Congress so assembled, Judge Chase on the 6th of February, 1861, in all the candor of his nature, declared most emphatically to the Southern members, that the Northern States never would fulfill that part of their Constitutional obligations. His whole speech is exceedingly interesting as one of the footprints of the momentous events of that day. Let me call your special attention to these parts:

" 'The result of the national canvass which recently terminated in the election of Mr. Lincoln has been spoken of by some as the effect of a sudden impulse, or of some irregular excitement of the popular mind; and it has been somewhat confidentially asserted that, upon reflection and consideration, the hastily formed opinions which brought about that election will be changed. It has been said also, that the subordinate questions of local and temporary character have augmented the Republican vote and secured a majority which could not have been obtained upon the national questions involved in the respective platforms of the parties which divided the country. I cannot take this view of the result of the Presidential election. I believe, and the belief amounts to absolute conviction, that the election must be regarded as a triumph of principles cherished in the hearts of the people of the Free States. These principles, it is true, were originally asserted by a small party only. But after years of discussion, they have, by their own value, their own intrinsic soundness, obtained the deliberate and unalterable sanction of the people's judgment. Chief among these principles is the restriction of slavery within State limits, not war upon slavery within those limits, but fixed opposition to its extension beyond them. Mr. Lincoln was the candidate of the people opposed to the extension of slavery. We have

elected him. After many years of earnest advocacy and of severe trials, we have achieved the triumph of that principle. By a fair and unquestionable majority, we have secured that triumph. Do you think we who represent that majority, will throw it away? Do you think the people would sustain us if we undertook to throw it away? I must speak to you plainly, gentlemen of the South. It is not in my heart to deceive you. I therefore tell you explicitly, that if we of the North and West would consent to throw it away, all that has been gained in the recent triumph of our principles, the people would not sustain us, and so the consent would avail you nothing. And I must tell you further, that under no inducements, whatever, will we consent to surrender a principle which we believe to be so sound and so important as that of restricting slavery within State limits.' "

This part of the speech was in reference to the claim of power on the part of the Federal Government to prevent the people of the Southern States from going into the Common territories with their slaves, and which power the Supreme Court had decided the general government had no right to exercise. He here deliberately asserted that the party which elected Mr. Lincoln would not regard this decision of the Supreme Court. But then he goes on to say:

" 'Aside from the territorial question—the question of slavery outside of slave States—I know of but one serious difficulty. I refer to the question concerning fugitives from service. The clause in the Constitution concerning this class of persons is regarded by almost all men, North and South, as a stipulation for the surrender to their masters of slaves escaping into free States. The people of the free States, however, who believe that slave holding is wrong, cannot, and will not aid the reclamation, and the stipulation becomes therefore a dead letter. You complain of bad faith, and the complaint is retorted by denunciations of the cruelty which would drag back to bondage the poor slave who has escaped from it. You, thinking slavery right cannot fulfill the stipulation without conscientiousness of participating in wrong. Here is a real difficulty, but it seems to me not insuperable. It will not do for us to say to you, in justification of non-performance, the stipulation is immoral, and therefore we cannot execute it; for you deny the immorality; and we cannot assume to judge for you. On the other hand, you ought not to exact from us the literal performance of the stipulation when you know that we cannot perform it without conscious culpability. A true solution of the difficulty seems to be attainable by regarding it as a simple case where a contract, from changed circumstances, cannot be fulfilled exactly as made. A court of equity in such a case decrees execution as near as may be. It requires the party who cannot perform to make compensation for non-performance. Why cannot the same principle be applied to the rendition of fugitives from service? We

cannot surrender—but we can compensate. Why not then avoid all difficulties on all sides and show respectively good faith and good-will by providing and accepting compensation where masters reclaim escaping servants and prove their right of reclamation under the Constitution? Instead of a judgment for renditions let there be a judgment for compensation, determined by the true value of the services, and let the same judgment assure freedom to the fugitive. The cost to the national treasury would be as nothing in comparison with the evil of discord and strife. All parties would be gainers.'"

"Whatever may be thought of this as a proposed *compromise* to induce the parties to remain in the Union, no one can doubt its *unequivocal* declaration that the non-slave-holding States would not comply with their acknowledged obligations under the Constitution. It was a confession of one high in authority that that part of the Constitution was a *dead letter,* and, of course, if the Southern States would not agree to this offer, they were absolved from all further obligation to the compact. This is conclusive upon well settled principles of public law. This declaration that Northern States would not comply with their Constitutional obligations, bear in mind, was made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer under Mr. Lincoln. He spoke for the President and his party. He spoke for that party which, after the Southern States had seceded, in the House, passed this resolution:

"'*Resolved,* That as our country, and the very existence of the best government ever instituted by man, are imperilled by the most causeless, and wicked rebellion that the world has seen, and believing as we do, that the only hope of saving this country and preserving this government is by the power of the sword, we are for the most *vigorous prosecution of the war* until the Constitution and laws shall be enforced and obeyed in all parts of the United States; and to that end we oppose any armistice, or intervention, or mediation, or propositions for peace from any quarters, so long as there shall be found a rebel in arms against the government; and we ignore all party names, lines and issues, and recognize but two parties in this war—patriots and trators.'"

This resolution passed the House, December 17th, 1863, by a vote of ninety-four to sixty-five. The ninety-four all belong to that party for which Judge Chase spoke. Was there ever an instance in the history of the world of such inconsistency, or—no! I will withhold the word I was about to utter. Put let me ask, if the Federal arms had been directed against those who resisted the enforcement of the *Constitution and the laws of the United States* with the real purpose of preserving 'the best government ever instituted by man, was there a single one of those who voted for the resolution, who would not justly have been the first subjects of slaughter? These are the men who still talk of 'loyal States! who still have so much to

say of loyal men!' Was ever noble word when properly applied, so prostituted, as this is in its present use by this class of boasting patriots?

Let me quote further from Mr. Stephens, Vol. 2, page 44:

"Major Heister—Do you say, Mr. Stephens, that the Southern States had never violated their Constitutional obligations, and that the Northern States had openly repudiated theirs?

"'Mr. Stephens—I do.

"'Major Heister—How did they thus repudiate? What do you mean?

"'Mr. Stephens—They did what I say by passing State laws—"Personal Liberty Bills," so-called—which effectually prevented the execution of that clause of the Constitution which provided for the rendition of fugitives from service. Several of these States also refused to deliver fugitives from justice, when the crime charged was that of stealing or enticing away any person owing service to another. For, besides their personal liberty acts, which nullified, in the language of Mr. Webster, that provision of the Constitution for the rendition of slaves, the Governors of Maine, New York and Ohio had refused to deliver up the fugitives from justice, who had been charged with a breach of the laws of the Southern States, in matters relating to the Status of the black race.

"'Major Heister—Where are those laws? Have you got them? I should like to see them.

Mr. Stephens—I have some of them, perhaps not all. But as to the fact, there can be no doubt. Here, for instance, is the law of Vermont upon the subject:

"'Every person who shall hold, or attempt to hold, in this State, in slavery, as a slave, any free person, in any form or for any time, *however short*, under the *pretense* that such person is or has been a slave, shall, on conviction thereof, be imprisoned in the State prison for a term not less than five years, nor more than twenty, and be fined not less than one thousand dollars, nor more than ten thousand dollars.'

"From this it clearly appears that that State utterly refused to comply with her Constitutional obligations. She did more. She made it penal for any person to attempt to carry out this provision within her limits. The Acts of Massachusetts were not dissimilar, as I suppose Judge Bynum will admit. It is useless to present more of these State laws in violation of Southern rights under the Constitution. The speech of Judge Chase above referred to suffices for them all.

I will next introduce the following from Tyler's Taney. It is most valuable reading from pages 356-57-58 and following:

From Memoir of ROGER BROOK TANEY, LL. D., Chief Justice of the United States.

By SAMUEL TYLER, LL. D., of the Maryland Bar.

"The Compromise of 1850 declared that Congress would not interfere on the question of slavery in the Territories required since the Missouri Compromise, but would leave the question to the inhabitants of the respective Territories. It prohibited the public sale of slaves in the District of Columbia. And it enacted a law for the recovery of fugitive slaves, which was supposed to be less obnoxious to the free States than the law of 1793. This settlement only inflamed the abolitionists to a more fanatical zeal, in which they were encouraged by politicians who pretended to be only Free-Soilers. * * * Mr. Webster knew that, as long as the Free States disregarded this important provision of the Constitution, and obstructed the execution of it, they were estopped from charging breaches of the Constitution against the slave States. In a speech at Capon Springs, in Virginia, on the 28th of June, 1851, in alluding to this subject, he said, 'How absurd it is to suppose that, when different parties enter into a compact for certain purposes, either can disregard any provision and expect, nevertheless, the other to observe the rest! I intend, for one, to regard and maintain and carry out, to the fullest extent, the Constitution of the United States, which I have sworn to support in all its parts and all its provisions. It is written in the Constitution "No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service of labor, but shall be delivered upon claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.' "

" 'That is as much a part of the Constitution as any other, and as equally binding and obligatory as any other on all men, public or private. And who denies this? None but the abolitionists of the North. And pray, what is it they will not deny? * * * I have not hesitated to say, and I repeat, that if the Northern States refuse, wilfully and deliberately, to carry into effect that part of the Constitution which respects the restoration of fugitive slaves, and Congress provide no remedy, the South would no longer be bound to observe the compact. A bargain cannot be broken on one side, and still bind the other. I say to you, gentlemen in Virginia, as I said on the shores of Lake Erie and in the City of Boston, as I may again say in that city or elsewhere in the North, that you of the South have as much right to receive your fugitive slaves as the North has to any of its rights and privileges of navigation and commerce.' "

"Mr. Calhoun died in 1850, and Mr. Webster and Mr. Clay died in 1852. Lesser stars now began to shed disastrous light, from the political firmament, upon the national destiny. The line of statesmen had ended; and politicians had succeeded to the government of the people. * * * Mr. Senator Douglas, from Illinois, aspiring to succeed either Mr. Pierce or his successor as a Democratic President, assuming that he was only carrying out the policy of the compromise of 1850, introduced the Kansas-Nebraska bill into the Senate in 1854, * * * so that slave owners might occupy it with their slaves; and the Missouri Compromise was repealed. Now ensued a contest for the occupation and control of that Territory by emigrants from the slave and free States, which ended in murder and plunder, and other outrages which would disgrace even a babarous people. The opposing section of the country became infuriated with the spirit of the murdering factions of Kansas. Abolition, and its aiders and abettors, gloated over a contest which they hoped was the forerunner of a crusade for the extirpation of slavery in the States, and the humiliation of the slave-owners."

"In the midst of these premonitions of a coming catastrophe, James Buchanan was, in 1856, elected President of the United States by the Democratic party. His was not the hand to hold the sceptre in such times. Looking at the fearful scenes around him, and forecasting still more fearful consequences, knowing, as he did, that the accumulated wrath of a struggle that began in 1820 was pent up in the contest, catching at a straw, he announced in his inaugural that a case relative to the Constitutional questions about the occupation of the Territories was pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, the decision of which might appease the storm; as he, as the President, should abide by it. It was the celebrated Dred Scott case.

The day after the inauguration, the decision was announced. Instead of the quiet which President Buchanan's blind hope anticipated, the decision excited more rancorous hate than any other judgment of a court since man first submitted disputes to the arbitrament of law. *The abolitionists considered it a decision enforcing "a covenant with death and an agreement with hell,"* as they called the Constitution of the United States. And the Freesoilers, from that moment caught the fanatical spirit of the abolitionists. * * *

The opinion of the court was delivered by Chief Justice Taney, though the other five judges, who concurred in the opinion, delivered separate opinions.

The opinion of Chief Justice Taney, and a supplement which he afterwards prepared, because of the clamor against him, to justify his opinion before the publicists of the world and before the judgment

of future ages, are published among the appendices to this volume. The two combined constitute the most comprehensive and best-reasoned politico-judicial opinion ever pronounced by any tribunal. No such question could arise before any other judicature in the world. It sprung out of our peculiar polity and form of government.

The opinion is based upon the doctrine that when the American colonies were settled, property in African negroes was recognized by the public law of Europe; and that trade in negroes as merchandise was regulated by public treaties and by municipal legislation. That European States vied with each other in getting control of the trade, because of its enormous profits. England, whose royal family was especially reaping its profits, obtained by the treaties of Utrecht, in the year 1713, as it had done years before, the almost entire control of the trade of supplying the American colonies with slaves. That the people of England, dissatisfied with the monopoly by a few royal favorites of such a profitable trade, forced Parliament to open it to all subjects. That the Crown lawyers of England, and the judges of the courts of Westminster, in giving opinions to the British Government in the navigation act, put negroes on the same footing, as property, with rum, and included them in the words *goods and merchandise*. That States of Europe, in this phase of public law and national practice, introduced slavery into their American colonies, and established property in negroes, as recognized by public law, just as slavery on the continent of Europe had always been recognized by the law of nations. That when the Constitution of the United States was formed, negroes were just as much property as any other goods and merchandise; and that the right to their slaves as property, in accordance with the common law of the colonies, was guaranteed, by its provisions, to their owners when they escaped to other States than those in which they were held to labor; and that the States to which they had fled were bound to deliver them to their owners on demand. That, such being the law of property recognized by the Constitution, and incorporated into its provisions, a master had as much right to take his slaves as any other property, into the common Territories of the United States, held by the government in trust for all citizens, no matter in what State they resided; and that, as the Missouri Compromise was in violation of this right, it was null and void. And that negroes, being considered by the Constitution as only property, could not, when freed by their masters, thereby become citizens of the United States.

The African slavery, like the slavery under the Roman dominion, originated in the law of nations, or in the common practice of European States of dealing in negroes as ordinary merchandise, with no rights to be respected, being, as it was thought, an inferior order of beings, is a fact of history so indubitable, that only egregious ignorance

or a blinding fanaticism can deny it. As an inferior order of beings, having no human rights, negroes were brought as property, called slavery, into all the colonial settlements of America. They were property on the shores of Africa, were received as property into slave-ships, were held as property on the ocean, and were sold as property to the white inhabitants of the American colonies. It is difficult for a publicist to treat with respectful forbearance the doctrine that such a right of property was "created only by municipal law." And even down to and after the Declaration of Independence, negroes were so little thought of as human beings, that they were not considered as embraced in the words of that instrument, but were, as we have seen, advertised for sale in the same paper published in Massachusetts in which that instrument was first declared to the people of that Commonwealth in July, 1776.

'The *Boston Gazette and Country Journal*,' on Monday, July 22, 1776, then published at Watertown, contains the Declaration of Independence and the proceedings of many towns in Massachusetts in regard to it; and it also contains the following advertisement:

"To Be Sold.

"A stout, strong, healthy negro man, about twenty-five years of age; has had the small-pox; can turn his hand to almost anything. He likes farming business best; he is well clothed. The pay may be on interest, giving security. Inquire of the printer."

All the wealth of New England, and all her institutions, have their roots in the nefarious traffic of men and women torn from their African homes, and subjected to the sufferings and cruelties of a prison-ship, to be sold into perpetual slavery to a different people.

When the Federal Constitution was established, in 1789, it recognized in a special manner the institution of slavery, founding upon it even the relative sectional representation in Congress, and by an express provision gave the authority and guaranteed the right to slave owners to seize their fugitive slaves in any State in the Union, and take them home, as they would their ox or their horse. And the Federal Government was established on slave territory, and the purchase and sale of negroes were carried on under the eaves of the Capitol, in the presence of Congress and the other departments of the Government, as it had been on the ceded territory when it was a part of the State of Maryland and Virginia. Slavery was one of the fundamental institutions in our system of federation of local self government.

We must look at the institution of slavery as publicists, and not as casuists. It is a question of law, and not a case of conscience. Chief Justice Marshall, in the year 1825, in the case of the slave-

ship Antelope, in the Supreme Court, 10 Wheaton Reports, in pronouncing that the slave trade was authorized by the law of nations, said: "Slavery, then, has its origin in force; but as the world has agreed that it is a legitimate result of force, the state of things is thus produced by general consent that cannot be pronounced unlawful."

When Christianity was sent into the world, slavery was a distinguishing feature of the social arrangement of both the Jewish and the Gentile world. Christianity did not single it out for reprobation, but recognized it as a lawful institution, and gave precepts for regulating the relation of master and slave, as it did for the other social relations.

Each age fixes the standard of right and wrong, of legality and illegality for itself; and all its rights of every kind, and the corresponding duties and obligations express and implied, descend to the next age binding it just as they bound the previous age, who fixed the standard by which the obligations were contracted or incurred. In order to do justice, therefore, all rights, or claims of right, which originate at each epoch, must be determined by the opinion of that epoch, and not by the opinion of subsequent times. This is the doctrine of political and legal justice. "Private opinion," said Lord Stowell, "in deciding the awfulness of the slave trade, cannot be carried into public judgments on the quality of actions." When the enlightened opinions of this country first condemned the slave trade, and, afterwards, the institution of slavery, all nations and all communities who had co-operated in establishing slavery, and had shared in the profits of the trade, should have shared in the losses of its abolition. This would be political justice.

The opinion of Chief Justice Taney, in the Dred Scott case, had hardly been read in open court. * * * The Chief Justice appeared as a monster robed in the habiliments of Justice, in collusion with the Democratic party, and delivering unrighteous judgments in their interests. In the midst of this frantic state of party feeling, the Territory Kansas, in the winter of 1858, petitioned Congress to be admitted into the Union, with a Constitution allowing slavery. Whether the Constitution expressed the wishes of the people of the Territory or not, I have never been able to satisfy myself; but whether it did, or did not, was not of the slightest weight in the contest then raging in Congress. It had become the fixed purpose of the Free-soil party that no slave State should ever be admitted into the Union. The question of slavery had been discussed for forty years, and had not passed beyond the frontier of reason. There was one man, prominent in the politics of the country, who had been for many years striving to fix it as a system of policy, that the country should be governed by sectional animosi-

ties of the strong section against the weak, with his own hand, from the Presidential chair. That man was William H. Seward. He was now a Senator from the great State of New York. It was on the 3d day of March, 1858, in his speech on the bill for admission of Kansas into the Union that William H. Seward, as Senator of the United States, uttered the following grave accusations against Chief Justice Taney in his judicial character:

" 'The day of inauguration came, the first one, among all the celebrations of that great national pageant, that was to be desecrated by a coalition between the Executive and Judicial departments to undermine the National Legislature and the liberties of the people. The President, attended by the usual lengthened procession, arrived and took his seat on the portico. The Supreme Court attended him there, in robes which yet exacted public reverence. The people, unaware of the import of the whisperings carried on between the President and the Chief Justice, and imbued with the veneration for both, filled the avenues and gardens far away as the eye could reach. The President addressed them in words as bland as those which the worst of all the Roman Emperors pronounced when he assumed the purple. He announced (vaguely, indeed, but with self-satisfaction) the forthcoming extra-judicial exposition of the Constitution, and pledged his submission to it as authoritative and final. The Chief Justice and his associates remained silent. The Senate, too, were there—Constitutional witnesses of the transfers of administration. They, too, were silent, although the promised usurpation was to subvert the authority over more than half of the empire which Congress had assumed contemporaneously with the birth of the nation, and had exercised, without interruption, for nearly seventy years. It cost the President, under the circumstances, little exercise of magnanimity now to promise to the people of Kansas—on whose neck he had, with the aid of the Supreme Court, hung the millstone of slavery—a fair trial in their attempt to cast it off and hurl it to the earth when they should come to organize a State government. Alas! that even this cheap promise, uttered under such great solemnities, was only made to be broken.

" 'The pageant ended. On the 5th of March, the judges, without even exchanging their silken robes for courtiers' gowns, paid their salutations to the President in the Executive palace. Doubtless the President received them as graciously as Charles the First did the judges who had, at his instance, subverted the statues of English liberty. On the 6th of March, the Supreme Court dismissed the negro suitor, Dred Scott, to return to his bondage. * * * A few days later copies of this opinion were multiplied by the Senate's press, and scattered in the name of the Senate broadcast over the land; and their publication has not yet been disowned by the Senate.

Simultaneously, Dred Scott, who had played the hand of *dummy* in this interesting political game, unwillingly, yet to the complete satisfaction of his adversary, was voluntarily emancipated; and thus received from his master, as a reward, the freedom which the court had denied him as a right.

" 'The new President of the United States, having organized this formidable judicial battery at the Capitol, was now ready to begin his active demonstrations of intervention in the Territory.' "

"This bungling sketch of an historical scene, by unskilful literary ambition, is an unmitigated calumny, from beginning to end, invented by a bad man to serve in his machinations, for the Presidency.

William H. Seward, in his place as Senator of the United States, thus charged in an elaborate and carefully prepared speech, which has since been published in one of the volumes of his printed writings, a corrupt coalition between the chief Executive magistrate of the Union and the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. He charges—and his charge is put into a form to enter into history—that the judges of our highest court, and the parties to the Dred Scott case got up a mock trial, to serve a purpose in a political game, by previous agreement with the President-elect of the United States. Chief Justice Taney is represented as whispering the terms of the nefarious bargain into the ear of the President at the very moment when he was administering to him the oath of office, by which the majesty of Heaven was invoked to witness the purity of his intentions in the administration of the government of his country.

By way of answer to this base accusation, it is only necessary to state, for the information of future ages, that years before Mr. Buchanan was even a candidate for the Presidency, and years before even the meeting of the Congress of 1854, which passed the Kansas-Nebraska Act, Dred Scott had sought his freedom by a suit in the State courts of Missouri. It reached the Supreme Court of Missouri, and was decided adversely to Dred Scott, as early as 1852. In November, 1853, because of failure in the State courts, the case was carried into the Federal court in the City of St. Louis. The Kansas bill, which Mr. Seward made the occasion of his charges, as though the case was got up to aid in its passage, was not, at that time, even in the imagination of any one. The case was decided in the lower Federal court, and was taken by writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States, while Mr. Buchanan was in England as an American Minister. The case came upon the docket of the Supreme Court by the agency of the parties, like any other case; and after argument and re-argument it was, in the regular order of the docket, decided.

Mr. Seward could not have believed one word of his charges. He knew the truth; but it was of no use to him, and I believe hardly ever is to a man of crooked ways.

Anti-slavery, which had long ago denounced the Constitution of the United States as "a covenant with death and an agreement with hell," had now become openly rebellious against Federal authority in such an important and defiant manner, that it had assumed a judicial form because of positive violation of law, and the case was brought to the Supreme Court of the United States. And one year after Mr. Seward, in the Senate of the United States, had poured out his abuse upon Chief Justice Taney, that patriotic magistrate delivered one of his most important, and to himself, one of the most satisfactory (as he told me), opinions against this incipient treason. The case arose under the fugitive slave law. It was the State of Wisconsin, both by its courts and legislature, that openly defied the judicial authority of the Supreme Court of the United States.

There were two cases; both, however, constituting one transaction, which originated under the fugitive slave law passed in 1850, as one of the great measures of pacification of Mr. Clay, of which I have already spoken.

Sherman M. Booth had, in the State of Wisconsin, aided and abetted the escape of a fugitive slave from the United States Deputy Marshal who had him in custody, under a warrant issued by the District Judge of the United States for that district, under the Act of Congress of 1850. On the 4th of January, 1855, Booth was indicted in the District Court, by the grand jury, for the offence. He was tried by a jury, found guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment for one month, and to pay a fine of a thousand dollars, and remain in custody until the sentence was complied with. Upon application to the Supreme Court of the State of Wisconsin, the prisoner was released upon *habeas corpus* by that court. Then, upon a petition of the Attorney-General of the United States, to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, based upon a certified copy of the proceedings, a writ of error was allowed and issued, to bring the judgment of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin before the Supreme Court of the United States, to correct the error of the judgment. The Supreme Court of Wisconsin thereupon directed its clerk to make no return to the writ of error, and to enter no order upon the journals or record of the court concerning the same. And accordingly, the clerk contumaciously refused to make return to the mandate of the Supreme Court of the United States. It was, in fact, the contumacy of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin: First, taking a prisoner from the custody of the law of the United States, defying the grand jury who indicted him, the jury who found him

guilty, and the District Court that passed sentence upon him; and then refusing to permit the Supreme Court of the United States to review their conduct for withdrawing a case from a Federal Court.

Upon this open nullification of the process of the Supreme Court of the United States by the State court, the Supreme Court of the United States, under a rule laid, ordered the certified copy of the record of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, which the Attorney-General had before procured, to be entered upon its docket, to have the same effect and legal operation as if returned by the clerk with the writ of error. Thus the judicial nullification of Federal authority was baffled by the regular order of practice being adapted to the exigency; and the case stood on the docket for review.

Chief Justice Taney, in the opening of his opinion, in speaking of the extraordinary claim of a State to set aside and annul a judgment of a Federal Court, and discharge a prisoner who had been tried and found guilty of an offence against the laws of the United States, and sentenced to imprisonment, said: "These propositions are new in the jurisprudence of the United States, as well as of the States; and the supremacy of the State courts over the courts of the United States, in cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States, is now for the first time asserted and acted upon in the Supreme Court of a State."

The Chief Justice then proceeded in an argument which may well be termed a bulwark of the Constitution of the United States. It defines, with boundaries of light, the respective spheres of Federal and State sovereignty. "Although," says he, "the State of Wisconsin is sovereign within its Territorial limits to a certain extent, yet that sovereignty is limited and restricted by the Constitution of the United States. And the powers of the general government and of the State, although both exist and exercised within the same Territorial limits, are yet separate and distinct sovereignties, acting separately and independent of each other within their respective spheres. And the sphere of action appropriated to the United States is as far beyond the reach of the judicial process issued by a State judge or a State court, as if the line of division was traced by landmarks and monuments visible to the eye. And the State of Wisconsin had no more power to authorize these proceedings of its judges and courts than it would have had if the prisoner had been confined in Michigan, or in any other State of the Union, for an offence against the laws of the State in which he was imprisoned."

The Chief Justice then proceeds to define the scope of the judicial power granted to the Supreme Court of the United States, and enumerates the general constitutional questions that belong to its jurisdiction. "And as the final appellate power in all such questions,"

says the Chief Justice, "is given to this court, controversies, as to the respective powers of the United States and the States, instead of being determined by military and physical force, are heard, investigated, and finally settled, with the calmness and deliberation of judicial inquiry. And no one can fail to see, that, if such an arbiter had not been provided in our complicated system of government, internal tranquility could not have been preserved; and if such controversies were left to the arbitrament of physical force, our government, State and National, would cease to be govenments of laws, and revolutions by force of arms would take the place of courts of justice and judicial decisions."

After showing that, in organizing the Supreme Court of the United States, its function was considered so high and indispensable in the working of so complex a system of government that the great statesman of the time made the court a part of the Constitution itself, the Chief Justice said: "So long, therefore, as this Constitution shall endure, this tribunal must exist with it, deciding the angry and irritating controversies between sovereignties, which in other countries have been determined by the arbitrament of force."

After saying that, in the judgment of the court, the Act of Congress of 1850, commonly called the fugitive slave law, is, in all its provisions, constitutional, and that all the proceedings in the cases were regular and conformable to law, the Chief Justice said: "The judgment of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin must, therefore be reversed in each of the cases now before the Court."

This judgment was pronounced on the 7th of March, 1859. The State of Wisconsin had been watching for the judgment with a fanatical anxiety; and, on the nineteenth of the same month the legislature of the State passed the following joint resolutions:

" '*Whereas,* The Supreme Court of the United States has assumed appellate jurisdiction in the matter of the petition of Sherman M. Booth for a writ of *habeas corpus* presented and prosecuted to a final judgment in the Supreme Court of this State, and has, without process, or any of the forms recognized by law, assumed the power to reverse that judgment in a matter involving the personal liberty of the citizen, asserted by and adjusted to him by the regular course of judicial proceedings upon the great writ of liberty secured to the people of each State by the Constitution of the United States;

And whereas—Such assumption of power and authority by the Supreme Court of the United States, to become the final arbiter of the liberty of the citizen, and to override and nullify the judgments of the State courts' declaration thereof, is in direct conflict with that provision of the Constitution of the United States which secures to the people the benefit of the writ of *habeas corpus*:

Therefore, Resolved (the Senate concurring), That we regard the action of the Supreme Court of the United States, in assuming jurisdiction in the case before mentioned, as an act or arbitrary power unauthorized by the Constitution, and virtually superseding the benefit of the writ of *habeas corpus,* and prostrating the rights and liberties of the people at the foot of unlimited power.

Resolved—That this assumption of jurisdiction by the Federal Judiciary in the said case, and without process, is an act of undelegated power, and, therefore, without authority, void, and of no force.

Resolved—That the Government formed by the Constitution of the United States was not made the exclusive or final judge of the extent of the powers delegated to itself; but that, as in all other cases of compact among parties having no common judge, each has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of infractions as of the mode and measure of redress.

Resolved, That the principle and construction contended for by the party which now rules in the councils of the nation, that the general government is the exclusive judge of the extent of the powers delegated to it, stop nothing short of despotism; since the discretion of those who adminster the government, and not the Constitution, would be the measure of their powers; that the several States which formed that instrument, being sovereign and independent, have the unquestionable right to judge of its infractions; and that a positive defiance of those sovereignties of all unauthorized acts done under color of that instrument is the rightful remedy.

Approved March 19, 1859.' "

This conduct of the State of Wisconsin, in first, by her Supreme Court releasing a criminal imprisoned by a court of the United States, and then ordering its clerk to disregard a writ of error from the Supreme Court of the United States; and secondly, by her legislature declaring a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States "void and of no force," and that a "'*positive defiance*'" of all acts of the Federal Government which it may deem unauthorized " 'is the rightful remedy,' " is without parallel for audacity in the history of our Government up to that time.

South Carolina, before she threatened nullification, and even while doing so, was willing and anxious that a question involving the constitutionality of a revenue laid primarily for protection, like that by the Act of 1828, should be put into judicial form, and submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States. South Carolina had faith in that tribunal, though presided over at the time by Chief Justice Marshall, who differed so entirely in political views

from that State. But such men as William H. Seward now taught the people that the judges of the Supreme Court were utterly corrupt; and that the Chief Justice was a monster, who could, and did, adminster the official oath to the President of the United States while whispering in his ear a corrupt political bargain with him."

A. D. 1860-1864.

"A new era now begins in the political history of the United States. The conservative, statesmanly civilization of the Southern States, which had by its Federal rule, conducted the country through a period of so much honor among nations and so much happiness at home, becomes entirely excluded from all influence in the working of the Federal Government. The civilization of New England, with its radical spirit, is inaugurated, to direct and control the policy of the Government and the destiny of the people.

We must now recount how this great change was brought about, and show what part Chief Justice Taney acted in the drama of this transition from one civilization to another as the controlling power in the Government of the country.

When that great statesman, Thomas Jefferson, heard, in his retirement at Monticello, that the Missouri compromise was passed, dividing political parties by a geographical line, making them sectional instead of national, he said it was like the sound of a fire-bell in the night, and made him fear that the revolutionary struggle for self-government had been in vain. But up to this period, the Southern political doctrines and policy of Federal administration had received such wise and powerful aid in the Northern States, that no political party had yet been organized upon a geographical line. But now so complete was the alienation of the Free States from the Slave States, that even Christian churches had been broken asunder on the question of slavery, and were divided by a geographical line. A Christian one side of the line was not a Christian on the other. The United States were, in fact, only held together by a written Constitution, which was denounced, by a constantly increasing political party on one side of a geographical line, as 'a covenant with death and an agreement with hell.' And the provision incorporated into the Constitution for the special protection of the peculiar institution, on which the present prosperity and safety of the Southern States depended, was openly and persistently violated and upon a principle whose obligation was assumed to be above the Constitution. A party breathing this sectional spirit, assuming the name Republican, nominated, in May, 1860, Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, as their candidate for President of the United States, and Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, as their candidate for Vice-President. This nomination of both candidates, contrary to

unbroken usage, from one side of the geographical line between the Slave States and the Free States, proclaimed, with the fearful sound of a fire-bell at night, the policy of the party now aiming at the control of the Federal Government.

Three other candidates for President and Vice-President were also nominated by three other parties; but each presented candidates chosen from both sides of the geographical line between the Slave and Free States. They were national parties, deprecating sectional strife, and stood upon the national ground that their candidates must represent both the North and the South, pledged to a policy of equal protection to every section of the country.

It was felt by all who could forecast coming events, that the question was now presented in the political issue, whether the Constitution and Union were to be one and inseparable in the future, as they had been in the past, or the Union preserved and the Constitution disregarded. For those conversant with the history of popular movements inspired by one idea, foresaw that the Republican party, if successful in the election of their candidates, would be hurried on, even in spite of itself, by the mere momentum of a developing idea, from step to step—the opinions and conscience of the party changing as it moved—to the entire extirpation of the institution of slavery. Mr. Lincoln but uttered this truth, when at Springfield, Illinois, in 1858, he said, in his speech to the Convention which nominated him for the Senate of the United States: 'In my opinion it (slavery agitation) will not cease until a crisis shall have been reached and passed. A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved; I do not expect the house to fall; but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing or the other. Either the opponent of slavery will arrest the farther spread of it, and *place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction,* or its advocates will push it forward till it shall become alike lawful in all the States—old as well as new, North as well as South.' It was a thing impossible, that the South could see the triumph of such a party at the coming election, without feeling that the policy of the United States was to be moulded, sooner or later, so as to discriminate between local self government in the different sections of the country.

With calm judgment and serene dignity, Chief Justice Taney foresaw, in the signs of the times, the coming storm. He felt now, more than ever, the importance of the judicial department of the government, and the high function of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. To keep clear of the defiling influence of politics had always been the fixed purpose of his judicial life. No tempter

could beguile him from the path of his duty as a judge. * * * No one knew better than I do his undeviating conduct on this important matter of duty in a judge as he thought it to be. It was like his religion, ever present to his mind.

Chief Justice Taney wrote the 'Farewell Address of General Jackson on his retirement from the Presidency of the United States.' The views of the Chief Justice in regard to sectional discord may be seen in the following extract from that address: 'We behold systematic efforts publicly made to sow the seeds of discord between the different parts of the United States, and to place party divisions directly upon geographical distinctions; to excite the South against the North, and the North against the South, and to force into controversy the most delicate and exciting topics—topics upon which it is impossible that a large portion of the Union can ever speak without strong emotion. Appeals, too, are constantly made to sectional interests, in order to influence the election of the Chief Magistrate, as if it were desired that he should favor a particular quarter of the country, instead of fulfilling the duties of his station with impatial justice to all; and the possible dissolution of the Union has at length become an ordinary and familiar subject of discussion. Has the warning voice at Washington been forgotten? Or have designs already been formed to sever the Union? Let it not be supposed that I impute to all of those who have taken an active part in these unwise and unprofitable discussions a want of patriotism or of public virtue. The honorable feelings of State pride and local attachments find a place in the bosoms of the most enlightened and pure. But while such men are conscious of their own integrity and honesty of purpose, they ought never to forget that the citizens of other States are their political brethren; and that, however mistaken they may be in their views, the great body of them are equally honest and upright with themselves. Unnatural suspicion and reproaches may in time create mutual hostility; and artful and designing men will always be found who are ready to ferment these fatal divisions, and to inflame the natural jealousies of different sections of the country! The history of the world is full of such examples, and especially in the history of Republics.' "

The chief question involved in the presidential election of 1860 was, whether the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case was to stand or not as the true construction of the Constitution of the United States. It was a fearful thing, to submit to a popular vote a question of constitutional construction which had been decided, after the most mature deliberation, by a judicial tribunal which had been made a co-ordinate department of the government by the Constitution, and jurisdiction over all constitutional questions expressly given to it, that the government might stand forth,

in the most declared manner, as one of constitutional limitations. *The party whose great purpose was to disregard that decision, elected Abraham Lincoln to carry out their policy.* And on the day that he took his official oath that he would, to the best of his ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, he, in his inaugural address, foreshadowed that the policy of his administration would disregard the decision of the Dred Scott case. 'I do not forget,' said President Lincoln, 'the position assumed by some, that constitutional questions are to be decided by the Supreme Court; nor do I deny that any such decision must be binding, in any case, upon the parties to a suit, while they are also entitled to very high respect and consideration in all parallel cases by all other departments of the government. And while it is obviously possible that such decisions may be erroneous in any given case, still the evil effect following it, being limited to that particular case, with the chance that it may be overruled, and never become a precedent for other cases, can better be borne than could the evils of a different practice. *At the same time, the candid citizen must confess that if the policy of the government, upon vital questions affecting the whole people, is to be irrevocably fixed by decisions of the Supreme Court the instant they are made in ordinary litigation between parties in personal actions, the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that extent practically resigned their government into the hands of that eminent tribunal.*' The lines which I have put in italics proclaim the most pernicious political heresy ever uttered in the politics of our country. It saps the foundations of the Constitution, and substitutes the fluctuating and alternating will of a party majority of the people in its stead. This was, however, the cardinal doctrine of the party which elected President Lincoln, and he but spoke their creed.

We have already seen how that party in Wisconsin, in the case of Ableman and Booth, had set the authority of the Supreme Court at defiance, in order to carry out its policy in regard to slavery. And at the very time that President Lincoln was delivering his inaugural a case was pending in the Supreme Court, arising out of the determination of his party to carry out its anti-slavery policy in defiance of the Constitution. Willis Lago, a free-man of color, was, in October, 1859, indicted by the grand jury of a court of the State of Kentucky, under a law of that State, for the crime of assisting a slave to escape. Lago fled to the State of Ohio. A copy of the indictment, properly authenticated according to the Act of Congress of 1793, was presented to the Governor of Ohio, by the authorized agent of the Governor of Kentucky, and the arrest and delivery of the fugitive from justice demanded. The Governor of Ohio referred the matter to the Attorney General of the State for his opinion.

The Attorney General gave an opinion in conformity with his politics. Though the law of Kentucky made the act of assisting a slave to escape, a crime, the politics of the Attorney General forbade him to consider the act otherwise than meritorious. He, therefore, advised the Governor of Ohio that 'The offence charged against Lago does not rank among those upon which the constitutional provisions was intended to operate; and you have, therefore, no authority to comply with the requisition made upon you by the Governor of Kentucky.' The Governor, of course, refused to cause the arrest and delivery of the fugitive from justice. Upon this refusal the State of Kentucky moved to the Supreme Court of the United States for a mandamus against the Governor of Ohio to compel him to perform his duty in the premises. On the 13th of March, 1861, a few days after President Lincoln's inauguration, Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of the Court in the case.

After deciding that the Court had jurisdiction of the case, the Chief Justice said: 'This brings us to the examination of the clause of the Constitution which has given rise to this controversy.' It is in the following words:

'A person charged in any State with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.' * * *

The Chief Justice, then in order to show that the framers of the Constitution intended to make the clause as comprehensive as possible, it being intended to enable each State to maintain its local policy says: " 'They (the words 'treason' and 'felony') were introduced for the purpose of guarding against any restriction of the word 'crime,' and to prevenet this provision from being construed by the rules and usages of independent nations in compact for delivering up fugitives from justice. According to these usages, even where they admitted the obligation to deliver the fugitives, persons who fled on account of political offences were almost always excepted, and the nation upon which the demand is made also uniformly claims and exercises a discretion in weighing the evidence of the crime and the character of the offence. * * * And as treason was also a 'felony' it was necessary to insert those words, to show, in language that could not be mistaken, that political offenders were included in it. For this was not a compact of peace and comity between separate nations who had no claim on each other for mutual support, but a compact binding them to give aid and assistance to each other in executing their laws, and to support each other in preserving order and law within its confines, whenever such aid was

needed and required; for it is manifest that the statesmen who framed the Constitution, were fully sensible that, from the complex character of the government, it must fail, unless the States mutually supported each other and the general government; and that nothing would be more likely to disturb its peace, and end in discord, than permitting an offender against the laws of a State, by passing over a mathematical line which divides it from another, to defy its process, and stand ready, under the protection of the State, to repeat the offence as soon as another opportunity offered.' "

The Chief Justice then argues that the right given to 'demand' implies that it is an absolute right, and that the obligation or duty to deliver is correlative. " 'The performance of this duty, however,' says the Chief Justice, "is left to the fidelity of the State executive to the compact entered into with the other States when it adopted the Constitution of the United States and became a member of the Union."

"But if the Governor of Ohio refuses to discharge this duty, there is no power delegated to the general government, either through the judicial department or any other department, to use coercive means to compel him."

"And upon this ground the motion for mandamus must be overruled.' "

This case consummated the determination of the anti-slavery party to set the provision of the Constitution bearing upon the subject of the institution of slavery at defiance. These provisions could no longer be enforced and a reference to the statutes of the Free States will show that the party was not moved by any regard for the welfare of the negro race, but by hostility to the Southern States. At the very time the Governor of Ohio was disregarding his constitutional duty in refusing to deliver up a fugitive from justice, merely because he was a negro, and his crime was connected with the institution of slavery, there was a statute of the State, passed in 1859, prohibiting any free negro or mulatto from voting in the State, and inflicting a fine of five hundred dollars and imprisonment for six months or any judge "who shall receive the vote of any person where such person has a distinct and visible admixture of Arfican blood." And in Indiana there was a statute, in 1862, punishing any white person who should marry another with one-eighth, or more, of negro blood by a fine of five thousand dollars and imprisonment of ten years. And in President Lincoln's own State, Illinois, there was a statute, when he was inaugurated, to prevent the immigration of free negroes into the State, which enacted that if any negro or mulatto, bond or free, came into the State and remained more than ten days, with the intention of residing in the

State, he should be "deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor,' " and be liable to a fine, and to be advertised and sold at public auction, and to pay the fine by the proceeds of the sale.

In the case just mentioned, the Supreme Court decided that the constitutional compact had been deliberately broken by a State, and that there was no redress by law. In all other cases regarding slavery which came before the Supreme Court, it was decided that the Constitution had not only guaranteed a right, but had also furnished a remedy. * * *

Many of the slave States had now passed ordinances of secession, by which they claimed that they had dissolved their connection with the other States and had set up a Confederate government, organized into executive, legislative, and judicial departments, upon the plan of the government of the United States.

Virginia, reluctant to leave a Union which she had done so much to form, and in which she had acted so glorious a part, appealed to her sister States still within the Union to meet her in a Congress, where the discord might be harmonized. The Congress met in Washington City, February 4th, 1861, and adjourned February 27th, without accomplishing anything. Virginia then bade the Free States farewell, across the widening gulf of civil discord, and joined her fortunes, for better or worse, with her sister States of the South.

No candid man, capable of considering the lessons of history, can doubt, when he looks over the events in the working of our government which I have recited, that any other group of States in our Union, under like peril to any great interest of theirs from the course of political events, have endeavored to secede from the Union, or would have resisted by arms. No power or right is constitutional but what can be exercised in a mode pointed out in the Constitution for its exercise. Secession is, therefore, not constitutional, but revolutionary; and is only justifiable, like war, upon failure of justice and without hope of relief under the government. But, constituted as man is, *peaceable* secession would have been impossible, and even if the right to secede at pleasure had been expressly guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States to each State. The common interest of all the States had become too independent and identified, since the establishment of the Federal government, to admit of severance without disasters worse than the bloodiest war in defence of the Union. But, nevertheless, no publicist, judging by the practices of nations, can doubt that, in the form of political ethics, the slave States were justified in their course. And every publicist knows that it is not the party which fires the first shot that is responsible for the war, but the party which makes war

necessary. " 'Neither is the opinion of some of the school men to be received,' " says Lord Bacon, " *'that a war cannot justly be made but upon a precedent injury or provocation.* For there is no question but a just fear of an imminent danger, though there be no blow given, is a lawful cause of war.' "

Mr. Lincoln had the misfortune to be inaugurated President of a divided country, without any hope of amicable adjustment. He had grave and difficult official responsibilities laid upon him, beside those which ordinarily belong to the office of President. He was President of a government of only expressly granted powers under a written Constitution. To exercise any other powers would be usurpation. No motive of patriotism could rescue the acts from a breach of the Constitution. The very whisperings of one's heart, placed in such circumstances, are likely to be deceitful. For it may well be doubted, whether the worst of usurpers and tyrants do not believe that they are moved only by a regard to the welfare of their country. Even the Earl of Stafford, on his trial for treason, defended his usurpations, on the ground that they were done for the welfare of the people. " *'Salus populi,'.*" said he, " *'suprema lex;* may in cases of extremity, even above the acts of Parliament.' "

President Lincoln and his cabinet were from the first in great alarm, and at once began to lean for support on the military arm of Lieutenant General Scott. Suspecting, very naturally, that Maryland sympathized with her sister slave States, every citizen of the State was imagined to be engaged in plots against the Federal government. Hence it was that, on the 25th of May, 1861, John Merryman, a citizen of Baltimore county, in the State of Maryland, was arrested by a military force, acting under orders of a Major General of the United States Army commanding in the State of Pennsylvania, and was committed to the custody of the General commanding Fort McHenry, within the District of Maryland. On the 26th of May, 1861, a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued, upon the petition of Merryman, by Chief Justice Taney, sitting at Chambers, directing to the commandant of the fort, commanding him to produce the body of the petitioner before the Chief Justice, in Baltimore City, on the 27th of May, 1861. On that day, the writ was returned 'served,' and the officer to whom it was directed declined to produce the petitioner, giving as his excuse the following reasons:

'1. That the petitioner was arrested by the orders of the Major General commanding in Pennsylvania, upon the charge of treason in being publicly associated with and holding a commission as Lieutenant in a company having in their possession arms belonging to the United States, and avowing his purpose of armed hostility against the government.

2. That he (the officer holding the prisoner in custody) was duly authorized by the President of the United States, in such cases, to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* for the public safety.'

The Chief Justice immediately passed the following order :

" 'Ordered, That an attachment forthwith issue against General George Cadwalader for a contempt, in refusing to produce the body of John Merryman, according to the command of the writ of *habeas corpus* returnable and returned before me to-day, and that said attachment be returned before me at twelve o'clock to-morrow, at the room of the Circuit Court, Monday, May 27th.

"R. B. TANEY.' "

The attachment was issued as ordered at twelve o'clock on the 28th of May, 1861, the Chief Justice again took his seat on the bench, and called for the Marshal's return to the writ of attachment. It was as follow:

" 'I hereby certify to the Honorable Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, that by virtue of the within writ of attachment to me directed on the 27th day of May, 1861, I proceeded on this 28th day of May, 1861, to Fort McHenry, for the purpose of serving the said writ. I sent in my name at the outer gate; the messenger returned with the reply, 'that there was no answer to my card,' and therefore could not serve the writ, as I was commanded. I was not permitted to enter the gate. So answers

" 'WASHINGTON BONIFANT,

" '*U. S. Marshal for the District of Maryland.*' "

After the Marshal's return was read, the Chief Justice said that the Marshall had the power to summons the *posse comitatus* to aid him in seizing and bringing before the Court the party named in the attachment, who would, when so brought in, be liable to punishment by fine and imprisonment; but where, as in this case, the power refusing obedience was so notoriously superior to any the Marshal could command, he held that officer excused from doing anything more than he had done.

After expressing his views of the law of the case in general but very decided terms, he said that he should cause his written opinion, when filed, and all the proceedings, to be laid before the President, in order that he might perform his constitutional duty, to enforce the laws by securing obedience to the process of the United States.

In a day or two afterwards, the Chief Justice put his opinion in writing, and filed it in the office of the clerk of the Circuit Court.

After stating the facts of the case, the Chief Justice, in the written opinion, says: " 'As the case comes before me, therefore, I understand that the President not only claims the right to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* at his discretion, but to delegate that discretionary power to a military officer, and to leave to him to deter-

mine whether he will or will not obey judicial process that may be served upon him. No official notice has been given to the courts of justice, or to the public, by proclamation or otherwise, that the President claimed this power, and has exercised it in the manner stated in the return. And I certainly listened to it with some surprise, for I had supposed it to be one of those points of constitutional law upon which there was no difference of opinion, and that it was admitted on all hands that the privilege of the writ could not be suspended except by act of Congress.'"

The Chief Justice then inquired into the law of *habeas corpus* in England, in order to show what must be the law in our country, which we inherited and endeavored to improve the guarantees of personal liberty derived from the mother country. He finally shows what are the views of great American jurists upon the subject. Mr. Justice Story is referred to as maintaining, in his Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States, that the right to suspend the privilege of *habeas corpus* is vested in Congress. * * *

After showing that other guarantees besides the *habeas corpus* had been disregarded, the Chief Justice says: "These great and fundamental laws, which Congress itself could not suspend, have been disregarded and suspended, like the *habeas corpus,* by a military order, supported by force of arms. Such is the case now before me; and I can only say that, if the authority which the Constitution has confided to the Judiciary Department and judicial officers may thus, upon any pretext or under any circumstances, be usurped by the military power at its discretion, the people of the United States are no longer living under a government of laws; but every citizen holds life, liberty, and property at the will and pleasure of the army officer in whose military district he may happen to be found."

"In such a case, my duty was too plain to be mistaken. I have exercised all the power which the Constitution and laws confer on me; but that power has been resisted by a force too strong for me to overcome. It is possible that the officer who has incurred this grave responsibility may have misunderstood his instructions, and exceeded the authority intended to be given him. I shall, therefore, order all the proceedings in this case, with my opinion, to be filed and recorded in the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maryland, and direct the clerk to transmit a copy, under seal, to the President of the United States. It will then remain for that high officer, in fulfilment of his constitutional obligation to 'take care that the laws be faithfully executed,' to determine what measures he will take to cause the civil process of the United States to be respected and enforced."

The clerk did accordingly transmit the proceedings and the opinion in the case to the President, as ordered by Chief Justice Taney.

But the President paid no respect to the opinion of that great magistrate nor to his constitutional obligation to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

There is not in the history of nations, a more flagrant usurpation than this act by which President Lincoln suspended all the guarantees of personal liberty, and put the military power above the civil. From that moment, the government of the United States was converted into an instrument by which the whole power of one section of the country was wielded by a sectional party against another section. And there is nothing more sublime in the acts of great magistrates that give dignity to governments, than this attempt of Chief Justice Taney to uphold the supremacy of the Constitution and the civil authority in the midst of arms. His court was open; and he sat upon the bench to administer the law. The cannon of Fort McHenry, where Merryman was imprisoned, pointed upon the City of Baltimore. But the Chief Justice, with the weight of eighty-four years upon him, as he left the house of his son-in-law, Mr. Campbell remarked that it was likely he should be imprisoned in Fort McHenry before night; but that he was going to court to do his duty. It is considered the chief glory in our history, that Washington delivered up his sword to the civil authority after he had performed his duty as a soldier. The scene, as it occurred at Annapolis, depicted on canvas, adorns the rotunda of the Capitol of the United States. *And the day will come, when some painter, inspired with the sublime conception of this great magistrate struggling for the cause of constitutional government, will sketch this scene for the instruction of future ages.*

The opinion of Chief Justice Taney, * * * pronounced against the claim of President Lincoln, that the executive of the United States is an Imperial Cæsar, with authority to suspend all civil authority and govern the country by the army. Disguise the matter as partisans may, this is the great political issue made in the Merryman case.

Let me quote the following by Leon C. Prince, Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., leading article, April number, 1901, of the *Arena,* entitled, "The Passing of the Declaration":

"This nation itself came into being through an act of unquestionably usurpation and imperialistic nature. The years immediately following the Revolutionary War found the newly independent States internally in a condition of grave danger—the result of financial disorder and general governmental inutility. At the instigation of a few prominent individuals a convention was appointed to remedy the existing defects by amending the Articles of Confederation. The purpose of the convention, as declared, was simply to *amend;* not to abrogate, not to substitute for the old government, under Articles of Confederation, a new and different government

under a Constitution. It was not in any sense a popular body; it was not even a representative body. It met behind closed doors and remained there in secret conclave for four months, and when it emerged the old government had been overthrown and a new and essentially different government instituted in its place. * * *

"But the capital instance of the exercise of imperial powers by the United States government, and its sanction by a majority of the people is the American civil war. Now, as a question of purely abstract right, the seceding States were undoubtedly correct in their position. The Constitution was originally a compact between thirteen independent sovereignties whereby certain rights were surrendered by them to the Federal government and certain others were retained. Among the latter the rights of secession was expressly reserved by the States of New York and Virginia, and Rhode Island and South Carolina refused to enter the Union until that right had been put beyond the shadow of a reasonable doubt. The right of secession was subsequently affirmed and reaffirmed by different States on different occasions; notably in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798-99, three times by the Legislature of Massachusetts (in 1802, 1844 and 1845), and by all the New England States during the War of 1812. Nor was it at any time prior to 1860 seriously questioned in any quarter except under the exigencies of party politics. Moreover, the action of the seceding South was supported by actual precedent; for when the nine States of the old Confederation accepted the Constitution they seceded from their former government. It was a secession in the literal sense of the term, since it was a withdrawal of territory; and the fact that it was accomplished behind closed doors, without an appeal to force, does not affect the character of the act.

"But there was another and a philosophical reason to support the principle of secession. It is to be found in the fact that, since the parties to the contract were sovereign States, there was no superior tribunal to which the question of State rights could be referred. The Federal courts were not competent to pass upon it, because they were the creatures of the Union and the Union was in turn the creature of the States. In the event, then, of a dispute between the States and the Union over the question of respective powers, should the Union, the creature, be permitted to say how much power it received, or should the State, the creator, determine how much power it conferred? In all logic and justice there can be but one answer. Manifestly the seceding States had the right to go. They had a *right* under the Constitution and they had the further right of *revolution*, expressly affirmed by the Declaration of Independence as being inherent in all communities and upon which each of the thirteen States had justified its secession

from the mother country in 1776. But when the seceding States attempted to enforce that right, what did the government of the United States do? It invaded their territory with all the military forces at its command, terrorized their inhabitants, destroyed their homes, violated their constitutionally guaranteed rights of property by an executive act of unparalleled usurpation, and put to death on the fields of battle as many as possible of those inhabitants who dared openly to resist. And when at last the United States government, by virtue of its superior resources and greater strength, had reduced the seceding States to subjection, it deprived them of their Stateshood, overturned their home rule; nullified their statutes, displaced their civil by its military jurisdiction, and forced upon them the alternative of either accepting the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution or remaining forever in the status of subjugated territory.

"Far be it from any design of mine to call in question even for the intellectual pleasure of debate the decision of a controversy that ended in agony and blood thirty-five years ago. No reasonable man believes to-day that the result should have been in any wise different from what the stern arbitrament of war decreed. For while, logically and in principle secession was right, yet it was most fortunate for the South and for the country at large that it did not succeed. The strife and horror of that period, great as they were, have found this ample compensation in the establishment of a *nationality* whose power and fame have proved both the advantage and the necessity of a stronger union than could have existed without the civil war. But the point I make is that the entire action of the United States government toward the South, from 1860 until the last seceding State was 'reconstructed,' was imperialistic and usurpative in the extreme and there is no possible constitutional or legal aspect that can make it anything else."

The Arena, Vol. XXV., No. 4, April, 1901.

I will conclude my report with these further important quotations from Mr. Stephens, Vol. 2, page 35, etc.:

"It is a fact that the first gun was fired by the Confederates. It is a fact that General Beauregard did, on the 12th of April, 1861, bombard Fort Sumpter, before any blow had actually been struck by the Federal authorities. That is not disputed at all. That is a fact which I have no disposition to erase or obliterate in any way. That is a great truth that will live forever. But did the firing of the first gun, or the reduction of Fort Sumpter inaugurate or begin the war? That is a great question to be first solved, before we can be agreed upon the fact as to who inaugurated the war; and in solving this question, you must allow me to say that in personal or natural conflicts, it is not he who strikes the first blow or

fires the first gun that inaugurates or begins the conflict. Hallam (Hallam's Constitutional History of England, Vol. 2, page 219) has well said that 'the aggressor in a war (that is, he who begins it) is not the first who *uses force,* but the first who renders force *necessary.*'

"Which side, according to this high authority (that only announces the common sentiments of mankind), was the *aggressor* in this instance? Which side was it that provoked and rendered the first blow necessary? The true answer to that question will settle the fact as to which side began the war.

"I maintain that it was inaugurated and begun though no blow had been struck, when the hostile fleet, styled the 'Relief Squadron,' with eleven ships, carrying two hundred and eighty five guns and two thousand four hundred men, was sent out from New York and Norfolk, with orders from the authorities at Washington, to reinforce Fort Sumpter, peaceably, if permitted, *but forcibly if they must.*

"The war was then and there inaugurated and begun by the authorities at Washington. General Beauregard did not open fire upon Fort Sumpter until this fleet was, to his knowledge, very near the harbor of Charleston, and until he had inquired of Major Anderson, in command of the Fort, whether he would engage to take no part in the expected blow, then coming down upon him from the approaching fleet. Francis W. Pickens, governor of South Carolina, and General Beauregard, had both been notified that the fleet was coming and of its objects, by a message from the authorities at Washington. This notice, however, was not given until it was near its destination. When Major Anderson therefore would make no such promise, it became necessary for General Beauregard to strike the first blow as he did; otherwise the forces under his command might have been exposed to two fires at the same time—one in front and the other in the rear. The Confederate States, then seven in number, had as stated, all passed ordinances of secession. All of them, in regularly constituted conventions had withdrawn all their sovereign powers previously delegated to the United States. They had formed a new Confederation, with a regularly constituted government, at Montgomery, Ala., as they had a perfect right to do if our past conclusions were correct, and these you have not been able to assail. This new Confederation had sent a commission to the authorities at Washington, as we shall see, to settle all matters amicably and peacefully. War was by no means the wish or desire of the authorities at Montgomery. * * * It was under these circumstances, that the Confederate commissioners were given to understand that Fort Sumpter would be peacefully evacuated. An assurance to this effect was given, though in an informal manner, by

Mr. Seward, the Secretary of State under Mr. Lincoln. This pledge was most strangely violated by sending the armed squadron, as stated, to re-inforce and provision the fort. * * *

"The fort was within the jurisdiction of South Carolina. It was built especially for her protection, and belonged to her in part as well as to the other States jointly. On the 11th of January, Governor Pickens, in behalf of the sovereign rights of the State, demanded its possession of Major Anderson for the use of the State. On his refusal to deliver it up, the Governor immediately sent I. W. Hayne, the Attorney General of the State, to Washington, and made a like demand for its possession of Mr. Buchanan, the President, alleging that the possession of this fort was necessary for the safety of the State for whose protection it had been erected. In this letter Governor Pickens also stated, that a full valuation of the property would be accounted for on settlement of the relation of South Carolina with the United States. * * * If South Carolina, after the resumption of her delegated powers, was a separate sovereign State (which is one of our established truths), then, of course, she had a perfect right to demand the possession of any landed property whatever lying within the limits of her jurisdiction, if she deemed it of importance for her public use and benefit. This perfect right so to do, was subject to but one limitation, and that was the moral obligation to pay a fair and just compensation for the property so demanded for public use. There can be no question of the correctness of this principle. It is the foundation of the great right of eminent domain which ever accompanies sovereignty. We have seen that this right of eminent domain was never parted with by her, even under the Constitution (Ante, Vol. I., pages 82, 192, 493). South Carolina, then, even before secession and while she held herself to be bound by the Constitution had a perfect right to demand of the United States government the possession of this identical property, on paying a just compensation for it, if she had deemed it essential for her public interests. This fort never could have been erected on her soil without her consent, as we have seen (Ante, Vol. I, page 192). The title, therefore, of the United States to the land on which Fort Sumpter was built, was in no essential respect different from the title of any other landholder in the state. The tenure by which the United States claimed and held this property, differed in no essential respect from the tenure by which every other land-owner held similar property in the State; nor was this property of the United States so purchased and held under grant from South Carolina, any less subject to the right of eminent domain on the part of the State than any other lands lying within her limits. If this was so even before secession (and no one can successfully assail this position), then how much more clearly

this right (by virtue of the principles of eminent domain) to demand the possession of this property for *public use,* for *her own protection,* appears after she had expressly resumed the exercise of all her sovereign powers? This right to demand the possession of this fort, therefore, being unquestionable, perfect in her as a sovereign State after secession, whether it was before or not, she had transferred to the Confederate States. Hence, their right to demand the evacuation of Fort Sumpter was perfect, viewed either morally or politically."

The facts above presented thoroughly establish the correctness of the claimed right of the South to withdraw from the Union—her constitutional and her sovereign right to this action; with a long list of Northern precedents to sustain her incontestable position in the premises.

Particular attention is invited to the liberal quotations given in the foregoing pages to a valuable historical paper, evidencing deep and patriotic research, and which will be found in full in the April, 1901, number of *The Arena,* by Prof. Leon C. Prince, of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa. It is most interesting and valuable reading, and deserving of preservation in its entirety. The extracts above from Tyler's Taney, are most instructive and are historical, and rich and overflowing with the great and momentous legal questions of that date and the pregnant and crucial decisions of the highest court of our country, and its constitutional rulings until struck with impotency and stripped of its authority, by the same power which waged unconstitutional war upon the States of the South.

The quotations from the two volumes of Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy—Alexander H. Stephens—are valuable in the extreme and conclusive upon the points considered.

These above stated contributions, thus united in my report, constitute a page of history, sacred for its absolute truthfulness and without a missing link, establishes the now hardly questioned right of the Southern States to *withdraw* from the Union as they did withdraw. It is now almost unanimously agreed that it is best for us all to be united as we are at present, in a stronger Union of States, but this might have been accomplished by just and peaceful and constitutional methods, without all the past expenditure of human life and treasure, and the still more terrible reconstruction period, for all of which the North alone must stand responsible before the bar of conscience and of history.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted,

C. H. TEBAULT, M. D.,

Brigadier General and Surgeon General U. C. Veterans, Staff of General J. B. Gordon.

ADJUTANT GENERAL MOORMAN'S REPORT.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., May 28, 1901.

General John B. Gordon, Commanding United Confederate Veterans, Memphis, Tenn.:

GENERAL—I have the honor to make my annual report as Adjutant General of the United Confederate Veterans, and as Chief of your Staff.

It is my privilege to again convey to you, as well as to all our comrades, the pleasant information that our great Association has still increased since the Louisville Reunion, and also to inform you that applications are still pouring in for the organization of many new camps from every point of the South, and that harmony and good feeling prevails in every department of the Association.

At the date that I had the honor of commencing the work of organizing camps under your appointment as Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, now nearly eleven years ago, there were only 33 camps, and now there are 1358 distributed as follows:

Texas	256
South Carolina	133
Georgia	132
Alabama	109
Mississippi	93
Arkansas	93
Tennessee	81
Missouri	78
Kentucky	66
North Carolina	65
Louisiana	62
Virginia	50
Florida	37
Indian Territory	26
West Virginia	23
Oklahoma	21
Maryland	12
California	5
New Mexico	3
Montana	2
District of Columbia	2
Illinois	2
Colorado	2
Arizona	1
Ohio	1
Massachusetts	1
Kansas	1
Indiana	1
Total	1358

SUMMARY OF CAMPS BY DEPARTMENTS.

Trans-Mississippi Department	488
Army of Tennessee Department	448
Army of Northern Virginia Department	422
Total	1358

Pacific Division in this list includes California, New Mexico, Montana, Colorado, Arizona and Kansas.

District of Columbia, Illinois, Ohio, Massachusetts and Indiana are in the Army of Northern Virginia Department.

There are at least 100 camps known to be in process in organization.

The proceeds of the membership fee and per capita and returns from a few commissions have enabled me to carry on the work in a manner not entirely satisfactory to myself, as the pausity of funds in comparison to the magnitude of the work has necessitated the curtailing by me of the printing and other expenses, and I have only been enabled by performing the great part of the labor myself to keep within bounds. There are so many details and explanations that it makes the work particularly laborious and expensive, and I can only succeed by the most rigid economy.

This office has received and sent out an amount of letters, circulars, mimeograph work, documents, etc., up to date almost beyond any idea ever entertained of its magnitude.

A record has been kept of a part of which are as follows:

General and special orders and mimeograph orders	650,000
Circulars to newspapers, mimeograph, etc.	720,000
Circular letters for organization	280,000
Mimeograph letters to Camps	750,000
Commissions	9,750
Pamphlet proceedings of the Reunions	8,750
Charters to date, originals and duplicates	1,720
Sundry circulars and documents, mimeograph, etc.	27,200
Receipts for commissions, charters, addresses, etc.	41,300
Letters, circulars and documents received	81,000
Letters written and sent out, circular letters and documents	93,500
Total	2,663,220

Making a total of 2,663,220 letters, orders, circulars, packages, sent out and received since I have been Adjutant General, of which I have kept a record, with many thousands of other letters, communications, packages, etc., of which in the nature of things it has been impposible for me to keep track of.

It has now become a vast bureau with an enormous accumulation of books and papers, and to carry on the business with correctness and facility requires much more room than we have at present.

Every Southern State is now represented in the list of Camps, and in the organization of so many new Camps I have, of course, experienced some difficulty, but I am happy to say that so far as I know there is no friction with the Adjutant General's office in any quarter, but the utmost harmony.

I ask that a committee be appointed and empowered to formulate a Burial Ritual for our organization.

This is necessary, as the veterans are fast passing away, and it will be a solace to their families and an act of justice to these old heroes for this holy act to be performed under the rites and forms established by our Association.

The following membership fees and per capita tax, amounts received from commissions and sale of books, received since my last report made at Louisville, Ky., $4634.23, with total expenditures to date of $4527.66, itemized statement of which is attached hereto, and will be published in full in the proceedings of the Convention.

I desire to thank the press of the South for their gratuitous and generous help extended to the Association at all times. Also to thank the veterans from every section of the South for their uniform courtesy and the consideration shown me.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. MOORMAN,

Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

APPENDIX.

Following is an itemized statement of receipts and expenditures referred to in the Adjutant-General's report:

GENERAL GEO. MOORMAN, ADJUTANT-GENERAL, IN ACCOUNT WITH UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

Following amounts of per capita and membership fees are made up from last report of those Camps reported in time for the Memphis Reunion, and are for the year ending April 1st, 1901:

No.	NAME OF CAMP.	AMOUNT	P. C.
1	Army of Northern Virginia	$	13 30
2	Army of Tennessee		27 20
3	General Leroy Stafford		5 70
4	N. B. Forrest		11 60
5	Fred Ault		2 30
6	Jeff Davis	1900	10 00

6	Jeff Davis	1901	10 00
7	Ruston		10 00
8	Ex-Confederate Association, Chicago		3 00
9	Veteran Confederate States Cavalry		8 90
10	Ward Confederate Veterans		10 60
11	Raphael Semmes		16 70
11	Raphael Semmes	ad	80
12	Turney		4 00
13	W. W. Loring		2 20
14	R. E. Lee		11 00
15	Washington Artillery		22 50
16	Henry St. Paul	1901	4 40
16	Henry St. Paul	1900	5 00
17	Baton Rouge		8 40
18	Iberville		7 00
19	Ben Humphreys		2 50
20	Natchez		9 00
20	Natchez	ad	2 20
21	Hattiesburg	1901	3 30
"	"	1900	25
"	"	1899	25
"	"	1898	25
"	"	1897	25
"	"	1896	25
"	"	1895	25
"	"	1893	25
22	J. J. Whitney	p. c.	1 20
23	Kit Mott		9 00
24	Robert A. Smith		7 80
25	Walthall		12 10
26	W. A. Montgomery		3 80
"	"	ad	30
27	Isham Harrison		3 00
28	Conf'd. Hist. Assn.		20 50
29	Ben McCulloch		5 10
30	Ben McCulloch		3 40
"	"	ad	70
31	Sterling Price		70 00
"	"	ad	5 10
"	"	ad	14 90
32	Vicksburg		8 00
34	Jos. E. Johnston		4 50
35	Frank Cheatham		35 00
36	Hillsboro		5 00
37	John Ingram		9 00
38	Major Victor Maurin		8 20
39	W. J. Hardie		12 00

39	W. J. Hardie	ad	25
41	Mouton		7 20
42	Stonewall Jackson		3 30
43	John C. Upton		9 70
44	John H. Reagan		4 20
45	J. E. B. Stuart		6 30
46	Felix K. Zollicoffer		3 10
48	Albert Sidney Johnston		5 65
"	" " "	ad	70
49	Woodville		2 20
50	John B. Gordon		3 80
"	" " "	ad	1 50
52	Montgomery		4 80
54	Orange County		4 00
"	"	ad	1 00
55	Dibrell		4 90
57	Marion County Confederate Veteran Association		3 10
58	R. E. Lee		6 20
60	Camp Moore	1901	1 50
"	" "	1898	25
"	" "	1897	25
"	" "	1896	25
"	" "	1895	25
"	" "	1894	25
61	Col. B. Timmons		2 50
62	Calcasieu Confederate Veterans		3 00
64	Sanders		2 60
65	Howdy Martin	1901	2 50
"	" "	1900	25
"	" "	1899	25
"	" "	1898	25
"	" "	1897	25
68	Jeff Lee		3 00
70	Albert Sidney Johnston		10 00
71	Albert Sidney Johnston		10 20
74	Rockwall Camp	1901	3 20
"	" "	ad	70
"	" "	ad	40
"	" "	1899	50
"	" "	1898	50
"	" "	1896	50
75	Albert Sidney Johnston		8 00
"	" " "	ad	80
77	Forbes		15 70
78	Amite City		3 30
79	Merkel		3 00
84	Barnard E. Lee		8 00

86	Bedford Forrest	1901	1 00
"	" "	1900	10
"	" "	1899	10
"	" "	1898	10
"	" "	1897	10
"	" "	1896	10
"	" "	1894	10
87	Wm. L. Moody		6 00
"	" " "	ad	10
88	Pat Cleburne		6 70
89	Camp Cabell	1901	4 50
"	" "	1900	4 50
"	" "	1899	4 50
90	Mildred Lee		6 00
92	E. C. Walthall	1901	2 50
"	" " "	1900	40
"	" " "	1897	40
"	" " "	1896	30
"	" " "	1894	20
"	" " "	1892	20
94	Joe Johnston		12 80
95	John H. Morgan		2 00
96	Wm. Preston		1 00
97	Abe Buford		1 00
98	Geo. W. Johnson		1 00
99	Ben Desha		1 00
100	John C. Breckinridge		4 00
101	Ben Hardin Helm		1 00
103	John B. Hood		7 50
104	Nassau		3 40
105	Magruder		12 10
107	John H. Morgan		5 20
108	Winnie Davis		8 20
109	J. W. Throckmorton		16 20
111	W. P. Townsend		4 70
113	Albert Sidney Johnston		1 70
114	Shackelford-Fulton		7 50
115	Albert Sidney Johnston		6 00
117	Jeff Davis		3 60
118	Stonewall Jackson		5 90
"	" "	ad	30
119	Joe E. Johnston		4 00
122	Bell County Ex. Confederate Association	1901	4 50
"	" " " " "	ad	60
"	" " " " "	1900	50
"	" " " " "	1899	50
124	J. B. Robertson		2 00

125	Camp Cabell	1901	2 10
"	" "	ad	2 90
"	" "	1900	50
"	" "	1899	50
126	Robert E. Lee		5 00
127	Young County		3 00
128	John G. Walker		5 00
129	Sul Ross		15 15
131	John M. Stone		4 50
134	Genl. J. W. Starnes		6 20
135	Ex-Confederate Asso'tion, Coryell Co.		5 30
137	Sampson		6 30
139	John W. Caldwell		4 70
140	D. L. Kenan		4 40
142	Camp Rogers		3 40
143	Bowling Green		3 50
"	" "		70
144	Albert Sidney Johnston		12 00
146	Ben T. Duval		9 10
147	C. M. Winkler		10 00
149	Genl. Jos. Finnegan	1901	2 00
"	" " "	1900	2 00
150	E. A. Perry		10 50
151	Lomax		10 00
152	Richland		3 70
153	Wood County		6 20
154	W. W. Loring		2 10
155	Stewart		2 00
156	John C. G. Key		7 50
157	Bessemer	1901	2 70
"	"	ad	2 00
"	"	ad	60
"	"	ad	1 60
"	"	1900	50
"	"	1899	50
158	R. E. Lee		60 00
"	" "	ad	12 00
"	" "	ad	10
159	Atlanta		30 00
161	Lamar		2 90
"	"	1900	25
"	"	1899	25
"	"	1898	25
"	"	1897	25
163	Hora e Randall		2 50
"	" "	ad	40
164	Sul Ross		5 20

165	Albert Sidney Johnston		2 50
167	Claiborne		3 70
168	D. H. Hill	M. F.	2 00
"	" "	P. C.	1 70
169	Tom Green		5 00
170	Matt Ashcroft		2 25
171	Confd. Vet. Assn. of D. of C		16 00
176	Yazoo		10 00
177	Capt. David H. Hammonds		5 00
178	Winchester Hall		1 60
179	W. H. H. Tison		5 00
181	R. E. Lee		31 20
182	Henry W. Allen		5 00
183	John Peck		60
185	Camp Ross		3 00
186	Roger W. Hanson		1 00
187	Humphrey Marshall		1 00
188	Thomas B. Monroe		1 00
189	W. R. Barksdale		4 00
190	Pat R. Cleburne		4 20
193	Lake Providence		2 20
195	John Donaldson		50
196	Baxton Bragg		7 00
197	Dick Dowling		10 10
200	Genl. John B. Gordon	1901	4 50
"	" " " " "	1900	25
"	" " " " "	1899	25
"	" " " " "	1898	25
"	" " " " "	1896	25
"	" " " " "	1895	25
"	" " " " "	1894	25
201	Roy S. Cluke		1 00
203	Gratiot		7 10
204	Geo. E. Pickett		8 10
205	William Watts		4 00
207	Robert W. Harper	1900	6 80
"	" " " "	1899	5 00
"	" " " "	1898	50
"	" " " "	1897	50
"	" " " "	1896	50
212	Cabarrus Co. Confd. Vet. Assn		6 60
214	J. Warren Grigsby		1 00
215	Thos. B. Collins		1 00
217	McMillan		1 00
218	Hugh A. Reynolds		4 00
"	" " "	ad	30
220	De Soto		7 70

220	DeSoto .....ad	3 30
221	W. H. Jackson.....	2 60
"	" " 1900	40
"	" " 1899	40
"	" " 1898	30
"	" " 1897	30
"	" " 1896	30
"	" " 1895	30
222	Pat Cleburne.....	4 20
225	Wilson County.....	3 50
226	Amite County.....	1 50
229	Arcadia.....	4 20
231	R. E. Lee.....	2 40
232	Albert Sidney Johnston	1 00
233	John B. Hood.....	1 00
234	Ector.....1901	1 82
"	" 1900	50
"	" 1899	50
235	Sylvester Gwin.....	6 20
237	John H. Waller.....	1 30
"	" " " .....ad	1 00
238	W. A. Percy.....	5 20
239	Washington.....	6 20
240	General Turner Ashby.....	8 20
241	Ned Merriwether.....	6 40
248	Col. James Walker	3 20
249	Stonewall Jackson.....	3 00
250	Camp Sumter	15 40
251	E. Kirby Smith	1 00
252	Patrick R. Cleburne	1 00
253	Thomas R. Hunt.....	1 00
254	Cape Fear	10 60
255	Elmore County.....	2 00
257	Pelham.....	7 80
"	" .....ad	90
"	" .....ad	1 50
259	Joseph E. Johnston.....	3 10
264	Feliciana	3 40
265	Rankin	3 80
"	" .....ad	30
"	" 1900	2 00
266	Allen C. Jones.....	5 00
"	" " " 1900	5 00
"	" " " 1899	5 00
267	Joseph E. Johnston.....	3 20
"	" " " 1900	3 00
268	Jas. F. Waddell.....	4 10

269	A. P. Hill		11 40
"	" " "	1900	8 80
270	Gen. Geo. Moorman		2 00
272	Patrons Union	1901	2 30
"	" "	1900	10
"	" "	1899	10
"	" "	1898	10
"	" "	1897	10
"	" "	1896	10
"	" "	1895	10
"	" "	1894	10
274	Camp McGregor		3 90
275	Emma Sansom		6 00
"	" "	ad	10
277	I. W. Garrett		8 00
278	Catawba		4 20
279	Lake County Confd. Vet. Assn		1 00
281	Camp Maxey	1901	3 80
"	" "	1900	50
"	" "	1899	50
"	" "	1898	50
"	" "	1897	50
"	" "	1996	50
"	" "	1895	50
282	E. Kirby Smith		3 00
283	Buck Kilgore	1901	1 25
"	" "	1900	50
"	" "	1899	50
"	" "	1898	50
"	" "	1897	50
"	" "	1896	50
"	" "	1895	50
284	Francis S. Bartow	1901	3 00
"	" " "	1900	3 00
"	" " "	1899	1 00
"	" " "	1898	1 00
286	John A. Wharton	1901	3 60
"	" " "	1900	2 50
"	" " "	1899	2 50
289	Tom Wallace		4 00
291	Camp Gracie	1901	3 75
"	" "	1900	25
"	" "	1899	25
"	" "	1898	25
"	" "	1897	25
"	" "	1896	25
"	" "	1895	25

292	Col. Jas. B. Martin		4 00
293	Aiken-Smith		19 50
294	Logan Davidson	1901	3 50
"	" "	1900	50
"	" "	1899	50
"	" "	1898	50
"	" "	1897	50
297	R. C. Pulliam		7 50
298	E. A. O'Neal		12 00
300	Ben. McCulloch		3 90
302	Wills Point	M. F.	2 00
"	" "	P. C.	4 30
"	" "	1900	4 00
"	" "	1899	10
"	" "	1898	10
"	" "	1897	10
"	" "	1896	10
305	Jefferson Lamar		6 40
311	Scott Statham	1901	3 00
"	" "	1900	15
"	" "	1899	15
"	" "	1898	15
"	" "	1897	15
"	" "	1896	15
"	" "	1895	15
"	" "	1894	15
"	" "	1893	15
312	E. Giles H n y	1901	4 40
"	"	ad	1 60
"	"	ad	1 00
"	"	1900	40
"	"	1899	40
"	"	1898	30
"	"	1897	30
"	"	1896	30
"	"	1885	30
314	Frank Cheatham		2 00
315	Palmetto Guard		2 60
317	Catesby Ap R. Jones		11 00
318	Tom Hindman		4 70
319	Col. Chas. F. Fisher		7 20
320	Camp Ruffin		5 00
321	Ike Turner		3 70
322	W. P. Rogers	1901	3 50
"	"	1900	2 20
"	"	1899	2 00
323	Camp Pickens	1901	3 50

323	Camp Pickens	1900	3 50
324	Stockdale		4 00
"	"	ad	50
325	David O. Dodd		2 30
"	"	ad	90
"	"	ad	1 00
"	"	1900	30
"	"	1899	30
"	"	1898	30
"	"	1897	30
"	"	1896	30
"	"	1895	30
"	"	1894	20
331	T. J. Bullock		6 90
332	Camp Sumter		5 00
333	Montgomery Gilbreath		10 00
334	Dick Anderson		7 00
335	Camp Walker		3 55
336	James D. Nance		5 50
338	Capt. William Lee	1901	1 50
"	"	1896	50
"	"	1895	50
340	Albert Pike		8 00
341	John R. Dickens	1901	2 90
"	"	1900	1 00
"	"	1899	1 00
"	"	1898	1 00
"	"	1897	1 00
"	"	1896	1 00
"	"	1894	1 00
342	General M. P. Lowrey		7 40
344	Peter Bramblett		1 00
347	Jamison		1 00
348	John B. Clark		1 50
352	John W. Bradley		3 50
353	Bill Feeney	1901	5 80
"	"	ad	3 20
"	"	1900	5 00
"	"	1899	5 00
354	Omer R. Weaver		20 00
355	Evans	1901	3 30
"	"	ad	10
"	"	1900	50
"	"	1899	50
"	"	1898	50
"	"	1897	50
357	Egbert J. Jones		4 30

361	McIntosh		2 50
365	Hughes		1 60
367	Abner Perrin		4 00
368	Floyd County Veteran Association		5 00
269	Gordon		4 50
374	Gen. James Conner		4 10
382	Mecklenburg		10 00
383	Friendship		5 00
384	Prairie Grove		7 30
"	" "	ad	80
385	Miller		2 50
387	L onidas J. Merritt		2 00
389	Hampton		13 50
396	Robinson Springs		2 60
398	Holmes County		6 00
"	" "	ad	20
400	Thos. H. Hobbs		4 30
401	Lee	1901	2 50
"	"	1897	50
"	"	1896	50
"	"	1895	50
402	L. B. Smith		3 40
404	Terrill Co. Confed. Vet		6 10
405	Troup Co. Confed. Vet		5 10
407	George W. Foster	1901	5 00
"	"	ad	70
"	"	1900	40
"	"	1899	40
"	"	1898	30
"	"	1897	30
"	"	1896	30
"	"	1895	30
409	Lowden Butler		5 40
411	John Pelham		3 00
417	Ryan		2 00
422	Chatooga Confederate Veterans		4 60
423	W. D. Mitchell		6 70
425	Lamar		2 00
427	Stonewall Jackson		4 50
430	N. B. Forrest	1901	4 10
"	"	1900	80
"	"	1899	60
"	"	1898	60
433	George W. Cox		1 00
235	Confed. Surv's Assn		17 00
436	Norfleet		10 00
438	Col. S. B. Gibbons		6 00

438	Col. S. Gibbons	ad	50
"	"	1899	2 00
"	"	1898	2 00
439	R. G. Prewitt		6 60
"	"	ad	1 80
"	"	1900	40
"	"	1899	40
"	"	1898	30
"	"	1897	30
"	"	1896	30
"	"	1895	30
441	Carnot Posey		6 80
442	Joseph E. Johnston		1 00
443	G. C. Wharton		5 50
444	Sam. Dill		2 50
"	"	1900	1 00
"	"	1899	1 00
"	"	1898	1 00
"	"	1896	1 00
"	"	1895	1 00
445	William Barksdale		5 70
447	Eli Hufstedler		2 90
"	"	1900	10
"	"	1899	10
"	"	1898	10
448	John H. Morgan		2 50
"	"	ad	1 20
"	"	ad	2 40
449	Paragould		9 90
"	"	ad	3 10
451	Harry T. Hays		2 50
452	W. H. Tucker		4 30
"	" " "	1899	50
"	" " "	1898	50
453	Tippah County		4 00
"	"	ad	6 50
"	"	1899	50
"	"	1898	50
"	"	1897	50
"	"	1896	50
454	Manning Austin		2 20
456	Sterling Price		1 10
457	Thos. J. Glover		5 00
458	H. M. Ashby		1 70
"	"	ad	1 50
461	Centreville		2 50
"	"	1900	40

461	Centreville	1899	40
"	"	1898	30
"	"	1897	30
"	"	1896	30
462	Heyward		3 90
463	Loyd Tilgham		1 00
464	John Bowie Strange		6 00
465	Randolph County		1 60
467	Forrest		2 50
469	Stonewall Jackson		6 10
470	H. A. Clinch		4 10
473	Chickamauga		4 50
476	Horace King		2 10
478	Cobb-Deloney		7 50
479	Winnie Davis		3 00
481	Gen. Adam R. Johnson		1 60
483	Key		3 40
484	Col. R. A. Smith		7 50
485	R. E. Lee		2 50
"	"	1900	50
"	"	1899	50
"	"	1898	50
"	"	1897	50
487	McDaniel		5 80
"	"	1900	1 00
"	"	1899	1 00
"	"	1898	1 00
"	"	1897	1 00
488	Col. L. C. Campbell		5 80
"	"	ad	40
491	Wm. W. Wadsworth		5 70
495	Wm. Henry Trousdale		14 30
497	Calhoun		6 60
499	R. H. Powell		5 70
501	Garlington		4 00
504	Rector		3 00
"	"	1900	50
"	"	1899	50
"	"	1898	50
"	"	1895	50
508	Archibald Gracie		12 50
509	Polignac		2 00
"	"	1900	1 00
"	"	1899	1 00
510	J. Ed. Murray		6 70
511	Benning		18 30
513	Ross-Ector		2 90

514	Standwatie	6 20
515	L. O. B. Branch	4 50
516	W. R. Scurry	3 80
517	Featherstone	12 50
519	Spalding County	5 00
521	Grand Camp Conf. Vet. Dept. Va.	11 20
522	Jasper County	12 60
527	Jim Pearce	2 10
528	Hopkins Co. Ex-Conf. Relief Ass'n	6 00
531	McIntosh	5 30
"	" ad	1 30
533	Col. E. B. Holloway	2 90
534	Rion	1 80
537	Pat Cleburne	2 10
540	Pearl River	3 00
542	Ben McCulloch	7 10
"	" ad	1 10
543	Martin H. Coffer	1 00
544	Drury J. Brown	1 00
548	Claiborne	2 50
551	Henry Gray	80
553	James Gordon	6 60
555	Tom Douglass	2 60
556	Tom Moore	1 60
557	Henry E. McCulloch	11 50
558	J. Ed. Rankin	5 10
559	Jack McClure	2 20
560	Gen. Jno. W. Whitfield	1 70
561	P. F. Liddell	2 30
"	" ad	1 85
"	" 1900	50
"	" 1899	50
"	" 1898	50
"	" 1897	50
"	" 1896	50
563	Ben McCulloch	2 40
565	John Pelham	3 00
570	Geo. E. Pickett	2 80
572	Bowie Pelhams	7 20
573	Standwatie	2 70
"	" ad	1 80
574	James C. Monroe	6 00
577	J. Foster Marshall	3 00
581	Joe Wheeler	2 60
582	Jake Standifer	1 60
585	John R. Baylor	1 60
586	John H. Wooldridge	4 50

587	John B. Gregg		4 00
"	"	1900	50
"	"	1899	50
"	"	1898	50
"	"	1897	50
590	John D. Traynor		2 00
592	Velasco		2 70
"	"	1900	50
"	"	1899	50
"	"	1898	50
"	"	1897	50
596	Lafayettee McLaws		12 60
602	Jno. M. Simonton		4 60
607	Vermillion		3 00
612	Anson		2 70
617	Morgan County		4 00
619	Scott Anderson		3 65
621	W. P. Lane		2 10
"	"	1900	50
"	"	1899	50
"	"	1898	50
"	"	1897	50
623	N. B. Forrest		4 50
"	"	1900	70
"	"	1899	70
"	"	1898	60
625	Winnie Davis		4 10
627	Jenkins		4 50
628	G. T. Beauregard		4 40
"	"	1900	50
"	"	1899	50
"	"	1898	50
"	"	1897	50
629	John Pelham		7 30
"	"	1899	2 00
"	"	1898	2 00
"	"	1897	2 00
630	Joe O. Shelby		1 50
632	Fred. Ashford		5 30
634	Alcibiade DeBlanc	1900	1 40
638	Jno. G. Fletcher		11 00
639	Walter P. Lane		3 20
640	D. C. Walker		5 70
641	Camp Marion		6 00
642	Sumter		7 00
645	Dock Belk		2 60
648	Lexington		3 00

654	Albert Sidney Johnston	3 80
"	" " 1900	2 40
"	" " 1899	2 40
"	" " 1898	2 40
655	Macon Co. Confd. Assn 1900	2 70
656	Jno. C. Burks	10 00
657	Jas. R. Herbert	7 10
658	Stonewall Jackson	3 20
663	Lessure	3 10
"	" .....ad	3 10
"	" 1900	50
"	" 1899	50
"	" 1898	50
"	" 1897	50
"	" 1896	50
664	Manor	2 20
"	" 1899	1 50
"	" 1898	1 00
665	Clement A. Evans	16 10
668	Steadman	3 50
671	Eunice	1 10
677	Denson	7 60
681	Zebulon Vance	10 00
682	W. H. Ratcliffe	1 80
"	" .....ad	1 00
683	William F. Corbin	1 00
684	Major Jno. L. Mirick	4 10
685	Marmaduke	3 20
686	Bob Jordan	60
"	" .....ad	1 80
"	" 1900	2 20
"	" 1899	2 20
687	Walker McRae	2 85
"	" 1900	50
"	" 1899	50
"	" 1898	50
688	C. H. Howard	2 00
691	Pleasant Hill	2 70
692	Jo Wheeler	1 70
"	" 1900	50
"	" 1899	50
"	" 1898	50
693	Col. Jno. A. Rowan	2 70
697	Hart	2 00
698	Camp Rains	4 00
702	Micah Jenkins	2 80
703	G. R. Christian	2 30

704	Richard Kirkland	5 40
705	Samuel V. Fulkerson	5 00
707	Camp Crittenden	2 50
708	J. R. Giles	4 00
709	William E. Jones	6 00
711	John Percival	2 70
714	Geo. B. Hauper	3 00
716	J. E. B. Stuart	10 00
"	" .....ad	1 95
717	J. J. Searcy	8 00
718	Gen. M. M. Parsons	3 80
724	Wm. S. Grimes	5 80
725	W. B. Tate	4 60
726	Brown-Harman	2 50
729	Capt. Thos. McCarthy	4 00
730	Geo. Doles	8 00
731	St. Louis	8 60
"	" .....ad	10 00
735	M. M. Parsons	4 10
738	Hanging Rock	2 00
739	Col. Pembroke S. Senteny	2 50
746	Chas. Rutledge Holmes	1 00
747	Franklin Buchanan	9 20
748	Warthen	10 00
749	John McEnery	1 20
751	Col. J. R. Woodside	5 50
"	" " 1900	25
"	" " 1899	25
"	" " 1898	25
"	" " 1897	25
752	Lafayette County	4 50
753	Stephen D. Lee	4 00
756	Confederate Veterans' Ass'n of Savannah	16 80
758	Stonewall	5 60
759	R. T. Davis	3 50
766	Henegan Camp	2 50
767	A. Burnett Rhett	8 20
768	Arthur Manigault	3 50
770	Confederate Veterans' Ass'n of Calif.	4 00
772	Stonewall Jackson	2 60
"	" 1900	10
"	" 1899	10
773	Pap Price	2 60
"	" 1900	1 30
"	" 1899	1 25
"	" 1897	1 25
776	Pat Cleburne	1 00

776	Pat Cleburue	1900	1 40
777	Major Kyle Blevins		5 10
778	Hugh McCollum		4 00
780	Stonewall Jackson		1 00
"	"	1900	1 00
"	"	1899	1 00
"	"	1898	1 00
"	"	1897	1 00
782	Anderson		4 00
784	Major John Jenkins		5 00
785	Darlington		5 50
"	"	ad	11 00
792	Jno. P. Taylor		8 10
"	"	1900	1 00
"	"	1899	1 00
794	Thos. Ruffin		4 60
796	Ben Robertson		3 40
"	"	ad	90
"	"	1900	2 00
"	"	1899	2 00
797	Surry County		3 00
798	West Feliciana		4 10
"	"	ad	80
800	McGee	M. F.	2 00
803	Geo. B. Eastin		35 20
804	Wm. Richardson		4 80
807	Cundiff		2 40
816	S. M. Manning		5 50
819	S. Georgia Confederate Veterans		5 00
820	P. M. B. Young		2 55
821	Walker Gaston		1 45
825	Jos. D. Sayers		3 30
826	Jefferson		4 70
830	Richmond County		3 20
831	Up Hayes		1 80
832	Paul J. Semmes		3 50
"	"	ad	50
833	Walter R. Moore		1 10
834	Edwin W. Bellingers		1 70
"	" "	1900	10
"	" "	1899	10
"	" "	1897	10
835	McElhanney		1 45
836	Flournoy		2 00
"	"	1899	50
837	A. P. Hill		26 00
838	Jackson		2 50

838	Jackson	1900	2 50
840	Harllee		2 30
"	"	1900	2 30
"	"	1899	50
"	"	1898	50
841	Samuel Corley		10 50
843	Jeff Davis		2 00
844	Jo. Shelby		1 50
845	John C. Lamb		4 10
846	Anson		6 00
848	Pink Welch		3 00
851	Ben McCullough		3 20
"	"	ad	90
852	Fayetteville		4 50
853	Mike Foster		7 00
"	"	1899	50
"	"	1898	50
854	W. B. Newton		4 00
"	"	1900	50
"	"	1899	50
"	"	1898	50
"	"	1897	50
856	David S. Creigh		4 50
859	El Dorado		1 50
860	S. B. Maxey		2 00
862	James McIntosh		10 30
863	Sidney Johnston		7 00
867	Pat Cleburne		50
874	Gen. Jos. H. Lewis		4 30
876	Jenkins		2 00
878	Stonewall Jackson		4 40
882	Thos. W. Napier		1 60
883	Jas. F. Gresham		1 00
884	S. L. Freeman		2 00
885	Denison		5 50
886	Yates		1 70
889	Jeffries		1 70
890	John Sutherland		7 10
"	"	ad	3 30
891	Smith		6 00
"	"	ad	80
892	Albert Sidney Johnston		6 00
896	Morrall		2 80
898	W. A. Johnson		5 00
899	John C. Carter		2 40
902	Garnett		2 50
903	J. F. Fagan		2 40

903	J. F. Fagan....1900	2	00
906	Col. R. M. Russell....	4	00
"	" " ....ad	2	00
"	" " 1900	2	00
"	" " 1899	2	00
"	" " 1898	2	00
907	Shriver Grays....	2	60
908	John W. Rowan....	6	00
"	" ....ad		10
909	Prank T. Nicholls....	5	00
911	Meadville....	4	50
"	" 1899	2	50
"	" 1898	2	50
916	Paul Anderson....	3	00
"	" ....ad		70
"	" ....ad	1	90
918	O. A. Lee....	1	90
919	Dr. Walter Chenault....	1	10
923	J. W. Gillespie....1900	1	20
925	W. H. T. Walker....	14	10
928	C. J. Colcoćk....	3	00
929	Burgess....	1	60
930	Savage-Hacket....	2	80
932	R. S. Owens....	2	20
"	" 1900	1	00
933	Bill Green....	5	00
934	John M. Lillard....	4	50
936	Warren McDonald....	5	00
"	" 1899	3	00
939	Gen. James Connor....	1	40
941	S. G. Shepard....	7	90
"	" ....ad		20
942	E. C. Leech....	3	00
943	N. B. Forrest....	2	40
944	William C. Hancock....	2	70
945	Capt. Elijah W. Horne....	1	10
947	Charles L. Robinson....	4	40
953	Transylvania County....	2	00
958	Eufaula....	7	00
961	Bertram....	6	00
962	Adairsville....	4	00
965	Lloyd Tilghman....	1	60
"	" 1900		50
"	" 1899		50
"	" 1898		50
970	Sam B. Wilson....	2	23
971	William M. Slaughter....	2	80

972	Greenfield	2 50
"	" 1900	1 25
"	" 1899	1 25
974	Humboldt	3 00
"	" 1900	1 00
"	" 1899	1 00
"	" 1898	1 00
981	J. B. Ward	1 50
984	Henry L. Wyatt	5 90
986	The Mountain Remnant	2 50
"	" " 1899	1 00
987	Jeff Thompson	2 60
988	Reinhardt	2 00
"	" 1899	1 00
990	Jim Pirtle	13 10
991	Van H. Manning	2 00
"	" 1899	20
"	" 1898	20
"	" 1897	10
992	Henryville	3 00
"	" 1900	1 00
"	" 1899	1 00
995	Joe Johnston	6 80
998	John A. Jenkins	1 70
"	" ad	2 60
"	" 1900	1 00
"	" 1899	1 00
"	" 1898	1 00
1000	Joe E. Johnston	2 10
"	"	2 60
1001	J. E. B. Stuart	7 80
1002	Edward Manigault	1 40
1006	Corpl. Tally Simpson	2 10
1008	Adam Johnson	4 40
1010	Ben McCullough	2 00
1014	Benton County	3 00
"	" 1900	1 00
"	" 1899	1 00
1015	Arnold Elzey	2 50
1017	Collierville	3 00
"	" ad	1 80
"	" 1900	3 00
1018	L. N. Savage	1 50
1019	Boyd Hutchinson	2 30
1020	Woody B. Taylor	2 60
1021	Wat Bryson	3 00
1025	Isaac R. Trimble	10 00

1027	Pat Cleburne	3 75
"	" .....ad	40
"	" 1900	1 50
"	" 1899	1 50
1030	Sterling Price	5 00
"	" 1900	5 00
"	" 1899	5 00
"	" 1898	5 00
1031	John F. Hill	15 00
1032	John McIntosh Kell	4 50
1036	James Adams	4 50
1037	Marble Fall	1 70
1043	Decatur County	7 60
1044	John M. Stemmons	2 90
1045	Cleveland	5 90
1046	James Breathed	2 70
1049	Barrett	4 40
1050	Alex Stephens	4 50
1053	Cary Whitaker	2 00
1055	R. E. Lee	4 60
1056	Sam Davis	2 20
1060	R. G. Shaver	1 40
"	" .....ad	20
"	" .....ad	50
"	" 1900	50
"	" 1899	50
"	" 1898	50
1065	A. J. Lythgoe	1 40
1070	Putsey Williams	2 20
"	" 1900	1 00
1074	Ponchatoula	1 80
1075	R. M. Gano	3 00
1076	Valdosta	6 50
1080	Charles Wickliffe	4 00
"	" .....ad	80
1082	Edward T. Booker	1 50
1085	Wm. M. McIntosh	5 00
1089	Sam Davis	4 30
1091	Fitzhugh Lee	2 70
"	" 1900	2 00
1093	Hammond	1 70
1099	Tallahetchie County	2 00
"	" " .....ad	2 00
"	" " 1900	1 00
1100	Albert Sidney Johnston	2 50
1101	Gordon County	1 40
1102	Washington Artillery	2 80

1103	Harrison		3 00
1104	The Auk Masters	1900	6 00
1105	Stonewall		2 00
"	"	1900	25
"	"	1899	25
1107	O. M. Dantzler		1 40
"	"	1900	1 10
1109	Dooly County		6 60
1111	Franklin Parish Sharpshooters		3 60
"	" " "	1900	3 50
1114	John L. Barnett		3 40
1116	Paul Hatch		70
1118	D. G. Chandler		7 10
1119	Navajoe		3 00
"	"	1900	3 00
1121	Rice E. Graves		3 30
"	"	ad	2 40
1122	Quitman		4 00
1123	Reed		1 50
1126	Loring		3 10
1132	Ben McColloch	M. F.	2 00
"	"	P. C.	1 00
1134	Stonewall		50
1138	Edward Willis		4 30
1139	Sam Johnston		3 13
"	"		2 62½
"	"	1900	1 00
1142	Gen. Francis T. Nicholls		4 00
"	"	ad	20
1144	S. H. Powe		6 30
1145	Abbeville		2 10
1148	Joe Brown		6 00
"	"	ad	10
1153	Jordan E. Cravens		6 10
"	"	1900	3 00
"	"	1899	10
1154	General Pender		3 40
"	"	1900	3 50
"	"	1889	50
1156	Davis-Lee-Dickenson		3 00
1158	Rayburn		1 80
1159	Heard County		1 20
1161	Coweta		4 50
"	"	1899	1 00
1162	Newbern		11 50
1163	Ashby & McGee		2 50
1164	Albert Sidney Johnston		3 30

1166	N. B. Forrest	4 10
1167	Fred S. Ferguson	2 00
1171	G. G. Dibrell....M. F.	2 00
"	" ....P. C.	3 30
1175	Dixie	2 40
1180	Thos. H. Wood	3 20
"	" ....ad	20
1181	Ohio	2 00
1182	Pickett-Buchanan	10 00
1184	William Gamble	7 00
1185	S. E. Hunter	4 90
1186	Lancaster	1 10
1187	Joe Sayers	70
"	" ....ad	70
"	" 1900	50
1191	Chas. Broadway Rouss	2 80
"	" 1900	2 80
1192	Elloree	3 10
"	" ....ad	1 00
"	" 1900	2 00
1193	Muscogee Council No. 2, U. C. V. Relief Association	4 20
1194	Neff-Rice....M. F.	2 00
"	" ....P. C.	2 30
1197	Mike Farrell	4 00
1198	Jno. H. Morgan	3 50
"	" 1900	3 50
1200	Lee Jackson	4 30
1201	Hi Bledsoe	5 00
1202	Hutto	9 00
1205	Beauregard	7 00
1206	Jones	4 00
1209	Magruder	4 20
1210	Peacher-Gilmer-Breckinridge	5 10
1211	E. J. Dennis	4 00
1213	John A. Hudson	1 60
1214	Franklin Buchanan	1 81
1217	Stonewall Jackson	2 30
1220	Francis Cockerell	3 00
1221	J. C. Munger	6 50
1222	Bayboro	50
1225	Augustus Dupont	2 00
1228	Col. Ed. Crossland	3 80
1231	Hankins	4 00
1232	New Roads	3 10
1233	Col. E. S. Griffin	2 30
1234	J. C. Davis	5 20

1235	Stonewall Jackson	2 50
1240	Upshur County, Texas	1 50
1243	W. C. Preston	3 30
1244	Winnie Davis....M. F.	2 00
" "	....P. C.	50
1246	Robt. J. Breckinridge	4 00
" "	....ad	10
1248	Henry L. Wyatt	5 20
1249	Mayfield	4 60
1251	Bedford Forrest	6 60
1252	Joseph E. Johnston	2 50
1253	Stonewall Jackson	2 30
1254	Joseph E. Johnston	6 00
1255	Samuel J. Gholson	4 60
" " "	....ad	6 40
1256	Lee Sherrell	2 60
1258	John H. Cecil	2 90
" " "	....ad	10
1259	H. B. Lyon	3 60
" " "	1900	40
1260	Ben. Hardin Helm	3 80
" " " "	1900	3 80
1261	Pickett Stuart	2 00
1262	Thomas H. Hunt	3 60
1264	Jess S. Barness	5 70
1265	General Dick Taylor	3 00
" " " "	....ad	1 00
" " " "	....ad	10
1266	James H. Berry....M. F.	2 00
" " "	....P. C.	1 90
1267	Jefferson Davis	2 30
1270	Co. "A" Wheeler's Conf. Cav.	11 50
1271	Thornton	3 90
1272	Charles J. Batchelor....M. F.	2 00
" " "	....P. C.	1 70
1273	Nimrod Triplett	2 10
" " "	....ad	2 10
1276	Quitman	2 00
1278	Oscar R. Rand....M. F.	2 00
" " "	....P. C.	80
" " "	....ad	3 20
1279	Costello....M. F.	2 00
" "	....P. C.	6 10
1280	Sam. Davis....M. F.	2 00
" " "	....P. C.	2 30
1281	Forrest....M. F.	2 00
" "	....P. C.	4 10

1281	Forrest	ad	2 50
1282	W. R. White	M. F.	2 00
1283	Private Ike Stone	M. F.	2 00
"	" " "	P. C.	4 10
"	" " "	1900	2 30
1284	Fitzgerald	M. F.	2 00
"	"	P. C.	11 50
"	"	ad	1 00
"	"	ad	1 90
1285	Daniel H. Reynolds	M. F.	2 00
1286	Joe Wheeler	M. F.	2 00
"	" "	P. C.	2 50
1287	Jas. W. Moss	M. F.	2 00
"	" "	P. C.	3 80
1287	Jas. W. Moss	ad	3 50
1288	Stonewall Jackson	P. C.	1 50
"	" "	ad	1 00
1289	M. J. Furguson		3 80
1290	James Newton		10 30
1291	Winfield	M. F.	2 00
"	"	P. C.	7 00
1292	Clinch County	M. F.	2 10
"	" "	P. C.	2 20
"	" "	ad	60
1293	President Jefferson Davis	M. F.	2 00
"	" " "	P. C.	3 00
1294	J. T. Stuart	M. F.	2 00
"	" "	P. C.	2 00
1295	Gen. John S. Williams	M. F.	2 00
"	" " "	P. C.	4 50
1296	Joe Walker	M. F.	2 00
1297	Shiloh	M. F.	2 00
"	"	P. C.	3 00
1298	Jno. W. A. Sanford	M. F.	2 00
"	" " "	P. C.	2 20
"	" " "	ad	2 10
1299	Gen. George Moorman	M. F.	2 00
"	" " "	P. C.	2 40
1300	W. T. Smith	M. F.	2 00
1301	E. C. Walthall	M. F.	2 00
"	" "	P. C.	4 30
"	" "	ad	5 60
"	" "	ad	30
1302	Alfred Rowland	M. F.	2 00
"	" "	P. C.	2 40
1303	Osceola	M. F.	2 00
"	"	P. C.	2 80

1303	Osceola	ad	2	50
1304	Henry M. Shaw	M. F.	2	00
"	" "	P. C.	2	70
1305	Sterling Price	M. F.	2	00
"	" "	P. C.	1	90
"	" "	ad	2	60
1306	Walthall	M. F.	2	00
"	"	P. C.	1	00
1307	Karnes County	M. F.	2	00
"	" "	P. C.	3	00
1308	James A. Jackson	M. F.	2	00
"	" " "	P. C.	1	40
"	" " "	ad		50
"	" " "	ad	5	50
"	" " "	ad	2	30
1308	James A. Jackson	ad	1	30
"	"	ad		90
1309	James Norris	M. F.	2	00
"	"	P. C.	3	70
"	"	ad	1	00
1310	J. Z. George	M. F.	2	00
"	"	P. C.	7	00
1311	Oktibbeha	M. F.	2	00
"	"	P. C.	5	20
"	"	ad	2	00
1312	Dabney H. Maury	M. F.	2	00
"	"	P. C.	2	00
"	"	ad	4	50
"	"	ad	1	60
"	"	ad		30
1313	A. P. Hill	M. F.	2	00
"	"	P. C.	3	00
1314	R. E. Lee	M. F.	2	00
"	"	P. C.		80
"	"	ad		10
1315	Pettigrew	M. F.	2	00
1316	Marion Cogbill	M. F.	2	00
"	"	P. C.	4	30
1317	Albert Pike	M. F.	2	00
"	"	P. C.	1	70
1318	Earl Van Dorn	M. F.	2	00
"	"	P. C.	2	00
1319	Jasper County	M. F.	2	00
"	"	P. C.	5	30
1320	W. P. Martain	M. F.	2	00
"	"	P. C.	12	00

1321	Hugh R. Miller	M. F.	2 00
"	"	P. C.	8 00
1322	Marshall B. Jones	M. F.	2 00
"	"	P. C.	6 30
1323	Granberry	M. F.	2 00
"	"	P. C.	4 00
"	"	ad	4 60
1324	Col. George Wilson	M. F.	2 00
"	"	P. C.	2 00
1325	Bob Lowry	M. F.	2 00
1326	Noxubee County	M. F.	2 00
"	"	P. C.	4 60
"	"	ad	3 90
1327	D. T. Beall	M. F.	2 00
"	"	P. C.	1 50
1328	McIntosh	M. F.	2 00
"	"	P. C.	2 90
1329	O. F. Strahl	M. F.	2 00
"	"	P. C.	2 10
1330	John H. Morgan	M. F.	2 00
"	"	P. C.	4 60
1331	Lamar Fontaine	M. F.	2 00
"	"	P. C.	3 00
"	"	ad	1 20
1332	John Pelham	M. F.	2 00
"	"	P. C.	4 10
1334	Confederate Veteran	M. F.	2 00
"	"	P. C.	1 00
1335	A. Buford	M. F.	2 00
"	"	P. C.	2 10
1336	Capt. D. M. Logan	M. F.	2 00
"	"	P. C.	1 00
"	"	ad	10
1337	Pat Cleburne	M. F.	2 00
"	"	P. C.	25
"	"	ad	2 00
1338	Johnathan B. Edwards	M. F.	2 00
1339	William B. Isler	M. F.	2 00
"	"	P. C.	3 20
1340	James W. Fulkerson	M. F.	2 00
"	"	P. C.	3 30
1341	John M. Stephen	M. F.	2 00
"	"	P. C.	3 10
1342	Wilkinson County	M. F.	2 00
"	"	P. C.	2 20
1343	J. B. Hood	M. F.	2 00
"	"	P. C.	3 40

1344	Shelby County, Texas	M. F.	2 00
"	" " "	P. C.	2 50
1345	Bedford Forrest	M. F.	2 00
"	"	P. C.	1 00
1346	J. F. Preston	M. F.	2 00
"	"	P. C.	2 60
1347	Bob McKinley	M. F.	2 00
"	"	P. C.	4 00
"	"	ad	10
1348	W. L. Cabell	M. F.	2 00
"	"	P. C.	2 20
1349	Alonzo Napier	M. F.	2 00
"	"	P. C.	4 30
1355	Wichita Confederate Association	M. F.	2 00
"	" " " "	P. C.	1 40
"	" " " "	ad	1 20
1351	Johnson Edwards	M. F.	2 00
"	"	P. C.	1 32
1352	J. W. Harris	M. F.	2 00
"	"	P. C.	4 80
1353	Judah P. Benjamin	M. F.	2 00
"	"	P. C.	4 80
1355	Hamilton Mason	M. F.	2 00
"	"	P. C.	2 70
1357	Tom Harrison	M. F.	2 00
"	"	P. C.	4 80
1358	T. S. Evans	M. F.	2 00
"	"	P. C.	5 90

Amount received for 1901		$4,024 33
Amount received for previous years		354 40
Amount received from Commissions and Certificates Membership		254 00
Amount received from Sale of Books		1 50
		$4634 23

EXPENDITURES.

(WITH ITEMIZED AND RECEIPTED BILLS.)

1900

June	8	D. H. Holmes, for ribbons, etc	$ 4 50
"	8	Southern Express Co	1 80
July	10	Revenue and postage stamps	28 50
"	9	Miss Sadie Patrick, account salary	25 00
"	10	Miss B. Rolle, office work	12 00
"	10	Postage stamps	10 30
"	21	Postage stamps	28 50
"	21	Jas. S. Davidson, making out com's, etc	11 10
"	31	Postage stamps	22 50
Aug.	2	Miss Sadie Patrick, account salary	40 00
"	6	Postage stamps for newspapers, etc	28 50
"	9	Frank A. Burrells, acct. Press Bureau clip'gs.	24 53
"	18	Postage stamps	28 50
"	23	Miss B. Buck, account services	10 00
"	27	Miss B. Rolle, office work	7 50
"	31	Porter, cleaning up, etc., sundry times	8 50
"	31	Ice, sundry times	4 10
"	31	Telegrams and express	4 40
"	31	Miss B. Rolle, office work	3 00
Sept.	1	Miss Sadie Patrick, account services	40 00
"	10	Postage stamps	20 50
"	10	Miss B. Buck, account services	5 50
"	10	Miss B. Rolle, office work	3 00
"	21	Revenue and postage stamps	20 00
"	21	Porter, cleaning up, etc	8 50
"	22	Miss B. Buck, account salary	10 00
"	25	Western Union Tel. Co., sundry telegrams	57 25
"	25	Miss B. Rolle, account office work	6 00
"	25	Sundry ex. charges	4 80
"	25	Extra work, porter	3 00
"	25	Carpenter, fixing shelves, etc	5 00
"	25	Postage stamps, etc	15 70
Oct.	1	Miss Sadie Patrick, account salary	40 00
"	1	Revenue and postage stamps	28 50
"	1	Miss Bettie Buck, account salary	10 00
"	1	Miss B. Rolle, account office work	7 00
"	1	Ice, sundry times	4 30
"	8	W. L. Estabrook, repair typewriter	3 50
"	9	Revenue and postage stamps	21 20
"	9	Oil and supplies for office	7 30
"	9	Jas. S. Davidson, making out com's	1 10

Oct.	12	Repairing tables, desks and chairs	9 20
"	12	Miss B. Rolle, account office work	6 00
"	12	Express and telegraph charges	3 10
"	11	Burrell's Press Clipping Bureau	30 00
"	16	Burrell's Press Clipping Bureau	26 08
"	26	Miss B. Buck, account salary	5 00
"	29	Postage stamps	5 00
"	30	Postage stamps	10 00
"	31	Postage stamps	5 00
Nov.	1	Miss Sadie Patrick, account salary	40 00
"	2	Postage stamps	7 70
"	2	Miss Bettie Buck, account salary	12 00
"	2	Miss B. Rolle, account office work	9 00
"	7	Julius Weis, four months' rent	60 00
"	7	Revenue and postage stamps	28 70
"	8	Miss B. Buck, account salary	5 00
"	12	Postage stamps	28 70
"	12	Miss B. Rolle, account office work	3 00
"	15	Miss B. Rolle, account office work	3 00
"	15	Porter	5 00
"	15	Postage stamps	7 50
"	20	Porter and messengers	1 50
"	20	Ice and extra work cleaning	3 50
"	22	Miss B. Rolle, account office work	6 00
"	26	Revenue and postage stamps	6 00
"	27	Postage stamps	8 00
Dec.	1	Miss Sadie Patrick, account salary	40 00
"	3	Postage stamps	28 50
"	4	Revenue stamps	1 00
"	4	Extra work, folding, cleaning up, etc	7 50
"	4	Postage stamps	12 50
"	4	Miss B. Rolle, account office work	12 00
"	6	Postage stamps	7 00
"	6	Addressing envelopes, folding, etc	25 00
"	10	Miss B. Rolle, account office work	12 00
"	10	Ice, oil, etc., sundry times	8 45
"	10	Extra, folding circulars, etc	7 05
"	11	Postage stamps	28 50
"	14	Victor Barrios, account salary	15 00
"	14	Miss B. Rolle, account office work	3 00
"	14	Extra work, folding, cleaning, etc	8 70
"	18	Revenue and postage stamps	28 50
"	18	Miss Sadie Patrick, account salary	40 00
"	20	Miss B. Rolle, account office work	13 00
"	20	For ribbon, putting seals on coms., sundry times	11 50
"	20	Telegrams and express, sundry times	2 90

Dec.	21	Victor Barrios, account porterage, messeng'rs	10 00
"	22	Miss B. Rolle, account office work.....	18 20
"	22	Cleaning shelves, etc., and repairing chairs.	3 50
"	22	Postage stamps	7 50
1901.			
Jan.	2	F. F. Hansell & Bro., Ltd., Stationery, etc.	6 10
"	2	W. G. Coyle & Co., coal for office.....	3 25
"	2	D. H. Holmes & Co., bill for towels, etc., for office.....	4 30
"	2	Postage stamps	28 70
"	2	N. O. Stencil Works, for rubber stamps, etc.	2 40
"	7	Postage stamps.....	28 50
"	8	Julius Weis, for two months' rent, $15.00 per month	30 00
"	9	Western Union Telegraph Co., telegrams...	3 45
"	9	Miss B. Rolle, account office work.....	9 00
"	9	Hippolite Bastile, account porterage, etc....	7 00
"	9	Express and telegrams.....	2 40
"	11	Revenue and postage stamps.....	28 50
"	16	Victor Barrios, account services porter, etc.,	2 00
"	16	Miss B. Rolle, office work	14 50
"	16	Postage stamps	10 00
"	18	Miss B. Rolle, office work.....	5 00
"	18	Revenue and postage stamps	11 50
"	19	Victor Barrios, account services porter, cleaning, etc.....	8 00
"	21	Extra work, cleaning and repairing	2 50
"	21	Revenue stamps.....	2 00
"	21	Miss B. Rolle, account extra work.....	3 00
"	28	Revenue and postage stamps	28 50
Feb.	1	Miss Sadie Patrick, account salary.....	40 00
"	1	Victor Barrios, acct. porter, messenger, etc.	10 00
"	1	Hippolite Bastile, for extra work, porter....	12 50
"	4	Miss B. Rolle, account office work.....	6 00
"	5	Times - Democrat for newspapers sent to camps	1 50
"	5	Revenue and postage stamps	28 50
"	9	Miss B. Rolle, account office work.....	9 00
"	9	Postage stamps.....	5 50
"	11	Expenses to Memphis and return for reunion	18 40
"	11	Oil, ice, etc., sundry times..... ...	6 60
"	16	Miss B. Rolle, account office work.....	15 00
"	16	Revenue and postage stamps	13 00
"	23	Postage stamps	28 50
"	23	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	3 50
"	26	Express, extra work, cleaning up, etc.....	5 40

Feb.	26	Miss B. Rolle, account office work	11 00
"	28	Carpenter work on desks, etc	8 75
"	28	For lamps, oil, etc., for office	2 25
Mch.	1	Miss Sadie Patrick, account salary	40 00
"	1	Postage stamps	28 50
"	1	Victor Barrios, account porter, messenger, etc.	15 00
"	5	Postage stamps	28 50
"	9	Miss B. Rolle, account office work	15 00
"	9	Extra work, porterage	1 00
"	9	Telegrams	30
"	9	Postage stamps	6 00
"	12	Hippolite Bastile, porterage and extra work.	17 50
"	12	Addressing envelopes	12 50
"	15	Revenue and postage stamps	28 50
"	18	Miss B. Rolle, account office work	14 00
"	18	Addressing envelopes	12 50
"	18	Miss Sadie Patrick, account services	12 00
"	19	Julius Weis, 8 months' rent, office $15.00	120 00
"	19	Postage stamps	28 50
"	23	Jno. P. Hopkins, account printing	25 00
"	23	Miss B. Rolle, acct. services, extra work, etc.	10 00
"	23	Addressing envelopes	20 00
"	25	Postage stamps	15 00
"	25	Postage stamps	10 00
"	26	Postage stamps	11 40
"	26	Ice, oil, brooms, etc., sundry times	6 00
"	27	Telegrams and express	4 30
"	27	For stove fixing, flue, etc	9 20
"	28	Jno. P. Hopkins, account printing	350 62
"	29	Postage stamps	28 50
"	30	Victor Barrios, acct. porter, messenger, etc.	15 00
"	30	Hippolite Bastile, porter, cleaning, etc	15 00
April	1	Miss Sadie Patrick, account salary	100 00
"	1	Revenue and postage stamps	28 50
"	1	John P. Hopkins, account printing	311 47
"	4	Hippolite Bastile, porter, extra work	13 40
"	4	Telegrams, express, exchange, etc., sundry times	8 70
"	9	A. Marie Picture Frame Co., framing arts, etc.	13 40
"	10	Revenue and postage stamps	28 50
"	10	Telegrams	1 50
"	10	Miss Sadie Patrick, account salary	50 00
"	13	Miss B. Rolle, account office work	10 00
"	13	Postage stamps	11 50
"	16	N. O. Stencil Works, rubber stamps	3 60
"	17	Revenue and postage stamps	28 50

April	19	Hippolite Bastile, porter, messenger, extra work	17 50
"	20	Miss Sadie Patrick, account salary	50 00
"	20	Miss B. Rolle, account office work, extra work, etc	16 50
"	22	Revenue and postage stamps	28 50
"	23	Jas. S. Davidson, making out coms., etc	32 30
"	24	A. W. Hyatt Co., Ltd., stationery, printing, etc	50 03
"	26	Miss Sadie Patrick, account salary	50 00
"	27	Miss B. Rolle, account office work	8 00
"	27	Addressing envelopes, etc	10 00
"	29	Revenue and postage stamps	28 50
"	30	Hippolite Bastile, acct. porter, extra work, etc	15 00
"	30	Victor Barrios, account porter, messenger, etc	15 00
"	30	Miss Sadie Patrick, account salary	100 00
May	1	Miss B. Rolle, account office work and extra work	18 40
"	4	A. W. Hyatt Co., Ltd., account stationery and printing	50 00
"	4	Hippolite Bastile, extra work, folding, etc	13 50
"	4	Oil, ice, office supplies, etc., sundry times	7 00
"	4	Telegrams and express, sundry times	3 00
"	4	Miss Sadie Patrick, account salary	50 00
"	4	D. H. Holmes' bill, towels, etc	2 40
"	8	Revenue and postage stamps	28 50
"	8	Western Union Tel. Co	3 66
"	10	Miss Sadie Patrick, account salary	55 00
"	10	Addressing envelopes	15 00
"	10	Telegrams, express, etc	3 40
"	11	Victor Barrios, porter, messenger, extra work	10 00
"	11	Postage stamps	7 00
"	11	A. W. Hyatt Co., Ltd., account stationery, printing, etc	50 00
"	14	Addressing envelopes, folding circul rs, etc.	15 00
"	14	Postage stamps	7 40
"	14	A. W. Hyatt Co., Ltd., stationery, printing, etc	50 00
"	16	Hippolite Bastile, account porter, extra cleaning, etc	13 50
"	16	Folding circulars, addressing envelopes, etc.	10 00
"	17	Revenue and postage stamps	28 50
"	17	A. W. Hyatt Co., Ltd., stationery, printing, etc	50 00
"	18	Trip to Memphis, about Reunion	21 70

May	18	Miss B. Rolle, account office work, extra work, etc	17 00
"	18	Postage stamps	11 30
"	21	Miss Sadie Patrick, account salary	18 50
"	22	Postage stamps	22 50
"	23	Hippolite Bastile, account porter, extra work, etc	15 00
"	24	Victor Barrios, acct. porter, messenger, etc.	17 50
"	24	Miss B. Rolle, account office work, extra work, etc	17 50
"	24	Postage stamps	31 50
"	29	Miss Sadie Patrick, account salary	75 00
"	30	Sundry expenses at Memphis Reunion, sleeper, meals, etc., stationery, supplies for office, etc	39 50
"	30	Paid for express and sundry telegrams	17 30
"	30	Paid for porter, hack hire and messengers, Memphis Reunion	11 70
		Amount expended	$4,527 66

[OFFICIAL] GEO. MOORMAN,

Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

Examined and approved by

W. A. MONTGOMERY,

Chairman Finance Committee.

MINUTES

—OF THE—

Twelfth Annual Meeting

AND REUNION

—OF THE—

United Confederate Veterans,

Held in the City of Dallas, Texas,

—ON—

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday,
April 22, 23, 24 and 25, 1902.

J. B. GORDON, General Commanding.
GEO. MOORMAN, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

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—OF THE—

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AND REUNION

—OF THE—

United Confederate Veterans,

—HELD AT—

DALLAS, TEXAS,

——ON——

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday,

April 22, 23, 24 and 25, 1902.

J. B. GORDON, General Commanding.

GEO. MOORMAN, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

ORGANIZATION

OF THE

United ✦ Confederate ✦ Veterans

WITH THE NAMES OF THE

DEPARTMENT, DIVISION AND BRIGADE COMMANDERS,

THEIR ADJUTANTS-GENERAL, AND ADDRESSES.

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Major General GEO. MOORMAN, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, New Orleans, La.

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Brig. General JAMES G. HOLMES, Charleston, S. C.

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Brig. General H. C. MICHIE, Commanding 3d Brigade, Charlottesville, Va.

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Brig. General JOHN F. ZACHARIAS, Commanding 2d Brigade, Cumberland, Md.

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Brig. General DAVID E. JOHNSTON, Commanding 1st Brigade, Bluefield, W. Va.
Brig. General S. S. GREENE, Commanding 2d Brigade, Charleston, W. Va.

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Brig. General E. T. SYKES, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Columbus, Miss.

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Alabama Division.

Major General GEO P. HARRISON, Commanding, Opelika, Ala.
Col. HARVEY E. JONES, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Montgomery, Ala.
Brig. General JOHN W. A. SANFORD, Commanding 1st Brigade, Montgomery, Ala.
Brig. General E. B. VAUGHAN, Commanding 2d Brigade, Mobile, Ala.
Brig. General J. N. THOMPSON, Commanding 3d Brigade, Tuscumbia, Ala.
Brig. General J. H. SAVAGE, Commanding 4th Brigade, Anniston, Ala.

Tennessee Division.

Major General GEO. W. GORDON, Commanding, Memphis, Tenn.
Col. JOHN P. HICKMAN, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Nashville, Tenn.
Brig. General JAMES E. CARTER, Commanding 1st Brigade, Knoxville, Tenn.
Brig. General JOHN M. TAYLOR, Commanding 2d Brigade, Lexington, Tenn.
Brig. General CLAY STACKER, Commanding 3d Brigade, Clarksville, Tenn.

Mississippi Division.

Major General B. V. WHITE, Commanding, Meridian, Miss.
Col. DE B. WADDELL, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Meridian, Miss.
Brig. General JOHN A. WEBB, Commanding 1st Brigade, Jackson, Miss.
Brig. General W. G. FORD, Commanding 2d Brigade, Holly Springs, Miss.

Louisiana Division.

Major General LEON JASTREMSKI, Commanding, Baton Rouge, La.
Col. A. B. BOOTH, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, New Orleans, La.

Florida Division.

Major General E. M. LAW, Commanding, Bartow, Fla.
Col. FRED. L. ROBERTSON, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Tallahassee, Fla.
Brig. General F. C. BRENT, Commanding 1st Brigade, Pensacola, Fla.
Brig. General W. D. BALLENTINE, Commanding 2d Brigade, Fernandino, Fla.
Brig. General W. H. JEWELL, Commanding 3d Brigade, Orlando, Fla.

Kentucky Division.

Major General J. M. POYNTZ, Commanding, Richmond, Ky.
Brig. General BENNETT H. YOUNG, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Louisville, Ky.
Brig. General JAMES R. ROGERS, Commanding 1st Brigade, Cane Ridge, Ky.
Brig. General J. B. BRIGGS, Commanding 2d Brigade, Russellville, Ky.
Brig. General JOHN H. LEATHERS, Commanding 3d Brigade, Louisville, Ky.
Brig. General GEO. B. TAYLOR, Commanding 4th Brigade, Nicholasville, Ky.

Trans-Mississippi Department.

Lieut. General W. L. CABELL, Commanding, Dallas, Texas.
Brig. General A. T. WATTS, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Dallas, Texas.

Missouri Division.

Major General ELIJAH GATES, Commanding, St. Joseph, Mo.
Col. JNO. C. LANDIS, Adjutant General and Chief, St. Joseph, Mo.
Brig. General S. M. KENNARD, Commanding Eastern Brigade, St. Louis, Mo.
Brig. General HARVEY W. SALMON, Commanding Western Brigade, Clinton, Mo.

Texas Division.

Major General K. M. VAN ZANDT, Commanding, Fort Worth, Texas.
Col. S. P. GREENE, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Fort Worth, Texas.
Brig. General C. C. BEAVENS, Commanding 1st Brigade, Houston, Texas.
Brig. General F. A. HESS, Commanding 2d Brigade, San Antonio, Texas.

Brig. General W. M. McGREGOR, Commanding 3d Brigade, Cameron, Texas.
Brig. General CHAS. L. MARTIN, Commanding 4th Brigade, Dallas, Texas.
Brig. General R. COBB, Commanding 5th Brigade, Wichita Falls, Tex.

Arkansas Division.

Major General L. C. BALCH, Commanding, Little Rock, Ark.
Col. LOUIS VOLMER, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Little Rock, Ark.
Brig. General B. W. GREEN, Commanding 1st Brigade, Little Rock, Ark.
Brig. General N. T. ROBERTS, Commanding 2d Brigade, Pine Bluff, Ark.
Brig. General A. V. REIFF, Commanding 3d Brigade, Little Rock, Ark.
Brig. General W. K. RAMSEY, Commanding 4th Brigade, Camden, Ark.

Indian Territory Division.

Major General R. B. COLEMAN, Commanding, McAlester, Indian Territory.
Col. JAS. H. REED, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, McAlester, Indian Territory.
Brig. General JOHN L. GALT, Commanding Chickasaw Brigade, Ardmore, Indian Territory.
Brig. General D. M. HAILEY, Commanding Choctaw Brigade, Krebs, Indian Territory.
Brig. General J. W. WATTS, Commanding Cherokee Brigade, Wagoner Creek Nation, Indian Territory.
Brig. General GEO. W. GRAYSON, Commanding Creek Brigade, Eufaula, Indian Territory.

Oklahoma Division.

Major General J. O. CASLER, Commanding, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Col. WM. M. CROSS, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Brig. General C. R. BUCKNER, Commanding 1st Brigade, Guthrie, Okla.
Brig. General J. P. SAUNDERS, Commanding 2nd Brigade, Shawnee, Okla.
Brig. General ROBERT J. LOWRY, Commanding 3d Brigade, Dot, Okla.

Pacific Division.

Major General TYREE H. BELL, Commanding, Fresno, Cal.
Brig. General HENRY T. SALE, Commanding Colorado Brigade, Denver, Colo.
Brig. General SEAMAN FIELD, Commanding New Mexico Brigade, Deming, New Mexico.

Northwest Division.

Major General FRANK D. BROWN, Commanding, Philipsburg, Montana.
Brig. General PAUL A. FUSZ, Commanding Montana Brigade, Philipsburg, Montana.

[OFFICIAL.] GEO. MOORMAN,
Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

PROCEEDINGS

...OF THE...

Twelfth Annual Meeting and Reunion

...OF THE...

United Confederate Veterans

...HELD AT...

DALLAS, TEXAS.

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday,

April 22, 23, 24 and 25, 1902.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL REUNION OF THE UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS, WAS OPENED AT THE GREAT AUDITORIUM, KNOWN AS "ALBERT SYDNEY JOHNSTON ENCAMPMENT," AT THE FAIR GROUNDS, IN DALLAS, TEXAS, TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1902, AT 11:30 A. M., WITH 1454 CAMPS REPRESENTED.

THE EVENT JUST PREVIOUS TO THE MEETING CAN BEST BE DESCRIBED IN THE PRESS REPORTS.

THE DALLAS NEWS OF APRIL 23, SAYS:—

IN WARM EMBRACE.

Men, Parted for a Decade, Meet Again and Clasp Hands on Dallas Soil.

FORMAL WORDS OF WELCOME SPOKEN.

ADDRESSES DELIVERED BY CITY, COUNTY AND STATE DIGNITARIES GREETING ASSEMBLED VETERANS IN CONVENTION HALL. GEN. GORDON IS LATE BUT ARRIVES IN TIME.

They didn't come together yesterday in brigades, regiments or companies. There was a time when the heat of battle had cooled and a moment's respite was granted, when each one sought, within the lines, a diversion from the business of carnage, or a relief by repose from the strain which is on man when he kills. But the blare of the trumpet, the rat-ta-tat of the drum or the sharp bark of the outpost's gun, and "Fall in men,' brought them together for grim work again. Men met men then that a Siamese bond of principle, of aggression and of defense kept within call of each other. Men met men then that were never to meet again on this fair old earth. But yesterday there was no bugle call. The drum and its ominous beat was silenced in a generation that is nearly gone. The crack of the outpost's gun, even to its reverberation, was in the past nearly forty years. There was no "fall in men," and no one grasped his gun and again flew to his post to offer again his life for that which he believed. But they came together—what was left of all that marvelous army—came together to meet no enemy, but companions in the days of the agony—to meet those whom a common cause had knit together as nothing else can knit men. From the everglades of Florida, up through the hills and valleys of the Carolinas, Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, to the mother of the South, beloved Virginia—the resting place of the bravest and best—westward to the blue carpeted State, Kentucky, down through Tennessee, upward and westward from Missouri—torn as few States were torn during the strife—southward from Arkansas to Louisiana, in fact, from every spot in all the South they came—came fraternal, came to once more embrace, to talk and to weep as the ordeals of their fellowship in the terrible days were gone over again. They did not come in brigades, or regiments, or companies. These were lost to them long years ago. When the thud of their guns as they struck the earth in the last stack-arms—when each man turned from each with wet eye, each leaving behind his dead and his hopes and turned his face toward the home he had left, brigades, regiments and companies were no more. It was the saddest parting of men that history has ever told. It was the parting with the dead, made dearer than the brother by the death. It was the parting with the living, made akin by a common danger and a common idea which the brave had strived to die for. That was hard. It was no harder than has happened to sons of men since they and war were born. But when these felt in their ragged haversacks for the last grain of parched corn; when there in tattered shoes and bare feet; when they, their very skin, burned and blistered

because of lack of raiment, turned their faces toward their homes, the question was with every one of them, what home?

They had left it indeed—left it as a Southern home, unequaled in all the world, where the penates were worshipped in sincerity—what was it now? War, in its terrible form had entered its portals. Its hands had been laid ruthlessly on its sacredness. Every vine that had clustered about its portals, every leaf on flowering bush and shading tree, were pictured in the mind. Did the vine cling still? Did the leaves grow? Was the vine there? The bush? The tree? Aye,was the portal there—the home there? How could they be there when war had been there—war which is so unmerciful; so deeply cruel? It was the parting with the dead, the living and the hope. It was the meeting with the marred, the scathed, the destroyed. They had laid their all on the issue, they had lost. "The winner pays," is the cold heartless rule of conflicts, such as this. Nearly forty years since those disconsolate hours have almost rolled away, and again they get together. Each had gone his way, and forty years had rubbed out their footprints to each other. But it looked as if the spirit of the old discipline lived on, though forgotten. It looked as if in each heart the command to form ranks was uttered. It looked as if messmate was drawn by instinct to messmate, and from on high each man was told to go to the man by whom he stood in bloody hours, this time not to kill, but to embrace and again give the world its greatest picture of heroes once more in line. How they did fly to each other! How warm their embraces! How incoherrent their talk! How hot their tears! Why they were as foolish in their ecstacy as women! "God bless you, God bless you!" What did it mean, these simple words stammered by old men, and old men who had ground their teeth to the gums in determination and the desperation of the awful game they played? Why so weak now, ye heroes who sneered at danger and smiled at the heat of awful days? Why cannot they talk without crying? Have they squaw-hearts? No, no. "God bless you." It means, "Oh my friend of the days that tried our souls. Oh! my friend, who was with me when ours died at our side. Oh! my friend who wept with me when our cause was lost forever, how I love thee now that time has told me truly the greatness of thy soul, and taught me the glory of being of thy kind." And in it the one wishes the one well. And it is the one wishes the one may live full man's allotted time and free from all care—and in it one wishes one that when the end shall come he shall "wrap the drapery of his couch about him and lie down to pleasent dreams." And in it one knows that one for the deeds done in the flesh for constancy of purpose,

for high conceptions, for sacrifice, for what one considers right that a reward lies ready in that history that admiring hands will write for untold generations yet to come. And see how they received the men who led them in the past! Hear their yells, once more wildly beautiful, as they looked upon the scarred face of Gordon! It brought back to them the charge. The blood was up again. The "cause" was a moment before them—before them as almost a living thing, yet dead to be revered. It was the wild halloo of half-way grief—of half-way—it was right. The ecstasy of greetings, of meetings, of the sight of old leaders, passing away as a paroxysm, then the present and what it is to each. Then the past and what it was, and the day was done.

MEETING CALLED TO ORDER AT 11:30 A. M.

By Major-General K. M. VAN ZANDT,

Commanding the Texas Division.

While the crowd was gathering the band played sweet music.

General Van Zandt, amid much applause, arose and said, "Comrades, the hour for our meeting is at hand, and I will ask you all now to stand while Dr. Young invokes Divine Blessing upon our deliberations."

DR. W. M. C. YOUNG.

Chaplain of "Sterling Price Camp."

"Our Father in Heaven we are very conscious that Thou art with us, and we all give Thee praise from the bottom of our hearts. We know that from Thee no secrets are hidden, that all things upon this great Universe are plainly visible in Thy sight; and we are here in the heartfelt consciousness that we can do nothing without thee.

We pray Thy blessings upon every member of this association, and especially upon our Commanding General, on whom all eyes are today gazing, and from whose lips a silent prayer goes up that God will take care of him wherever he is. We also pray Thy blessings upon every Officer, and every Private in this great Association of Confederate Veterans.

Bless the dear "Daughters of the Confederacy," be with them in the great work they are doing; and when our earthly pilgrimage is over grant that we may all meet in that Heavenly Home safe at last with Lee, Jackson, and all the rest of the immortal throng who are waiting for us there.

Be with us during each day of this meeting, and grant that nothing may be done save for Thy Advancement and Glory. Save us finally for Christ's sake. Amen.

General Van Zandt: I now have the honor and the pleasure to present to you a distinguished soldier who wore the gray, and followed the Flag of the Confederacy until it was furled forever at Appomattox, and who came out of the War maimed, and who since has served his country and State faithfully. I have the pleasure of introducing to you, the Hon. Jos. D. Sayers:

GOVERNOR SAYERS' WELCOME TO TEXAS.

Mr. Chairman, and you, my comrades of the United Confederate Veteran Association:

"Thirty-seven years have come and gone since the termination of our Civil War—a war without parallel in the history of nations, ancient or modern. That great conflict was the result of a difference between the sections as to the proper interpretation of the constitution arising at the very organization of our Federal government and increasing in strength and bitterness until the culmination in an appeal to arms. Other causes have been assigned, and they doubtless had a measure of influence, but it may be insisted, without danger of successful contravention, that it was for the strict and faithful observance of the constitution, as understood, and for the right of local self-government under such interpretation, that the South made contention, and upon that issue mainly was the war fought by it.

But however this eventful and critical period in our country's history may be viewed and whatever the opinions that may be entertained as to the causes which led to so unprecedented a sruggle among a people of the same tougne and blood, all are agreed that at no time and in no land has ever been shown greater courage, fortitude and devotion than by the men and women of the South during the four years of our civil strife. The test was a supreme one, and it was fully and fairly met. Though defeated and sorely stricken the, South emergd from the contest with the sheild of its honor unbroken and the flag under whose folds it had so often marched as well to victory as to defeat untarnished by crime, Those who fell rest in honored graves, nor have they been forgotten. To-day, this mighty gathering, after so many years, from every part of the Southland attests with convincing emphasis the enduring affection for them among the living. Of our dead it may, in all truth, be said—

"How sleep the brave who sink to rest
By all their country's wishes blest!
When spring, with dewy fingers cold,
Returns to deck their hallowed mould,
She there shall dress a sweeter sod
Than fancy's feet have ever trod.
"By fairy hands their knell is rung,
By forms unseen their dirge is sung;
There Honor comes a pilgrim gray,
To bless the turf that wraps their clay;
And freedom shall awhile repair,
To dwell a weeping hermit there."

"But magnificent, beyond all description, as was the exhibition of American genius, courage and steadfastness to duty, in this great conflict of arms, the reconciliation that has taken place between the States that had warred so fiercely and so long, will give to history a theme with which to adorn its brightest and fairest pages. To its accomplishment, it is indeed gratifying to recall, the ex-president of the Confederacy contributed in no small degree. In one of his last public utterances to the people of the South, said he:

"Men in whose hands the destinies of our Southland lie, for love of her I break my silence and speak now a few words of respectful admonition. The past is dead. Let it bury its dead with its hopes and aspirations. Before you lies the future—a future of expanding national glory before which the whole world shall stand amazed. Let me beseech you to lay aside all rancor, all bitter sectional feeling, and take your place in the ranks of those who will bring a consummation devoutly to be wished—a reunited people.

"Patriotic and inspiring, indeed, are these words, and worthy are they of perpetual remembrance. In the gloom of his own misfortunes and amidst the gathering shadows of an advanced age, the great Southern leader thus spoke to the people by whom he had been so long and so highly honored, and by whom he was so well loved, in the language of patriotism, of hope and of promise.Happy are we, comrades—in reconciliation complete—to live in such a land and in the enjoyment of such institutions; and with all reverence, I pray Almighty God that henceforth and 'until the last syllable of recorded time' the United States of America may be without internal strife, and that all the States, from ocean to ocean and from northern to southern boundary, may dwell together in love and unity, and that our flag may forever float on every sea—a world-recognized emblem of power, peace, and freedom.

"My comrades, it is to me a sincere pleasure as the chief

executive of this great State and in behalf of all its people to extend to you a most hearty welcome. I tender you the cordial and friendly greeting of every citizen wherever residing, and bid you feel at home with us. We are much honored by your presence, and trust that your enjoyment, while here, may be complete, that your deliberations may be harmonious, that the ties and affections born of war and of comradeship in the time of privation and danger may be renewed and strengthened, and that this great reunion may always abide with you as a most pleasant recollection."

At the close of the governor's speech the band played, "America."

General Van Zandt: Comrades it is now my pleasure to introduce to you a gentleman who has a very good reason for not being your Comrade, but he is the worthy son of an illustrious sire—I now introduce to you—

HON. BEN. E. CABELL, MAYOR OF DALLAS.

"Honorable Commander and members of the United Confederate Veterans Association:

"Words possess not the power to express the welcome we we would extend to you:

"Within our borders dwell the children of yourselves and of your comrades in arms:

"Taught by the glorious examples furnished in your unparalleled record of courage and patriotism, we individually vie with each other in our devotion to your heroic association.

"Actuated by a love akin to idolatry, with one voice we bade you come, and from the youngest tot to the aged member of every household, feelings of pleasurable anticipation have gone out to every nook and corner of Dixie land.

"Proud of the historic record bequeathed to us by you, and of your comrades who have gone before, we would demonstrate our appreciation and devotion to your most noble band by opening our homes, our arms, and our hearts, for your incoming.

"We would have you to feel that though many of you have traveled far, you are yet very near and in the very midst of the strongest affections of the sunlit land of the South. I beg to assure you that nowhere in the land that challenges the admiration of the world for its devotion to your beloved association, can there be found hearts more loyally devoted than those whose guests you are today.

"We are grateful for this opportunity to show our children our unchanged and unchangeable devotion to the heroes whose deeds of valor fill the brightest pages of our country's history.

"Personally it is the proudest act of my life, as the representative of our enterprising city, in the name of every citizen to bid you joyous welcome.

"We beg that you will understand that we take a holiday to do your bidding; that it is our most earnest and anxious wish to act the welcome of our hearts, which are more loving than our tongues can tell;

"To the Daughters of the Confederacy and the Sons of Confederates we wish to give assurance that without them this grand assemblage would be incomplete , the veterans regard you as an inseperable part of their association, and without you they could not hold their reunions. Your attendance is a glad manifestation of your appreciation of the glorious heritage acquired by your fathers, through undaunted courage and unblemished patriotism. We bid you thrice welcome and ask your cordial participation in all and everything prepared for this great occasion.

"To all other visitors coming into our midst, to encourage and join in the glad shouts of lasting love and devotion for the aged veterans, who, in the morning of their lives, furnished to the world the grandest examples of heroic devotion to principles recorded in the world's history, we bid you a cordial greeting.

"To all that make up this grand assemblage, the people of Dallas, along every street, from the stores and the shops, from the mansion to the cottage, in one voice, in all sincerity, cry out welcome and thrice welcome to the best and all we have."

At the close of Mayor Cabell's speech the band played, "The Bonny Blue Flag."

General Van Zandt: It is now my honor and pleasure to introduce to you the Hon. W. McKamy, who will welcome you on behalf of the "Sons of Confederate Veterans."

HON. W. McKAMY.

Mr. President: Speaking on behalf of the local Sons of Confederate Veterans, I am glad to welcome to our midst the United Confederate Veterans, The United Sons of Confederate Veterans, The Ladies of the Confederate Southern Memorial Association, and the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and in so doing I am voicing the sentiments of the City who sits today as a queen in golden slippers at the head of commerce, and of a State that though young in years is old in experience and rich not only in the broad expanse of territory and the diversified fields of industry and enterprise, but rich also in Southern sentiment and in her chivalrous and heroic past. The United Sons of Confederate Veterans will keep inviolate the objects

and purposes of its organization: The collection and preservation of data, and accumulation of testimony and of records, and the transmission and dissemination of knowledge with which to keep green in the memory of rising generations the deeds of valor and patriotism performed by our heroes during the War between the States.

"It is said of the great Napoleon, that upon occasion, after he had made one of his most successful campaigns and was about to return to France with his victorious army, there was a halt made for the purpose of reviewing the army of the enemy, and as the army passed in review before this great warrior, he stood with bowed and uncovered head, and when asked by one of his marshals why he did not rejoice with them over the victory they had won, said: 'Great are the vanquished in defeat.' And so my friends it was with a Southern army. She was always great in defeat as she was magnanimous in victory. The world has never seen any thing like it, and though overpowered, and temporarily overcome by numbers, her proud plantations devastated and her homes reduced to shame, yet in less than a quarter of a century she has risen phœnix-like from the ashes of destruction and stands in the front rank of development and enterprise with all her vim and push of vigorous young manhood, and having put on the armor of youth and girded her loins about with fidelity, honor and appreciation of her sacred past, she stands now ready to enter the race for the achievement of crowning glories of life as against the world.

"Some time ago there was an excursion train returning from the coast of California, and on that train were mothers and fathers, who, in search of health, had bid adieu to their loved ones, promising to return in a short time. This train had left the Golden Gate, had crossed in triumph the lava desert and the foothills, and was slowly and steadily ascending in its serpentine course the western side of the Rocky Mountains, when it was discovered that a freight train above them had broken loose from the engine and was coming down upon them. The engineer whistled for brakes, and when the man in charge of the train had responded to the call, he uncoupled his engine from the train and turned it loose to meet the advancing foe, and up the side of the mountain it flew as a fierce tiger is wont to pursue her prey, until they met, and then there was a crash, an explosion and the liberated steam as a white-winged messenger of peace ascended heavenward, and this cargo of human freight was saved, and when they had got to the foot of the mountain and beheld the tumbled mass of wreckage and looked upon that magnificent engine with its great ribs of steel and its lungs of copper and heart of brass, some one said, 'Let us build an altar

to this one of the greatest achievements of man, for this engine has saved our lives,' but some one more thoughtful said, 'No; this engine is purely mechanical. What it did, it had to do. The engineer is the man who has risked his life for us, and to him we will erect an altar of thanks.' And then they went back upon the side of the mountain where they found him, maimed and bleeding and wounded nigh unto death, and the fathers and mothers in token of their appreciation placed upon the altar full grown roses and rare flowers, for they said, 'our lives have been prolonged;' and the brothers and sisters placed upon the altar half blown roses and the budding flowers of spring, for they said, 'Our budding lives have been spared;' and the sweethearts came and placed upon the altar cape jessamines, lilies of the valley and bridal wreaths, for they said, 'The wedding bells will soon be ringing, we shall meet our loved ones again and will live out our lives together.' And thus the story is closed with happiness instead of despair, because another man is found even in these latter days, who, at the risk of his own life, is willing to do his duty.

"Acuated by this same impulse the woman of the South bore her part with fortitude equal to the ancient Spartan mother.

In many cases her delicate hands had even been unused to the labors of the household duties, but when called upon, she not only assumed control of the entire plantation, but went to the field side by side wih her devoted slaves, and there in the heat and in the cold with those delicate hands did the work of the common laborer; and when the battle had scarcely ended, when the shells had scarcely quit falling upon the battle field, she was found administering to the wounded, caring for the dying"

After Mr. McKamy's speech, the band played, "The Girl I Left Behind Me."

General Van Zandt:—Comrades I now have the pleasure of presenting to you Col. W. L. Crawford, who will welcome you on behalf of the Reunion Association, and the local Confederates:—

COL. W. L. CRAWFORD'S WELCOME.

He welcomed the veterans as the most illustrious soldiers the world has ever seen in any age or in any land, He spoke of the pleasures felt by the community in getting the convention of the Confederate Veterans, which pleasure was felt also by the Grand Army of the Republic of Dallas county. He told of the more serious side of the reunion, of the efforts of the camp of veterans and the commercial club to make the reunion a success; of how Col. C. C. Slaughter was called to the head of the

reunion association for which he has labored unselfishly and disinterestedly; of how Gen. Van Zandt had given his services to the reunion. He declared there was no sectionalism in the cosmopolitan commonwealth of Texas. In proof of which Major Farnsworth had been chosen to assist in the reception of the veterans—a man whose father was a Major in the Federal Army from the State of New Hampshire.

He spoke of the fortitude of the soldiers of the Confederacy who returned to their desolated homes to build up a new and greater country. He declared that nothing dared command or resist the new country which had risen from the old. He hoped for the welcoming of Cuba as a State among the States of the Union. He closed with a warm welcome which was cheered to the echo. Scarcely a veteran in the house but felt tears spring to his eyes at the stirring eloquence of Col. Crawford, and when the band broke into "Dixie" the pent-up enthusiasm boiled over, and the old soldiers, sponsors, and all stood up cheering and waiving handkerchiefs.

A trained Choir led by the band sang—

"DIXIE."

(By Dan. D. Emmett.)

I wish I was in the land of cotton,
Old time dar am not forgotten;
Look away, look away, look away, Dixie Land.
In Dixie Land, where I was born in,
Early on one frosty mornin',
Look away, look away, look away, Dixie Land.

Chorus.

Den I wish I was in Dixie,
Hooray! Hooray!
In Dixie Land I'll took my stand,
To lib and die in Dixie!
Away, away, away down South in Dixie;
Away, away, away down South inDixie.
Old missus marry "Will de Weaber."
William was a gay deceaber;
Look away, look away, look away, Dixie Land.
But when he put his arm around 'er,
He smiled as fierce as a forty-pounder,
Look away, look away, look away, Dixie Land.
His face was sharp as a butcher's cleaber,
But dat did not seem to greab 'er.
Look away, look away, look away, Dixie Land.
Old missus acted the foolish part,
And for the man that broke her heart.
Look away, look away, look away, Dixie Land

Now here's a health to the next old missus,
And all the gals that want to kiss us.
Look away, look away, look away, Dixie Land
But if you want to drive away sorrow,
Come and hear this nig tomorrow;
Look away, look away, look away, Dixie Land.
Dar buckwheat cakes and ingen batter
Makes you fat or a little fatter.
Look away, look away, look away, Dixie Land
Den hoe it down and scratch your grabble,
To Dixie's Land I'm bound to trabble,
Look away, look away, look away, Dixie Land.

General Van Zandt: I have now the honor and the pleasure of introducing to you a distinguished comrade who will address you in behalf of the Veterans of Texas, Hon. G. B. Gerald of Waco.

HON. C. B. GERALD'S WELCOME.

Comrades, Ladies and Visitors: An old time Greek has said, "Build monuments of imperishable marble to commemorate victories over foes, but only those of decaying wood to perpetuate the memories of civil strife." Perhaps it would have been better had this sentiment taken deep root in this land of ours but it has not done so, and the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic and its Sons of Veterans naturally produced the Confederate Veterans and the Sons and Daughters of the Confederacy.

The men in blue light their annual camp fires, tell the storys of the past, and rejoice in the victory won, so the men in gray meet annually to revive the memories of the past, contribute to the facts of history, and while they sing no peans of victory they proudly point to a cause that went down in the gloom of defeat without one stain of dishonor, and for this reason, I am standing here today in response to the high complement paid me by this association, of welcoming in behalf of the Confederate soldiers of Texas, not only their old comrades who have come to join in the celebration of a lost, but not forgotten cause, but all others, no matter from where they come, or whether they rejoiced over the victory of the blue or mourned over the defeat of the gray. I welcome you in the name of the city of Dallas to the warm hearts and hospitable homes of its noble men and splendid women, who are but typical of all the generous qualities found among the people of Texas, and I assure you that it is the wish of all the people of this, the most splendid of our young cities, that you may, one and all, find kindred hearts and

congenial souls, and be able to recall the days spent with us as among the most pleasant of your lives. In welcoming the old comrades of other States, with whom we for four long years shared the toils of midnight march and dangers of the morning fight, I can do so with the assurance that the Confederate soldiers of Texas, both as citizens of the State and of the great Republic, have not proved false to their record in the past.

The vast majority of us are adopted citizens, but we have by fealty to the land of our adoption proved that we love it as well as we did the States for which, in the morning of our manhood, we went out to battle, and by enduring toil and danger in their defense, proved how well we loved. When many of us came home, much of this great State was a wilderness of woodland and prairie, from which the buffalo cropped the grass, and the startled antelope fled before the howling wolf. Then where the silence of nature reigned, today the tireless steed whose food is fire, and whose breath is flame, daily drag by the doors of of happy homes, grander trophies than ever graced a Roman triumph, the conquered armies of trade and travel, and, among all those who have contributed to the upbuilding of this great State, these grander heroes than Norman knights, with strong arms, and willing hearts, have built the villages and the cities, none have contributed more than its Confederate soldier-citizens.

To the Sons and Daughters of the Confederacy, I extend to you a double welcome, for you are bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh, and to your hand is committed the task of helping to vindicate the truth of history when we are gone. And, when I look upon you today, and see in the faces of the Sons the flush of young manhood, and in the tresses of the Daughters the glint of the gold, or the flash of the raven's wing, over the track of the vanished years, the swift steeds of memory fly, as they bear me back to the long ago, in which old comrades, their now gray-haired mothers and grandmothers toiled for us with tireless hands and loving hearts as they cheered us to the fight, and when all hope with us had died, they still hoped on that bright-eyed victory would rise again from the dead arms of defeat. And, I charge you today, Sons and Daughters, that you never grow weary of the trust committed to your keeping. Remember how long it took the world to learn, for what William the Silent fought, for what Horn, Egmont and thousands of others died, and that there is surely sleeping in the womb of time the pen of some other Motley which will drive through the musty records of the past as it tells the true story of the rise and fall of the Southern Confederacy, and when it is told, it will live embalmed in story and in song until the English language dies. You are standing in the vestibule where we once stood, and be-

fore you life stretches away, like the garden of God in its bloom, and in the cloudless sky above the roses, the twin stars of youth and love are shining, but for us it is the back gallery, from which we behold only the bare and leafless stalks, the withered flowers, scorched by the summer's sun, and flecked by the winter snow, and, among them scattered lie, the dead hopes and broken ties with which old times ever envious of youth and love has driven the twin stars away. In your labors never forget the purity and integrity of the Anglo-Saxon race, the white breasts of whose women have never suckled a race of hybrids or of slaves, that for over a thousand years in every land where their feet have trod, have born aloft the advancing banner of civilization, and from whom in every generation some man or woman has stepped out and planted a milestone along the thorny path where civilization has walked. The race that affiliates with and assimilates every race that comes to them bearing the password that in veins flows the pure and untarnished blood of the Caucasian race, but will not affiliate with or assimilate the innate savagery of the black and red, or the effete civilizations of the yellow and brown. These are but the facts of history since the race began, by the union of the Angles and the Saxon, and are but the impulses of the human heart, that are as old as Caucasian blood, and as broad as civilization's bounds. And, while there are some in this land of ours, who, recreant to their race and blood will disapprove these utterances, yet they cannot disprove the facts. And, as a message comprising all that you hear from us, I charge you to remember the words of old Nestor addressing the Greeks before the walls of Troy, ere the storm of battle was to sweep, from the Scamander to the sea:

"Remember each father's reverent head,
Remember each ancestor in glory dead.
Absent by me they speak, by me they sue,
They leave their honor and their fame with you."

The history of the Confederate soldier both in peace and war is a history of which no man can be ashamed. In war he but illustrated the verdict of history that a slave-holding agricultural people make the best soldiers that the world has ever seen; for of these was Leonidas and the Spartans that died in the vale of Thermopylae; of these the Macedonian phalanx and the companion cavalry which turned the tide on so many fields on Alexander's long march to the waters of the Indian Sea. It was the Roman legions under whose eagles were planted the first round of the ladder of civilization in so many lands beneath the sun. It made the man of Gettysburg, of whom a Northern writer says: "The century trembled in the balance, whether it would give the world to freedom or to slavery as the field shook that

day beneath the steady tread of the iron men of Lee." In peace he found himself confronted by one state of society after having been reared in another, reduced in many instances from opulence to deepest poverty, he never faltered in his duty to himself or his family, but bared his breast to the decree of fate, and after four years of war witnessed nearly twice four years of socalled peace, in which the land he loved was swept by a besom of destruction more terrible than that of war. Yet he lived true to the pledges of his parole and never proved a guerrilla, an anarchist or bandit. For years he saw himself robbed of the rewards of his toil by such infamous socalled laws as the three cents a pound cotton tax, which annually took from his hands millions more than those which the eloquence of Burke had rendered immortal in painting the wrongs done to the people of India under the rule of Warren Hastings. He saw for years sitting in the capitol of his State a ribald rabble, route of rascals, who plundered with all the greed but none of the courage of the buccaneer. He saw the land he loved left without hope, in which it might well be likened to that story of the men who, fighting for weeks under burning Indian suns, at last despairing of succor, determined to put to death their wives and little ones and rush out and die amidst the foe. But in the brief moment when they clasped their loved ones to their hearts and looked upon the earth and sky as things they would behold no more, to their ears was borne the cry of a Scottish lassie: "Do you not can you not hear it? 'Tis the slogan of the Campbell and the grandest of them all" They listened and far away they heard the faint wailings of the pibrochs of Sir Colin Campbell. They knew that behind them stepped in serried ranks the men who the night before the storming of the Redan had made Crimean valleys ring with the song of "Annie Laurie". Hope returned to each breast, the gunner sprang to his piece,, the rifleman flew to the trenches and again over the dusty plains of Lucknow, the iron hail of hell, the leaden sleet of death told the brown hordes of Nana Sahib that within those walls still British valor lived. But for him and his no pibroch sounded a note of hope. Around what had been once prosperous and happy homes, the dark forms of want and misery stalked, thick as the ghosts around the tent of Hiawatha in the famine winter. And can you blame him if he sometimes wished that he had never surrendered, that his loved ones were dead and he again standing with that gray line of ragged and starving men to shout forward and die fighting amidst the foe?

And I ask if there is a man who is not a mere wolf, and in whose bosom beats one sentiment of respect for the sincerity of purpose, courage and devotion of men fighting for cause that

they believe was just, and had made sacrifices for it unparalelled in the history of the world, that had shown a love and devotion for it as grand as that of Aeneas, when from the burning walls of Troy upon his shoulders did old Anchises bear. I ask, even though he may believe that the cause was wrong, does he not think that after the surrender we should have received a more generous treatment than we got? For were we not forced to face a darker doom than befell the city, over which lay its dead men, women and children, as around it the Roman plowshare plowed the furrow and the salt was sown upon the spot where Carthage once had stood. It is easy for men and women after having done their duty to die with fortitude and resignation to the stern decree of fate, but oh, hard it is to live in degredation and dishonor and all that was left to us was to stand in our ruined homes, surrounded by the widows and orphans of our dead, and to see ourselves, bereft by the power of might of the little that war had left us; to see the clock of civilization turned on the backward march, and we, rendered to a condition worse than death—the political bondsmen of a race of ignorant half-savage slaves whose history for two thousand years in their own land and every land to which they had gone was but one long, sad, sickening story of savagery and slavery There are many now mourning over the sorrows of the Boers and they are surely fortunate that they never were in these United States when we were living in the hell of reconstruction, for surely their sympathetic hearts would have been broken; but I can give the consolation that the Boers have not and will never know half of the bitterness of the bread that was offered to our lips, for Great Britain could not afford to risk her reputation as a civilized nation, and would give them better fate than Rome gave to Carthage.

But all these dark scenes have passed away with the dark past that produced them; we have come to our own again, and again the children stand in their father's house, and throughout the Southland peace and plenty reigns. Again, it is as fair and beautiful as that land to which the daughter of the Viking standing on he prow of her father's ship, pointed with lily-white hand and said: "Behold a fit home for a Viking bold," and the stern old Norseman smiled and answered, "Woe betide, if with good right arm I win not a home for my bonnie girl by yon valley's side destined to be the brightest jewel of the nation's crown this grand young empire of the West with all its wealth of virgin woodland and prairie, its balmy breezes and its splendid soil, and, over all a canopy of blue and gild the sky of Texas; and under the sky in the cities, the countries and the towns, is preserved as grand a roll of names as ever graced a nation's Hall of

Fame, among them, that of Austin and Houston, of Travis, Crocket, Bowie, and that little band that came from their Souhern homes to the Alamo City to die, that from their martyred blood might rise the heroes who by the San Jacinto's side sixty-six years ago on yesterday, gave to the American Union a grander empire than Cæsar's legions won for Rome. And, today, standing in the sunlight of all her glorious past, she can appeal to the industrious hungry of the whole Caucassian race in the language that the clan of the Cameron when advancing to the fight ever addressed to the wolf and the raven, "Come unto me and I will feed you."

Now, comrades, there is a strange word that is abroad in this land of ours, and it falls as strange on the ears of the Confederate soldier as the clang of the armor of William of Delorain fell on the ears of the old wizzard to whom he had gone to beg a balm to soothe the pains of wounded men, and it is imperialism. And, what does it mean? It means that every drop of blood shed from Lexington to Yorktown, from first Manassas to Appomattox, has been in shed in vain. Only this and nothing more. And, who are the imperialists of this land of ours? They are few in numbers, but strong in the power of the wealth which by unjust laws they have been enabled to wring from the grimy hands of toil the millions, with which to go into the open market to buy up the pimps of European bawds as fit husbands for their daughters, who have proved that they hold gold as the equivalent of the honor of a man, and the purity of a woman, the same as it is of a horse or a hunting dog. But I tell these parvenues of wealth and their worshippers that ere imperialism can come, that some poet will ask the Gray Eagle of these United States about the same question and receive about the same answer that Johan Sens asked and received from the Gray Eagle of the Tyrol, "Gray Eagle of Tyrol, why is your beak so red?"

The Eagle answered:

"Go ask the gorge of Stilfelz why lie the Saxon dead?
The grapes were ripe in August, wherewith my beak is red,
But the vines that gave that vintage no other wine will shed,
My beak is red with battle, for I have been among the dead."

And, from the pine forests of Maine to the everglades of Florida, from the rice fields of Carolina to the waters of the Golden Gate, the beak of the American Eagle will be red with the wine of battle upon a thousand fields, before imperialism can come to the land of Washington, and of Jefferson, of Lincoln, and of Grant, of Davis and of Lee.

Now, comrades, there is another question that touches us nearly, and it is this talk about Confederate soldiers sharing the homes provided for Federal soldiers. The man in blue fought

for the sovereignity of the Union; the man in gray fought for the sovereignity of the States back of which lay the Union, only with the free consent of the States. That this was the theory upon which the fathers fought the war of the Revolution, and for many years after was held by men in the Northern States,and that Massachusetts once threatened to secede from the Union on this proposition is well known to every one familiar with his Country's history. It was a great national question, and inflamed by the bitter opposition of the North to African slavery; it was at last submitted to the stern debate of battle, and we of the South fought it to the bitter end and lost. And when we pass to Vallhalla,s happy hall where Thor and Odin dwell, if our grim old ancesors who died in the war of the Revolution ask us why ye permitted a change in the principle of government for which they died, we can answer them that we commenced the fight out numbered about four to one in fighting men, without money, credit or munitions of war, and hemmed in by land and sea, we carried it on for four long years, saw the land we loved swept by fire and sword, and nearly every door post marked with blood. That rank by rank we piled their dead and dyed the battle fields with our blood, as we in rags and hunger stood for the principle for which they died. That to win it took every fighting man in the North, backed by a half million of hired foreign soldiers, as against the 2,000 or 3,000 that George III, hired to fight them. That we were poor in purse, but rich in faith, and the only gold we had to give was the gold of the blood we inherited from them, and we gave it as freely as we ever gave a kiss to the rosy lips of the woman we loved before we would consent to the change. And if they are not satisfied with the change, they surely will be satisfied with the fact that they did not transmit their blood to degenerate sons, who stood with craven hearts and palsied arms, refusing to do what men must ever do, until they are either more or less than men—strike for a cause they believe is right. The Confederate soldier recognized after the close of the war that African slavery, with all its evils, with all its legal and constitutional rights, had on the fields of Appomatox died, and that other national disease, the right of peaceable secession which had twined and twisted its roots around the very foundations of the governments had on that same field been forever cured by the sharp but sure medicine of the sword. These questions settled, the men of the gray have ever stood equal with the men of the blue in all the rights and privileges of the Government which so many of their ancestors died to found, but they have no share in the homes or pensions growing out of the war between the States. We recognize that a majority of the Federal soldiers since the close of the

war have been our dear friends, and some of them the dear, dear friends that have clung to us with hooks of steel through sunshine and through shade. We do not lay at their door the dark crimes of reconstruction, but where it belongs, to the vindictive statesmanship that has written the darkest pages in the history of the war, that has attempted to justify the wrongs by saying that they would make treason odious, when they knew, if they knew their country's history, that we were then only citizens of the States, and could commit no treason against the Union of which we were not citizens; but this is changed now, and we are all citizens of the great Republic. We have not forgotten that the first gleam of hope after the war that fell upon the darkened South was general order No. 40, from the pen of the peerless Hancock, and may the sod lay lightly above his gallant heart, for he was as knightly a soldier as ever in the cause of nations on a country's altar laid a soldier's sword. I honor President McKinley for his expressions upon this subject. It was the outburst of a noble and generous heart, of one who knew his country's history well, and knew that back of the acts of the Confederate soldier neither treason nor rebellion lay. And here over his untimely grave I think I but voice the sentiment of the South when I say that his death was the greatest calamity that this land has ever known since the death of Lincoln. But, notwithstanding all this, we can never share these homes with our friends in blue—not if they were ten times more magnificent in their appointments than that splendid Hall of Eblis, of which the story of Caliph Vatheck tells. And I think I can show why we cannot do it.

Did you ever have in your boyhood days some companion who sat by you in the old Southern schoolhouse, hunted with you through woods and field, and with you fished in lake and stream? He was your comrade in the war, and some day after a long battle was ended you missed and went to hunt along the line where the red carnival of death had reigned and reveled high, and there, amid the tangled forms of blue and gray, you saw his pale face and staring eyes turned to the sky. You bent over him, pulled aside his ragged garments and saw where the fair, white skin was torn by shot or shell, or gashed by bayonets. You dug for him the narrow house, happy if you found a blanket in which to wrap his dear, dead form; then, with some comrade's help, you laid him down and piled the sod above him. Then, without a tear—for a soldier has no time to weep—you returned to camp, sat down under a tree, cleaned up your gun and accouterments, laid down to sleep, ready when the long roll beat again to offer your life for the cause for which your comrade had given his. Can you now by such an act permit any-

one to say that you recognize that your comrade lived the traitor's death? Do you remember how long you fought and how much you suffered for the cause, after every man of intelligence in the South, save one, knew that the sun of the Confederacy had passed into the bosom of eternal night? Have you forgotten the comrades growing less and less with each succeeding battle, until they were outnumbered by thousands, but at the call to arms, no matter whether it came in the darkness of the midnight or at the dawning of the day, ever at the foe they sprung like the panther at its prey, and with the hiss of the minie and the scream of the shell above the crash of battle rose that same old rebel yell, as proudly defiant as in the days gone by, when with hope in their bosoms and their comrades by their side they hurled it in the faces of the foe adown the battles' bloody tide. And can you now, when upon your heads has thickly fallen the gray starlight that ever whispers of the great beyond, when around your feet are gathering the shadows of evening thick as the ghosts on the snow-clad hills of Morven? Can you by any act of yours tarnish the grandest record that men have ever made since the dawn of history? No, you will not, and you cannot do it. Better for the fate of the blind old Belisarius, who begged an obulus on the streets of the city which he had so often and so successfully defended, or of that greater and grander soul, who, witnessing his country's ruin, went out that night at Utica. Old comrades, we can live true to the memory of our women and our dead, and those of us around whose feet fate has refused to scatter the golden sands of Pactolus can live with the consolation of knowing that when we die there will be found some humble spot of earth in this dear Southern land of ours that will forever hide our dead forms from the eyes of men. And if there is any truth in that oft-told story of a life beyond the grave, then we can die with the hope that when for us the restless dream of life is closed and one by one we have passed into the darkened realms that bound the Stygian river, that from the shadowy forms of gallant men who died on the battlefields, in the hospitals and the dreary Northern prisons, will rise a ringing cheer to greet each old comrade to a loving welcome there.

Now, comrades, I beg you to remember that, as you have made good Confederate soldiers, and good citizens of the great Republic, that when you look upon yonder flag that is floating here today, the emblem of our country's greatness, that it is the flag which so many of your ancestors stood sponsors for, in blood and suffering, around a nation's baptismal font, as they planted the stars in glory there. Remember that here in this Southern land, that in proportion to white population, more

men and women can be found who can point to a Revolutionary sire by a hundred to one, than in any other portion of the Republic, and, by that show a grander lineage than all the boasted blood of Clara Vere de Vere, the daughter of an hundred Earls. Remember that today the same proud boasts can be made of it that has been so long made of the flag of that great race from whom we heir our laws and language, that upon it, the sun never sets, for this evening when from Alcatraz the boom of the sunset gun is borne through the Golden Gate out on the long swell of the Pacific, then Sol the beautiful will be rolling back the gates of dawn to throw upon it the strands of his golden hair, as it floats from the islands of the Malay Archipelago. And, when you look upon that dear emblem of the dead, which you and I have so often seen waiving in triumph above the crimson tide of war, think of it not with heart-burning and bitterness, but as one who in the morning of his manhood pledged his faith to some fair girl, who, in her early beauty, died, yet in after years can stand by her grass-grown grave, and on the lips of the second impress the kiss of love and hope as he drops a tear to the memory of the loved and lost.

Now, old comrades, and all others, in conclusion I again bid you welcome within the City's gates, and ask that no matter what you may think of the past, whether you think we were right or wrong, that you all join me in the hope that in this once war-torn but now peaceful land of ours, may no such story ever be told as poetic legend as has for ages been told of the historic field of Marathon that above it in the midnight skies can be seen all the acts of that great day when on that classic field Greeks stood for the then civilization of the world. Again comes Datis, his splendid arms rich with barbaric pearl and gold as he leads the turbaned ranks of the Persian host, then, on the midnight air is borne the clang of sword and shield, as Militades doomed them to death and defeat with his handful of gallant Greeks, then comes across the midnight skies the shadowy forms of the runners, speeding with flying feet to Athens to tell its citizens that they can again gather in the Temple of their Virgin Goddess, weave the garlands and crown Pallas—Athenæ with the laurels of victory for again Greece has maintained the civilization of the world against the barbaric hordes that assailed it. Above the battlefields of our land from where the Atlantic moans around Fort Sumter's ruined walls to where Blue Ridge breezes sweep across that lonely field at Appomatox, may no such scenes greet the midnight watcher's eye, but may the quiet stars of the midnight, and the glorious sun of the midday ever look down upon a land of prosperity and peace, when from millions of happy homes go up the bless-

ings that ever attend good government, both State and national, where labor is rewarded, manhood is honored, and womanhood revered.

General Van Zandt: I have now the pleasure of turning over this Convention to our honored General, Stephen D. Lee, Commander of the Army of Tennessee Department—a railroad accident having delayed the arrival of our beloved Commander-in-Chief.

Amid great applause the great Confederate Commander came to the front of the stage, and spoke as follows:

GENERAL STEPHEN D. LEE.

I hardly feel worthy to stand in the shoes of our beloved Commander, General Jno. B. Gordon. May our Heavenly Father who has been so kind to all of us, and who holds our lives in the hollow of his hand, be near him and keep him from all harm, wherever he may be.

But gentlemen I feel that it is, indeed, a great honor, speaking for the Survivors of the Confederacy, and of responding to your addresses of welcome.

There was no generation ever actuated by purer motives than yours. A generation who has shown marvelous fortitude. A generation who, in directing a new manhood, and in uplifting the "New South," and its citizens, has never been surpassed. A generation whose armies went marching forth to battle and saw all ruined and devastated by war, and now once more sees the South the most prosperous land in the World; who's soldiers when they laid down their arms, showed more manhood and more courage than any other, and accepted fully the result of that uneven struggle, knowing that their record was glorious. A generation that has had it's stalwart manhood tried under so many and varied conditions—in war, in tribulation, and again, thank God in prosperity; and its actions under every condition have been glorious and true to every duty.

Just then the announcement was made that Gen. Gordon had arrived in the hall. As the General walked down the aisle to the platform the old soldiers gave him a royal welcome. On reaching the rostrum he was seized by several on the platform and hugged to the bosoms of his old comrades. The assembly had risen to its feet, and it was a minute or two before the crowd quieted down. Gen. Lee introduced the old Commander and again the audience went wild. His closing remark was: "I go no further. Thank God our own beloved Commander is here now. He can speak to you as no other living man can."

Gen. Gordon said that it was not his fault that he had been delayed twenty hours. He knew there were those in the audience who could attest the fact that the old Georgia rebel had not always been behind. It was apparent the old veterans appreciated the fact, for they burst forth into fresh applause. Continuing, General Gordon said:

GEN. GORDON'S SPEECH.

"Governor, Mr. Mayor, Gentlemen of Committees and My Fellow Countrymen of Texas: How shall I tell you what we think of Texas, of her great-hearted people her broad prairies and still broader hospitality? I but poorly express the thought of these veterans when I say that whether we look at her geographically, historically or sentimentally, Texas is about the biggest thing we ever saw. She can raise cattle enough on her wild lands to furnish all the canned beef for the armies of Uncle Sam, John Bull and the German Empire, and still have fertile lands enough left, if planted in the fleecy staple, to make more bales of cotton than are now produced by America and Egypt combined, or, if planted in grain crops, to feed every man, woman and child in the Union.

"With such a territory, almost equal to that of the original thirteen States which threw off the yoke of bondage and wrenched freedom from the greatest of empires, this great common-wealth holds today within its borders a population devoted to those same imperishable principles—a population, which, if the occasion should come, would wage another seven years war in defense of this inherited republic, its flag its laws and its regulated liberties.

"In the few moments in which propriety permits me to speak, I dare not trust myself to make more than the briefest allusion to Texas history. I cannot survey even the confines of that vast field, made so rich and so inspiring by the great deeds of her martial sons. Indulge me just long enough to say that from her birth, through all her costly experiences as a struggling republic, and through subsequent wars, the sons of Texas, whenever summoned to the sacrifice, have poured out their blood freely on liberty's altars. From Goliad and San Jacinto, from Buena Vista and Cerro Gordo, from Chickamauga's hills and the shivered rocks of the Round Tops at Gettysburg, from the charge of her cowboys and roughriders up the wire-girdled steeps of Santiago, from every battlefield made memorable by American valor, comes the thrilling answer of Texas to freedom's call. No wonder she has inspired her neighbors beyond the Rio Grande with such wholesome respect for her prowess!

No wonder that the Lone Star is so dazzling to Mexican eyes! You know that the Mexicans claim they could stand up fairly well against the whole United States if it were not for Texas.

"But not only is Texas great historically, and great in her geographical expanse, but she can do more in a small space than any other country in the world. As proof, I point you to little Spindletop, where a few acres can pour out of the greasy throats of boiling thundering gushers of oil enough to light every hamlet in the land, and at the same time, if government experiments are successful, enough oil to kill all the mosquitoes from the Jersey shore to the Mexican border.

"Again, Texas has the biggest cities of their size in all the Universe. Shall I illustrate by naming one? The throbbing heart of every veteran in this assembly has already answered with the name of Dallas—beautiful Dallas, holding now in her and so lovingly embraces? Why this outpouring of her people? lation inside. And who are these men whom she so tenderly and so lovingly embraces? Why this outpouring of her people? Is some Prince Henry, or some potentate of kingly lineage pausing in her streets? There are no Prince Henry's here, no brothers or other kin of the great kaiser; but there are men here, who, to your thought, are greater than princes, grander than potentates. Here are men of the purest and most royal lineage, men in whose veins runs the blood of the founders of this mighty republic, whose mission it is to light up for struggling humanity the highway to freedom. Here are the veterans of the proudest armies, hoary with age and ennobled by sacrifice, who, by their own individual heroism in the bloodiest of wars, by their own self-control and self-reliance through the long crucifixion which followed have won the admiration of all men who honor manhood and love liberty. In a word, you, my fellow-countrymen of Texas, believe, and you have a right to believe, that every soldier who bravely fought in the Confederate army, and remained loyal to its memories, as well as loyal to the republic, is a prince in his own right and by his own achievement. You believe, and you have a right to believe, that every cap that ever sheltered the head of a faithful Confederate private is a nobler crown than that worn by any potentate on earth. But I am trespassing and must close with the affectionate greetings of these soldiers to this great State and glorious City. Our hats are off to both, and so long as life lasts we will hold you in loving embrace."

At the conclusion of the speech Generals Cabell, Van Zandt, and others, grasped the brilliant orator and great soldier by the hand as did nearly everybody else on the platform.

General Gordon then asked that each State, or the Com-

mander of each Division, send in two names, one for Committee on Credentials, the other, Committee on Resolutions, and that the names be handed to Adjutant General Moorman at once.

The following names were handed in:

ON CREDENTIALS.

Texas—Col. H. M. Dillard.
Georgia—Capt. J. T. Lyons.
North-West—Capt. W. H. H. Ellis.
South Carolina—Col. Harmon.
Florida—Col. W. H. Murphy.
Alabama—Capt. L. F. Irwin.
Arkansas—Gen'l B. W. Green.
Mississippi—Col. J. L. McCaskill.
Tennessee—Col. E. M. McNeil.
Missouri—Col. Geo. Gross.
Kentucky—Col. C. F. Jarrett.
Louisiana—Col. E. P. Cottraux.
Virginia—Brig. Gen'l R. D. Funkhouser.
Indian Territory—Col. R. A. Smith.
Oklahoma—Col. S. J. Wilkins.
North Carolina—Col. H. A. London.

ON RESOLUTIONS.

Texas—Col. Geo. H. Gould.
Georgia—Judge Capers Dickson.
North-West—Gen'l Paul A. Fusz.
South Carolina - Col. Bowen.
Florida—Col. Chas. Johnson.
Alabama—Capt. C. A. Lanier.
Arkansas—Gen'l Chas. Coffin.
Mississippi—Gen'l Root Lowry.
Tennessee—Col. W. P. Tolley.
Missouri—Judge Gant.
Kentucky—Gen'l Bennett H. Young.
Louisiana—Col. David Zable.
Virginia—Col. Taylor Stratton.
Indian Territory– Col. Alexander Moore.
Oklahoma—Gen'l Wm. Matthews.
North Carolina—Capt. Jas. I. Metts.

The Meeting then adjourned until Wednesday 10 A. M.

Among the ladies on the platform were: Miss Lucy Lee Hill, of Chicago, daughter of General A. P. Hill, and sponsor-in-chief at this reunion; Miss Kate Daffan, appointed by Major Van Zandt as sponsor-in-chief for Texas; Miss Virgile Paddock, of Fort Worth, chief maid of honor to the sponsors for the South; Mrs. General Moorman; Mrs. John Hickman; Miss Nina Blake; Miss Corinne Tebault, daughter of Dr. C. H. Tebault, Surgeon General of the United Confederate Veterans; Mrs Kate Cabell Currie, who received a flattering reception as she mounted the platform; and Miss Demarest, of New Orleans; Miss Sadie Patrick, Secretary of the United Confederate Veterans Association.

Among the Generals and other Confederate Officers on the platform in addition to those taking active part in the proceedings, were: Lieutenant-General W. L. Cabell, "Old Tige;" John H. Reagan, who was Postmaster-General in the Confederate Cabinet, and is the only surviving member of that Cabinet; Major-General Geo. Moorman, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff; Col. Wm. E. Mickle, his Assistant; Col. Fred. L. Robertson, Adjutant General, Florida Division; Lieutenant-Governor J. N. Browning; Colonel Lee Crandall, who was on Stonewall Jackson's staff; Governor Heard, of Louisiana, and Staff; and Mayor Capdevielle, of New Orleans; General Geo. Moorman, Chief of Staff United Confederate Veterans.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS,

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1902.

Morning Session:—

General Gordon in the Chair, rapped the Convention to Order, and said: "And now my Comrades let us join in singing and ascribing glory to the God who has taken care of us since our last meeting. The band will lead in 'Old Hundred,' 'Praise God, etc.'"

The entire audience arose and sang with great feeling:—

"Praise God from whom all Blessings flow,
Praise Him all creatures here below;
Praise Him above Ye Heavenly Hosts,
Praise Father, Son, and Holy Ghost."

At the conclusion of the singing, the band played "Dixie," and the crowd went wild.

Chaplain General Jones then lead in Prayer:

Our God and Father, help in years past, our hope for years to come—God of Israel—God of Robert E. Lee—God of Stonewall Jackson—God of Sidney Johnston—God of Jos. Johnston—

God of the Confederate Veterans everywhere—God of our great Country—Our God, we bring Thee grateful thanks and acknowledgments as we gather into our annual Reunion.

We thank Thee that while so many of our comrades fell amid the fire and bullets, they fell fighting for a just Cause; we thank Thee that still many are left to gather with us here in this great City and State to give Thee praises now and forever.

We thank Thee, our God, that all through the horrors of war our brave men have ever upheld the great standard of truth and bravery; and we thank Thee that our brave Leaders were Christian men who gave their lives to our beloved Cause; we thank Thee that the young manhood and womanhood of the present day unite with us at these Reunions, and glory with us in the bravery and courage of the Confederate Soldier who has not now and never will have his superior in the history of Wars.

We thank Thee, our God, for the growing sentiment and desire on the part of the rising generation to keep alive, and and perpetuate the story of the glory of the Confederate Soldier, and his deeds of prowess on so many battlefields.

We thank Thee, our God, that Thou has seen fit to shower so many blessings upon us.

God bless our Association—God bless our beloved Commander, and all of our Officers, and all of the men. God bless this vast gathering.

God grant that these Veterans may be soldiers of the Cross as well as soldiers of the Country, and prepared when they too shall receive the call to "Cross over the River," they may go with shouts of joy and gladness, and meet all the dear ones who have gone before into that Great Beyond.

Be with us our God as we pray Thy blessings upon us. Look kindly upon the President of the United States, that he may have strength and courage to perform the great duties set before him.

Bless us with Thy especial favor, be with us in all of our deliberations. Bless our absent comrades, who, though absent in person are present in Spirit.

Bless the dear "Daughters of the Confederacy" and the "Sons of Confederate Veterans," be very near to them and bring them Peace.

And we ask it all in the name, and for the sake of Christ, our Great Redeemer. Amen.

General Gordon: Since our last meeting the "Silent Reaper," Death, has been gathering his costly harvest from our Ranks. It is my mournful task this morning to announce to

this assembly that the great Leader, South Carolina's foremost Son is no more. A great light went out when Wade Hampton died. Went out did I say! Ah, no! The light from such a life as Wade Hampton's will never go out; it will burn on and on forever as the noblest type of manhood, and the grandest example of Christian chivalry.

I dare not trust myself to talk to you now on the example set by this great Confederate, but let me say just one word. It was my fortune to know him well, to honor him above most men, and to love him for his great worth. It was my fortune to canvass with him, and as best I could to hold up his arm in that great contest for the second South Carolina Independence.

And it was most fitting that another Wade Hampton, the descendant of the friend of Washington, who just 100 years thereafter followed the example of the Hero of 1776, and 1876 led his people again through the darkness of Reconstruction into the light of Liberty and Constitutional Freedom.

A great man was Hampton, one of the noblest of the human race; and it is my privilege this morning, sad though it be to honor his memory, and before the Resolutions are read I want to ask this audience again to sing some becoming Hymn on this occasion, and I ask the band to lead in "Nearer My God to Thee."

"Nearer My God to Thee" was then sung by the entire audience.

General Gordon: The Convention will now listen to Resolutions presented by General Walker of South Carolina.

General Walker: It is my mournful privilege to honor the memory of the man whom South Carolina loved, he whom she almost glorified in her love— Wade Hampton is no more, and with great grief the State he served so fearlessly offers a slight tribute to his memory.

I have been selected to offer some fitting Resolutions in memory of South Carolina's great Chief.

GENERAL WALKER'S Resolutions were as follows:

When, on Friday, April 11th, 1902, the wires flashed the sad words that Hampton was no more, deep gloom settled on every Southern fireside—From the Potomac to the Rio Grande had spread the fame of the gallant Confederate Cavalry leader whom Lee loved and honored, and as South Carolina,s Governer had wrested the "prostrate State" from the hands of her despoiler—With his fame, traveled hand in hand, a deep admiration and a deeper love—And well might our people be grieved for God does not make many men like Wade Hampton—A man who lives 84 years in magnificent service to his Country—For even when not a General or not a Governor or not a Senator, he was

living that high and honorable life, which as a shining example to all, was of far more worth, than any official service.

The noble example of his pure life made better the people he loved and among whom and for whom he lived. Thanks to a merciful Providence which so long gave him to the world His cheery voice is now hushed, his bright sabre no longer flashes, his calm judgment no longer guides the destines of a State—But, thank God, the impress of his splendid character remains—we will ever cherish the memory of this great and good man.

General Hampton was born at Charleston, S. C., March 28, 1818—He graduated at South Carolina College in the class of 1836—At the outbreak of our war, he entered as a private, but soon raised the famous Hampton Legion—He served with the army of Northern Virginia and his record there is a part of the grand history of that momentous struggle

He rose successively to be Brig. General—Major General—and Lieut. General, finally commanding the Cavalry of Lee's Army. At the close of the war he returned to his plantation life in Mississippi. But when his down trodden State called him to lead her white patriots against the vultures who were feeding on her, he without hesitation threw aside everything and again led his people and led them to victory A marvelous success crowned the efforts he inspired and directed, so that on April 11th, 1877, he took his seat in the State House of South Carolina as her Governor—He was later sent to the United States Senate to represent his State, which he dld well, until an opposing political faction, forced him into that dignified private life, which has made him, if possible, more esteemed and beloved than ever.

During the Reunion of the South Carolina Division, in Columbia in May 1901, the veterans of the Division visited their beloved and distinguished countryman and the demonstration was a great joy and satisfaction to the old hero, his heart for the last time was cheered with a ringing Confederate yell which he had so often heard in the moment of victory. Conscious that his years were nearly spent, he then bid his comrades a last and loving farewell.

To paint his character would require almost inspiration, to do full justice to its breadth, its fearlessness, its steadfastness, its loyality, its grandeur. Born of distinguished ancestry, nurtured in the lap of luxury, such a character made him a noble among men, but without apparent pride or hauteur. Hampton justly had confidence in Hampton, but never was it displayed to the world, save in the glorious deeds he accomplished. Brave almost to desperation, he faced danger with the utmost calmness and never said to his men "go," but always it was "follow me." Gallant was the man who could follow where he led.

In war he was the "beau Sabreur," almost delighting in the combat, but never forgetting his responsibility as a leader. In peace he was quiet, loyal, refined citizen, until his State again demanded his services, when leaving the comforts of his home, he led his people to a victory, indefinitely harder to gain, than any which crowned his Confederate career. The character which enables a man to be a great warrior, seldom fits him for being a great Statesman. Hampton was both, and it is hard to determine in which he was the greater. But in both he won the admiration, the love, the devotion of a people, who, in this, the hour of their great grief, crown him Patriot and Hero.

To us old veterans he was dear. He was Lieutenant-General of the Army of Northern Virginia Department. Never did he enter our Conventions, but he was received with ringing cheers—which broke from thousands of loving hearts—with like appreciation we now join in laying a tribute on the grave of our grand old leader.

Therefore, be it Resolved—

1st. That in the loss of Lieut.-Gen. Wade Hampton, Commander of the Army of Northern Virginia Department, U. C. V., our brotherhood mourns one zealous in the discharge of every noble duty, true to the principles we are joined together to perpetuate, loyal to the Confederate Cause, and a bright and shining light to guide us in devotion to the principles for which he faced death and offered his life on many a glorious field.

2d. That in our dead comrade, we esteem the nobility of that character, which stood untarnished amidst the storms of battle and the trials of Statesmanship. Whose every action has drawn him nearer and made him dearer to those with whom and for whom he fought.

3d. That our deepest sympathies are extended to his family, who are left to mourn him, but who have had the inestimable privilege of intimate and loving association with so good and so grand a man.

4th. That the usual methods be taken to give this expression of our feelings to his family—and to the world, which has been bettered by his life.

General Stephen D. Lee: Mr. Commander, Wade Hampton was my comrade and friend, he was to me almost a father. I went out in command of an Artillery Company, and he placed in my young hands my commission as Major, as Lieutenant-Colonel and as Colonel. I will not trust myself to speak this morning because my heart is full, but I will read a paper—

GENERAL STEPHEN D. LEE.

"The whole South stands with bowed head in the presence of a great grief. The whole country bears us sympathy in our sorrow. Wade Hampton of South Carolina, and of the Southern Confederacy, while it lived, is now dead. He was great by descent, and to this heritage he added further greatness by the simplicity of his heroic life. The third of his name in immediate succession to attain unto eminence, his father and his grandfather before him having added renown to their State, he now passes out of the ranks of living men, leaving behind him a record of grand deeds nobly done, of trying conditions nobly borne, and of an unfaltering courage amid the clashing of stupendous forces set in motion by a mighty revolution.

"As a leader of his people he was strong, wise, conservative. As Governor of his State and as her representative in the Senate of the United States, and in all other positions of trust and responsibility he was able, loyal, and spotless. The language of littleness was an unknown tongue to him, and he rose, without effort, triumphantly superior to all temptation to do or think aught that was less than honorable, helpful, and true.

"As we stand here today and contemplate the purity of his long life, public and private, we fling into the faces of all living men the challenge, "Show us his Superior," aye, as for that, we confidently cry, "Match Him!"

"Are we not all, his comrades and the sons and daughters of his comrades, heirs by law and by native right, to the splendid dowry of noble deeds, which he has left to our Southland. No other aim than the highest, ever found lodgment in his noble soul. No possible combination of things could ever have made him willing to rise or profit at the expense of even the humblest man.

"A god-like sympathy and love burst spontaneously and irresistably from him, and enveloped all within his ken who needed counsel, or aid or relief. To him there were higher things, better things, truer things, than dollars, and in these things Wade Hampton was rich beyond computation.

"But it is as the leader of his splendid Legion, and of his later and larger commands, that he most strongly appeals our admiration. No Knight of King Arthur's Round Table was ever truer, bolder, or more self-denying. In the forefront of the hottest battle, in the field-hospital looking to the needs of his wounded and dying, everywhere he was the beloved of his men.

"His young and ardent followers saw in him the reincarnation of all the virtues of Sir Galahad, and followed the blaze of

his falchion in the thickest of the carnage without tremor or doubt. Yet, out of action, he was modest, unobtrusive, unostentations, gentle, amicable, lovable, and loved as few men have ever been. There was no seamy side to his life, no waxfilled cracks in his character; he was undeniably sincere.

"His was not the endowment of greatest civic genius, yet he was ever strong, wise and capable; and no truer, tenderer, or more loyal heart ever beat in the breast of man than that which guided his thoughts and deeds for more than four score years.

"He filled a larger place in the public eye than any man in his State since Calhoun's day, and a much larger place in the public heart than ever did that immortal Champion of the rights of the States. What rejoicing there must have been "over the river" when he again struck hands with Davis and Lee and Jackson and the Johnstons and Beauregard, and the innumerable hosts of less known, but not less heroic spirits who have preceeded us, who in our turn are fast pressing on to that shining shore."

In view of this great bereavement, we come now with bowed heads and throbbing hearts and *resolve*

1st. "That while we can add nothing to the splendid glory and simple grandeur of Wade Hampton's character and fame, by smooth and musical phrases, yet we wish to honor ourselves, by declaring to the World, that we love him and know him to be among the great and good men of all time.

2d. "That having lived 84 years and filled all his country with the knowledge of his exalted life, we do not now mourn his departure, but exult in his transfiguration, and commend him to the study of all men, everywhere, who would rise to higher planes in noble doing.

3d. "That this preamble and these resolutions be entered at length in our record, and that copies be allowed to, 'The Confederate Veterans,' the journals of the City of Dallas, and to all others who may desire the same for publication."

General Lee's beautiful and touching resolutions were received with much applause

GENERAL CABELL'S TRIBUTE.

General W. L. Cabell then came to the front and said a few words eulogistic of General Wade Hampton:—

General Cabell:— It is not necessary for me, my old comrades to say anything more in remembrance of that gallant man—Wade Hampton—I think I can say nothing more expressive than that he was a true Confederate, and loved this great people, He was a man among men in every sense of the word—He was a

man who did his duty both in the field and at home, and he died as he lived a noble Christian gentleman. And I am confident that the old comrades who served with him will treasure his memory as long as time shall last.

The name and fame of Wade Hampton will live forever—He stands before these people as a very Monument of Chivalry, of truth and courage, and I echo the wish of the entire Trans-Mississippi Department when I ask that these resolutions be adopted.

Resolutions adopted by a rising vote.

Just after the Hampton Resolutions were adopted there was much talking in the Auditorium, to such an extent that nothing could be heard, General Cabell came to the front of the stage and said: "My good people let your love-making be done with your eyes, and stop talking. Listen and be still, and by listening to what you may hear you will learn more than you ever learned in your school-rooms in four days."

General Gordon: Comrades I am about to introduce to this assemblage the Orator of the occasion. He is called "Private John Allen," but I want to say for him that he is about the most public fellow I know.

"PRIVATE" JOHN ALLEN.

For several minutes he stood and bowed his acknowledgment of the great ovation which was given him.

Mr. Allen said he was no orator and had never delivered an oration. He thought Gen. Gordon was parading such fellows as he was in order that the General might show off his own oratory. A cyclone had swept over Tupelo, Miss., once and destroyed his windmill and no man whose windmill was wrecked could be expected to be an orator.

He spoke for the privates of the army. Without detracting from the Generals and Colonels it was the rebel yell, he said, which had scared the Yankees, and the privates, through sleet and snow, had been kept up at night to keep the Yankees from killing the Generals.

The Southern private soldier, said Private Allen, was the greatest hero the world had ever known and had been inspired by the noblest and purest women who had ever been created.

He told of a Pennsylvania Colonel who had taken his regiment into a fight for the first time and they ran from the enemy. The Colonel got in front of his men and not being well-acquainted with them, asked them why they were running. The reply was, they didn't have confidence in their Colonel. That, however,

could never have been said of the Confederate soldiers, because all their Colonels were brave men.

Mr. Allen said he was not an orator. He was like a friend of his who made a Fourth of July speech. When he got through with the address he asked a friend how he liked his speech. His friend replied: "Well, Mac, your gestures are fine and so is your voice, and if you can only collect your ideas you'll be an orator."

He then told of a speech he had made in Congress on the subject of pensions.

Mr. Allen said he had picked up a big Sunday paper on his way to Dallas and all he saw was pictures of King Edward and the Coronation, and he had determined that he would never be crowned. He didn't need to be. He was better than a King. He was a Confederate soldier and was coming to Dallas, and that was more than any King could.

At Shiloh, he said, a Mississippi Colonel was rebuking his men for dodging when the Yankee sharpshooters fired at them, when suddenly a shell whistled by him. The Colonel ducked down himself and yelled out, "Lie down men; that's the order now."

Mr. Allen spoke of the army chaplain who was praying that the Generals and men should have courage, when one old brother said: "For the Lord's sake, the men and officers have plenty of courage. Pray to God for ammunition; that's what we want."

In paying a tribute to the late Gen. Wade Hampton, Mr. Allen spoke feelingly of President McKinley with whom he had served in Congress. During the Spanish War President McKinley, he said, had sent for him to go to the White House as he intended appointing Gen. Stephen D. Lee to a position in the army, but he (Allen) objected, because, while the services of Gen. Lee and his sword were at the disposal of his country, three Confederates had been appointed Major-Generals, all of whom Gen. Lee had outranked, and he could not sanction such a reflection on the selection which had been made by President Davis who recognized Gen. Lee's worth and appointed him as one of the most trusted officers of the Confederacy.

Gen. Gordon followed Private Allen and told a story of an old farmer at Appomattox who had met some men. They were divided into three parties.

"Who are these?" asked the farmer of the man in charge.

"They are privates."

"How did they do?"

"First rate."

"Who's those fellows?" he asked as he met the next squad.

"Them's Captains and Lieutenants. They did fairly well."

Coming to the third squad he inquired who they were, and was told they were Generals.

"Well," said the old farmer, "I ain't hiring no Generals."

Private Allen again came forward amid a storm of applause, simply, as he said, to talk to the newspaper men. Several of the press, he said, had asked him for a copy of his speech. He had never in his life written a speech either before it was delivered or to print in the Record. On one occasion a friend in Congress had asked him if he did not prepare his speeches, and being told he did not, the friend remarked: "Well, John, after hearing you, I am satisfied you don't prepare your speeches."

At this point a telegram was read from Gen. Joe Wheeler, at Brooklyn: "Regret that bad cold prevents my coming. Health, happiness and God's blessing to the veterans."

General Gordon: The hour has arrived for our Memorial Services, and for the next hour we will give ourselves to that solemn and mornful duty. The band will please lead, and the audience sing "Rock of Ages."

General Gordon: We will now be lead in prayer by Dr. W. L. Lowrance, Chaplain of the Trans-Mississippi Department.

Dr. Lowrance: Almighty God Thou has ever been with us at all times, be with us now. Our God and our Father, and our Preserver, in the days past, our hope of the future we come before Thee in meekness and lowliness, and pray Thy blessings upon us.

We know that Thou art very good, and our only help in times of need. We are gathered together here today in Memorial Services to honor the memory of our glorious and well beloved "Daughter of the Confederacy," and all the rest of the bright array who have gone before, and are waiting for us there. Their beautiful example, their precepts, their valor and courage is all that are left us, a dear sweet and holy memory. These annual Reunions, these Memorial Services, keep fresh in our minds and hearts the memory of all these loved ones, and impress upon the hearts of our children all that their sires did and the justice of the Cause for which they risked their all.

Bless our dear Commander, grant that he may be spared to us for many years to come. And as we go to our homes after this meeting, be with us in our daily lives, and grant that when this life is over, we may peacefully rest safe in Thy arms forever and forever, and we will praise Thee forever. Amen.

General Gordon: The band will now lead in "America." The Choir will sing, I trust that the audience will also.

Singing of "America" by the entire audience.

General Gordon: I now have the pleasure of presenting to this audience, our Chaplain General, Rev. J. Wm. Jones.

REV. DR. J. WM. JONES.

Had I been consulted by my honored friend our—gallant and beloved commander—as to my occupying this position to-day I should have urged him to select, come one else, who could in more fitting words voice our feelings on this solemnly interesting occasion.

But the first I knew of his purpose of calling me to this service was his general orders announcing that I would perform it.

He knew that, as a soldier I would *obey orders,* and that if I could not speak from a *full mind* I would at least respond from a *full heart* when called to speak of our honored and beloved dead—"The Daughters of the Confederacy," our great leaders, and our heroic comrades of the rank, and file

But how can I—in the brief time that it will be proper for me to detain you—speak on a theme to which many volumes could not do justice.

I proceed with my task, however, in the full confidence that the warm sympathies, and profound interest of my comrades, and of other loving hearts in this vast audience, will supply any lack of your speaker.

Varina Anne Davis (more familiarly known as "Winnie"), the Daughter of the Confederacy, the crowned queen of our affections—was my personal friend whom I so admired, honored, and loved, that it is really difficult for me to speak of her in terms that do not seem extravagant. I saw her first at Beauvoir,—the dutiful daughter, the graceful, queenly entertainer of all guests, and especially the companion of her great Father who read to him, talked to him, and cheered, and brightened his last days. It was my privilege to have her for six weeks once as a guest in my own home, and to study her qualities of mind and heart, her graces of manner, and her brilliant conversational powers which made her the idol of every circle in which she moved. I saw her capture Richmond, and have it's people at her feet. It was my privilege to be one of her escort when she attended our Reunion at Houston, and to witness the ovations she received along the route, the enthusiastic greeting which the veterans gave her as she came quietly into our hall, and the modest, gracious manner in which she received it all. In a word, I saw her under all circumstances, and do not hesitate to say that she was the gentlest, truest, noblest, most queenly, Christian woman I ever knew.

I know not how better to close this poor tribute to our queen than by quoting a poem written at the time of her death by a little Confederate woman who knew her intimately, and loved her devotedly:

"Winnie Davis, The Daughter of the Confederacy."

"In those days of deepest gloom,
When we stood as by the tomb
Of our Southland's fallen glory and her dead,
Then there came to bless our chief
In his hour of helpless grief,
A heartsease on a cherub's cradle bed.

"Of those cruel days that followed,
Of those trying scenes unhallowed,
This wee heroine was a sharer of it all,
With her wooing baby grace
And her dimpling lovely face,
She was sunshine in that prison wall.

"All through childhood's happy time,
Till sweet girlhood in her prime,
Stood embodied as ideal to our raptured gaze,
Then our hopes were realized
As our Southland recognized
A woman all deserving of her praise.

"When the King of kings decreed
That our David should be freed,
We sadly bowed in sorrow to His will,
But to us he left his daughter
Our own Confederate daughter
A prouder gift no millionare could will.

"Her tactful manner, kindly grace,
Made her a queen in every place,
The carping ee'n in her found naught to criticise;
'Twas but to see her to rejoice
And hear the music of her voice
The magic power and witchery of her eyes.

"A few short weeks of wild unrest,
And then she's gathered with the blest;
With her dear father in sweet Hollywood
beside the river,
She'll sleep so well
Till trumpet sound shall tell
God's risen saints to dwell with Christ forever.

"We know not till they're called away
The blessings of our yesterday,
To-day our Southland morns her matchless dead,
In this hour of our grief,
For the daughter of our chief,
A heartsease find where seraph maiden led."

Mrs. J. William Jones,
September 20, 1898. Richmond, Va.

And now what shall I say of our great leaders? "Our President" JEFFERSON DAVIS, was a gallant, accomplished soldier—a statesman worthy to stand on the floor of the United States Senate with Webster, Clay, Calhoun, and others, in the days when great men, not political tricksters, were sent to the Senate—the ablest, and most efficient Secretary of War the Country ever had—an orator who ranked among the greatest ever produced in this land of orators—a Patriot tried and true, who walked the path of Duty so steadfastly and firmly that men who did not know him called him obstinate—a man of such wide reading, and accurate knowledge, and so brilliant a conversationalist that he "adorned every subject which he touched"—a hightoned gentleman of the old school who graced the incomparable society of the old South—and with all an humble, devout Christian, a believer in and an earnest student of God's word, and a sincere follower of the great "Captain of our Salvation."

I need not say more, though I counted it my proud privilege to know him, and might speak of him by the hour.

Time fails to tell of our other leaders—Albert Sydney Johnston, the great soldier whose fall in the hour of victory at Shiloh, prevented, so far as we can see, the capture or destruction of Grant's army—Robert Edward Lee, the peerless soldier of the centuries, the great college President, the stainless gentleman, the devout Christian—Joseph E. Johnston, the great strategist and the idol of his men—G. T. Beauregard, the accomplished engineer and gallant soldier, whose defence of Charleston ranks with the most heroic and skilful in the world's history—Kirby Smith, the able Commander of the Trans-Mississippi Department—John B. Hood, whose heroic, daring, and maimed body won the unceasing admiration of his men—"Stonewall" Jackson, the thunderbolt of war, whose splendid military achievements were only equalled by his devout piety—J. E. B. Stuart, "the flower of cavaliers," who ended his brilliant career in a heroic fight which saved Richmond from capture, and who left a strong testimony to his simple, Christian faith, when he said to President Davis in his dying hour: "I am ready and willing to die if God, and my Country think that I

have fulfilled my destiny and done my duty"—Nathan Bedford Forrest, "the Wizard of the Saddle," and unquestionably one of the greatest soldiers that this, or any other Country ever produced, and who spent the later years of his life as a useful citizen, a consistent follower of Christ, and a useful member of the church of his choice—Sterling Price, whom his men affectionately called "Old Pap," and followed with such heroic devotion—Dick Taylor, the sturdy fighter who converted Jackson's *"Quarter Master Banks"* into his own "Commissary General"—and glorious old Wade Hampton, the gallant and skilful soldier, and able statesman, whose recent death has carried grief to so many homes and hearts.

I have not time to even call the roll of our other distinguished leaders—A. P. Hill, Ewell, D. H. Hill, Harde, Early, Polk, Pender, Ramseur, Cleburne, Breckenridge, and the rest who have gone before us. Never cause had grander leaders. Well might the *London Standard* say, in writing of Lee: "A Country which has given birth to men like him, and those who followed him, may look the chivalry of Europe in the face without shame—*for the fatherlands of Sidney, and of Bayard, never produced a nobler soldier, gentleman, and Christian, than Robert E. Lee.*"

Yes, we poor old Confederates may proudly challenge the world to produce leaders equal to those who led us in our great struggle for constitutional freedom.

And what shall I say of the rank and file of our armies, who, often with bare and bleeding feet, ragged jackets, and empty haversacks, followed these great leaders on so many victorious fields?

The story of the "War between the States" may be summed up in a few words: The Northern States had a population of 20,000,000—the Confederate States had only 5,000,000 whites.

There were enlisted during the war a total of 2,859,132 Federal troops, and only 600,000 Confederates. We fought over two thousand battles. The Confederates lost, killed in battle, and died of wounds or disease, 200,000 men. 200,000 more were taken prisoners, and 100,000 more were absent from ranks from physical disability or other causes. So we had the last year of the war only 100,000 available men to meet the 1,000,000 Federal soldiers actually on duty. Add to this the immense superiority of the Federals in arms, equipment, transportation, rations, clothing, *everything* save able leadership, patriotic devotion, and heroic courage, and it is simply amazing that we held out so long, won so many brilliant victories, and at last yielded only to "overwhelming numbers and resources," and were then *"not conquered, but wearied out with victory."*

I would not pluck one leaf from the chaplet with which the world has crowned our Confederate leaders. But I do not hesitate to declare, in this presence today, that our leaders could not have accomplished half as much as they did had they not have been followed by men of the rank and file, who were the peers—not to put it more strongly—of any soldiers who ever marched under any flag, or fought for any cause in all the tide of time.

General Lee once said: "The true heroes of this war are not the men of rank, but the men of the ranks."

Our chivalric commander, at a banquet in Richmond during the ceremonies, incident to the unveiling of the equestrian statue of Lee, responded to a toast to the "Infantry of the Army of Northern Virginia." We punctuated his eloquent speech with hearty applause, and at its close gave three rousing cheers for Gordon. He sprang to his feet, and, with deep emotion, said: "Comrades you are cheering the wrong man. You ought to cheer the men of the rank and file who *made Gordon.*"

And so it was. The men of the rank and file won the glorious victory at First Manassas. "The Foot Cavalry" contributed not a little to the splendid success of Jackson's Valley Campaign which is now studied in the Military Academies of England and Prussia, as an example of able strategy, quick marches and heroic fighting. When Lee hurled 80,000 men against McClellan's 105,000, strongly entrenched before Richmond, and drove them to the cover of their gunboats at Harrison's Landing, it was the heroic courage of the rank and file, as well as the ability of the great chieftain that won Seven Days around Richmond.

So at Second Manassas, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and in the Campaign of '64 Lee relied on the rank and file to "do what men may dare to do."

The defense of Fort Fisher, the defense of Sumpter, and Charleston Harbor, Shiloh, Chickamauga, Pleasant Hill, Price's advance into Arkansas and Missouri, and hundred other glorious fields showed the stuff of which Confederate soldiers were made.

When Forrest defeated Smith and drove him back to Memphis, or defeated Sturgis at Brices' Cross Roads (capturing "everything he had on wheels)," or captured Streight, or performed other deeds of his marvelous career, he showed very great ability as a leader, but no small part of the credit of these achievements is due the men who "followed his feather."

One of the most brilliant achievements of the war, was, when our beloved comrade Stephen D. Lee, with only 2,700 men

defeated Sherman with 30,000, at Chickasaw Bayou, and compelled him to re-embark on his transports, and he deserves the highest credit for this as well as for other things in his brilliant career. But he commanded men who were ready to die rather than surrender.

That was a most billiant feat of Magruder in which he actually accomplished (what "the grape vine telegraph" reported that Stonewall Jackson was *about to do* on the Rappahanock)—charged gunboats with cavalry, and raised the blockade of Galveston, but great credit should be given to the heroic daring of his "Horse Marines."

And certainly one of the most remarkable achievements of history, was at Sabine Pass, when Lieutenant Dick Dowling, with forty-two men, two Lieutenants, and six guns, successfully held his position against an attack of twenty-three vessels, and a Federal force estimated at 10,000 men, captured two gun boats, disabled a third, took 18 guns and large quantities of ammunition, and stores, captured 150 prisoners,killed fifty, and wounded a large number of the enemy, and drove the fleet out of the river. The names of each one of these heroes should be written on the pages of history.

I could litterally by the hour recall heroic deeds of men of the rank, and file, and give individual instances of most conspicuous gallantry.

But I must not detain you longer. Our commander has acted wisely in appointing this "Memorial Service." It is eminently fitting that we should pause in the bustle of our meeting and devote an hour to thus recalling hallowed memories of the brave old days of '61-5', and laying a wreath on the graves of our dead comrades.

In the course of nature it will not be long before all of us who are here today shall have passed away; and this service turned over to our Sons and Daughters. My dear old comrades —brothers beloved—we are passing away.

Are we ready for our summons? Are we "Soldiers of the Cross?" Are we trusting in Christ alone for Salvation? When the roll is called up yonder will we be able to answer: "I am here"?. God bless you, my comrades, guide you and help you, that you may heed the lesson of this hour, heed the voice of Davis, Lee and Jackson, and Christian comrades, saying, "Be ye followers of me even as I, also, am of Christ," God help you to bear the cross now that you may wear the crown "over there"—

"That crown with peerless glories bright,
Which shall new luster boast,
When victors' wreaths and monarchs' gems,
Shall blend in common dust."

Dr. Jones' powerful "Memorial Address" was greeted with great applause throughout its delivery.

Gen. Gordon then introduced Gen. Stephen D. Lee, who was greeted with enthusiasm. He paid a glowing tribute to the men of the line who fell in the Confederate Cause, and lie buried in Northern soil. He put in a strong plea for the decoration of Confederate graves by the Government.

The Committee on Credentials not being ready to report, it was voted to adjourn for one hour. Accordingly, at 12:45 o'clock, the Convention took an intermission.

AFTERNOON SESSION,

April 23, 1902, 2 P. M.

General Gordon in the Chair: We are in Texas, and I am going to ask the band to play the "Bonnie Blue Flag," and when the band plays I want you all to sing, sing with your whole heart and soul. The band then played, "The Bonnie Blue Flag," and the audience enthusiastically joined in the singing.

General Gordon: We will now hear the report of the Committee on Credentials read by General Stephen D. Lee.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

We find that out of 1454 camps in the United Confederate Veteran organization that 707 camps have paid their per capita, and are entitled to a total of 2,353 delegates, as follows:

Texas	200	camps	728	delegates
Mississippi	57	"	157	"
Georgia	48	"	192	"
Tennessee	56	"	190	"
Arkansas	50	"	167	"
Alabama	47	"	165	"
Kentucky	31	"	103	"
Louisiana	41	"	142	"
South Carolina	30	"	88	"
Virginia	23	"	95	"
North Carolina	25	"	83	"
Missouri	24	"	61	"
Florida	10	"	30	"
Pacific Division	9	"	22	"
West Virginia	7	"	15	"
North-West	10	"	21	"
Indian Territory	23	"	54	"
Maryland Division	4	"	11	"
Oklahoma	8	"	17	"
District of Columbia	1	"	6	"
Illinois	1	"	2	"
Indiana	1	"	2	"
Ohio	1	"	2	"

We would further report that we find 747 camps, or more than fifty per cent., have not paid any per capita tax, and are, therefore, not entitled to representation in this Convention.

We would, therefore, urge that the Divisions, Brigade and Camp Commanders, see to it that their camps pay their per capita tax, otherwise our Association cannot do the good expected of it.

E. P. COTTRAUX of Louisiana,
Chairman.

L. F. IRWIN of Alabama,
Secretary.

E. B. McNeil of Tennessee,
Geo. P. Gross of Missouri.
R. D. Funkhouser of Virginia,
S. J. Wilkins of Oklahoma.

After the reading of the report, and before its adoption, General W. L. Cabell came to the front of the stage and made a few remarks:

General Cabell: My comrades I want to call your attention to the fact that our grand Association has been increasing until it numbers now 1454 camps; but what we want to call your attention particularly to, is this, that the old Confederates are not all dead yet, especially in the Trans-Mississippi Department, and I want to urge you all my comrades not to fail to pay your per capita tax—it is only ten cents per annum, and I am sure that there is not one single one of you who is so poor that he cannot pay this small pittance. Surely you can pay ten cents for the privilege of coming to our grand Reunions and having representation, and looking into the faces of your old comrades, and sitting around the camp-fires, and living over again the days of War.

I want to urge that every old Confederate Veteran who is a member of our Association, who has not paid his dues, to do so before our next Encampment. I want to see every camp fully represented, even down to the very smallest. If we expect to continue our grand Association we must pay our dues, and pay them promptly.

Comrades this Association is the grandest the World ever saw, it has no equal in all history, it is composed of the bravest and most patriotic men the World ever saw, and by paying ten cents per year you will have the privilege of meeting with these noble men, and I feel sure that hereafter not a single one of you will fail to pay your per capita tax.

General Gordon: The question is on the adoption of the report, all in favor say aye, all opposed no. The aye's have it.

General Gordon: The Committee on Resolutions is now ready, and will report.

Col. J. Taylor Stratton: The first one is the one offered by General A. T. Watts on behalf of the ladies of the South:

In order that our children may be fully instructed in all that pertains to the rise and fall of the Southern Confederacy, and that the date of the birth of its first and only President will be indelibly impressed on their minds and hearts and generally observed with appropriate ceremonies, be it,

Resolved, That the United Confederate Veterans in Conventions assembled at Dallas, Texas, do ratify and adopt the Resolution as passed by the Ladies' Confederated Memorial Association of New Orleans, making June the 3d as the universal Memorial day throughout the South. Said resolution to go into effect on June 3d, 1903.

Brig. General A. T. Watts: As an old Confederate soldier from Mississippi, who served in the Army of Northern Virginia, I have been selected by thé good ladies of the Memorial Association of Louisiana to present to this organization a resolution fixing the 3d day of June as "Memorial Day," to be observed all over the South.

I was selected because I was from Mississippi, the State upon which Jefferson Davis, in his public career, conferred so many imperishable honors, and so much glory.

The good ladies of Georgia have fixed a day for "Memorial Day," selecting the 26th of April. This has not been universally adopted—on the contrary, the Grand Army of the Republic have adopted that day.

The good ladies of the South have selected the 3d day of June, the birthday of that grand, that pure Statesman, our first and only President—Jefferson Davis. No man who was in the Confederate Army, who lived in the South, who espoused the Southern Cause, but turned to Jefferson Davis as our chief in all of our troubles. No where did he disappoint us. Out of chaos, and under his guidance a model Republic was constructed. That Republic was carried through four years of struggle, and was guided by his hand.

Now these ladies, actuated by the same spirit which actuated their mothers—the same devotion and constancy, ask that you approve of the 3d day of June being selected as a "Memorial Day." I must say the existence of the war would have lasted five years longer if the good ladies could have had their way.

On behalf of these ladies I now introduce that resolution, and in obedience to the commands of the ladies of the South in their attempt to honor our President, I ask that it be universally adopted.

Gen. A. J. West: That resolution does not meet with the approval of our people. The 26th day of April has been adopted by the State of Georgia, by law. It is the time of the year when our most beautiful flowers are in bloom. It would not be so in June, the flowers would be gone, and the hot sun would prevent our marching.

On behalf of the people of Georgia, I ask that we be permitted to continue as we are, observing the 26th day of April as our "Memorial Day."

General Stephen D. Lee reads a letter from a lady living in Georgia in regard to that State's objection to changing the date.

And moved "to exempt Georgia, and other Divisions who may wish, from the observance of this resolution."

General Clement A. Evans: I desire to say that that letter would not have been read in this Convention, but it has just come to me by due course of mail, that is why it was not placed before the Georgia delegates for their consideration.

The good ladies of Georgia simply ask that we be permitted to observe the day first chosen by themselves. They are patriotic, and will do their best to be in accord with their sisters everywhere, but they simply request and desire that they have the privilege of retaining the day first selected by them.

With this explanation, you understand why the letter was read.

General W. J. Behan: I move that the vote be taken by States.

Mrs. Stone objected to the resolution being adopted, saying that the "Daughters of the Confederacy" did not want Mr. Davis' birthday celebrated in such a sad way; that when the monument was built it would be the highest honor which his people could pay him.

General S. D. Lee: The Ladies Memorial Association is a most patriotic body, composed of ladies from every Southern State. The President, Mrs. Behan, living in New Orleans. They work in season, and out of season, for the Cause of the Confederacy, and this noble band of women now ask that you adopt the 3d day of June as a "Memorial Day" to be universally observed throughout the South.

Now, the ladies of Georgia say they object to this—that the 26th day of April is observed by them as "Memorial Day,"

and on that date in Georgia the flowers are more beautiful than at any other season.

Col. J. Taylor Stratton: In different parts of the South we are compelled to have different Memorial Days. So do we also recognize the fact that we could have a general "Memorial Day," not simply to strew flowers upon the graves of "Our Dead," but to have memorial services in memory of that great man, who, no matter what carping critics may say, his name will go down through the Ages as a peerless Christian gentleman, a great Statesman, the Hon. Jefferson Davis.

General Gordon: The question is upon the adoption of the resolution brought in by the Committee on Resolutions, to adopt the 3d day of June as a "Memorial Day" for memorial services.

The State of Georgia protests against it, and the motion first made has been amended, or at least General S. D. Lee offers an amendment. That Georgia, or any other State, be exempt, if such State so desire.

General Clement A. Evans: I want to have it thoroughly understood that the State of Georgia is willing, and does honor the memory of Jefferson Davis. The 3d day of June is a legal holiday all over Georgia, business of all kinds is suspended on that day. Banks closed. Everybody turns out somewhere to hear something said about Jefferson Davis. Our schools celebrate the day, our children write compositions on the life of the great Statesman. Georgia will not be, and is not behind in honoring his memory.

I suggest delayed action in order that the Confederate Memorial Associations may settle all differences.

General Watts: As the mover of the original resolution I wish it well understood that there was no desire to interfere with Georgia, or any other State holding a separate day, but what was asked that a general "Memorial Day" be observed on June 3d in honor of Jefferson Davis.

General Gordon: The question is upon the amendment, that Georgia, or any other State, which so desires, shall be exempt. The amendment was adopted.

General Gordon: Now that the resolution has been amended as explained by the chair, the question is upon the adoption of the resolution as amended. All in favor say aye, all opposed, no. The aye's have it.

The next resolution was as follows:

Resolved, that the Tennessee Division does protest against

the railroads charging fifty cents for validating a ticket, unless the holder of the ticket desires an extension within the limit.

Resolved further, that it is unheard of and unfair upon the delegates to charge a fee of fifty cents for validation, and also a fee of fifty cents for an extension, when delegates purchase their tickets, with the positive assurance from the agents of the railraods, that the fifty cents would only be charged when an extension was desired. Was adopted.

The following resolution was recommended for adoption:

Whereas, The scurrilous publication of R. J. Cook, a Professor in the Grant University, located at Chattanooga, Tenn., reflecting upon the good name and character of the women of the South, particularly the Daughters of the Confederacy, has aroused the just indignation of the whole South, and,

"Whereas, Though some months have elapsed since the publication of the slanderous article and its denunciation by Forrest Camp, the County Court, the City Council of Chattanooga, Tennessee, and the Confederate Veterans at all the principal points in the South, and yet no action has been taken by the officials of Grant University, except such as may be construed in excusing or condoning the vile slander, and,

"Whereas, Said Cook, in a card published immediately after the action of Forrest Camp in denouncing his publication as false and slanderous, said: 'The article was hurriedly written without any thought or feeling of malice, and without reflecting for a moment how badly it might wound the sensitive feelings of anyone.' 'The real intent and purpose of my editorial needs no defense,' and,

"Whereas, The only 'real intent and purpose' of said publication can only be construed as seriously and maliciously injuring and slandering the Daughters of the Confederacy, and the people of the South, among whom this man lives, earning a livelihood by teaching in an institution located in the central South, and seeking the patronage of the Southern people, therefore,

Be it Resolved, By The United Confederate Veterans, in convention assembled, That we call upon the Southern people to withdraw all patronage from Grant University, and withhold from it, any and all aid, sympathy, patronage or encouragement.

General Gordon: I call General Lee to the chair for one moment because I want to express myself in regard to this vile creature:

General Gordon: And now for once I want to send to this vile mis-creation our utter loathing and contempt for his effort to degrade the noblest of God's creation.

The contempt I have for such a creature is fathomless. Nothing can sound the depths of my utter abhorrence of such a being, and I want him to know it, and I want you to see that he knows it. And I call now upon this Convention, every man to join me in sending him word that he is so utterly contemptible that we refuse to notice him.

The question is upon the adoption of that resolution, all in favor say aye, and thereupon the whole Convention arose as one man, shouting wildly, aye! aye! I will not put the no's.

Col. J. Taylor Stratton: The Committee on Resolutions ask for further time to complete their report.

General Stephen D. Lee, Chairman of the Historical Committee, reads report of said Committee:

Dallas, Texas, April 20th, 1902.

MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE MOORMAN,

Adjutant General and Chief of Staff,

United Confederate Veterans.

Dear Sir—The causes that led to the war between the States, as well as the narrative history of that war, have been ably and completely covered in previous reports to conventions of the United Confederate Veterans, and to various State organizations.Neither restatement of the sectional development, nor renewed discussion of the issues that culminated in the destruction of the historic constitutional safeguards of State sovereignty, and a nicely balanced system of federal government, can strengthen the foundation already laid upon which the South can rest her vindication; to which veterans can point as the material of truthful history. This report, therefore, will not attempt to add to this maerial, but rather to show how it may be best utilized, in order that Southern youth in their formative period and all who seek the truth of history may learn something of Southern ideals, Southern motives and Southern heroism.

"The present is the fruit of the past, and the germ of the future, said Dr. Schaff. "Nothing in the past is dead to the man, who would learn how the present came to be what it is," said Bishop Stubbs. These quotations embody the only conception of history that should dominate the historian and guide the student. Human development and national growth, man in his social activities, too often lead to the survival of the strongest. But the great forces of human evolution, may, and do sometimes preserve the ideals and principles of a lost cause, in the lives and in the institutions of succeeding generations. In the rich heritage of the present, the fruit of the past, how many gifts of the old South do we find? In teaching our children how

the present, spoken of in fervid oratory as the new South, came to be what it is, shall we treat our part as dead and wasted, or shall we preserve in our literature and vitalize in our history Southern principles, Southern contributions to American development? For the sake of the heroic and self-sacrificing past, which made the present what it is, the truth must be taught with accuracy of statement that is scientific, with a beauty of expression that is literary, with an acceptance of results that is patriotic. For the vindication of the old as well as for the guidance of the new South, history must make the fruit of a glorious past, the germ of a splendid future.

Truth, beauty, patriotism, are the elements of history that make the subject so valuable in the formation of character. They are the best qualities of an uplifting education, the surest vindication of a noble cause. Search for truth is the noblest occupation of man; its publication a duty. For the sake of the untaught thousands and the unborn millions of Southern youth; for the sake of the unmarked graves and the undying heroism of the Confederate dead; for the sake of Southern leadership matchless in its devotion to duty, unselfishness and inspiring influence, it should be the sacred purpose of organizations of Confederate Veterans to preserve and transmit the truth of this great period in our country's career, that the use of history may teach coming generations that truth is the highest thing that man may keep." This truth must be so presented as to give every youth the blessings old Socrates sought, when he said: "I pray Thee, O God, that I may be beautiful within," and lead to a realization of that other great ideal of him who wrote: "Let all the ends thou aims't at be thy country's, thy God's, and truth's."

The cause demands a history that will vindicate the past and educate the future. To satisfy these requirements your Committee recommends the following steps: 1. The compilation of material that will help the historian and the student to understand the Civil War, its causes and results. 2. The preparation of a source book for collateral use and reference in schools and libraries. 3. The preparation of brief biographies and school histories that will do justice to Southern leadership, Southern character, Southern environment and Southern development. The remainder of this report will be devoted to the consideration of these recommendations.

In the separate reports made to various Confederate organizations, from time to time, and in periodical and individual publications, are found scattered contributions to the literature of the Civil War relating to causes, events and results, that have the value of contemporary sources of information. They speak

with the authority of actors whose knowledge is full and whose perspective is clear. The material they furnish have a constructive and critical value. As constructive data they lead to a correct understanding of the men, the measures and the methods of sectional strife in American history, the unchangeable devotion of the South to State sovereignty and constitutional principles, the development of the North away from a constitutional interpretation universally accepted in the early years of our Federal history. As criticisms they reveal the errors and misrepresentations of current writings about the war, and show that the methods of warfare used by some of the most prominent Northern leaders were violative of international law governing belligerents and unworthy the representatives of a great civilized government. These and all similar material should be collected, properly classified, and made available for use in schools, colleges and libraries.

In urging the preparation of a source book, your Committee emphasizes the most important need that can be supplied through the efforts of this organization. No second-hand production can serve the purposes of vindication and education so efficiently, as a carefully prepared and well arranged book of sources. Such works are already published, notably Professor A. B. Hart's American History, told by Contemporaries, but in none of them, so far as your Committee knows, are the rich achievements of the South in thought and deed properly set forth. The services and patriotism of every section should be given, sources illustrative of American development, political, industrial and social, should be presented, the thought and the leadership of every epoch should be represented. Anything less than this is partisanship or worse. Sources arranged under such topics as colonial development, State sovereignty, federal union, constitutional interpretation, slavery, expansion, secession, reconstruction, etc., if properly selected and presented, would be indispensable aids in the correct teaching of history, and furnish material upon which independent and not borrowed judgments could be based. They should illustrate the attitude of the South towards every great controversy of our history, and show her leadership in every crisis. Such original information will not lessen the importance of the Connecticut Constitution of 1639 if it proves that Virginia laid the foundation for American representative legislation in 1619; it will not detract from the services of Samuel Adams of Massachusetts, to show that Patrick Henry of Virginia, was a father of the American revolution; the blood of the patriots shed at Lexington and Concord, is none the less sacred, because the first gun fired against British misrule in American echoed among the hills of

North Carolina; Alexander Hamilton will lose none of his glory because history credits James Madison with greater services in forming the Federal Constitution. In the history of the Federal Union our Northern brothers have played an honored part that is not ignored, or minimized when we insist upon the recognition of the political philosophy, the constructive statesmanship, the military supremacy, the devotion to principles that have characterized the South. "Truth makes all things plain." Let this source book be its illumination, for "to love truth, for truth's sake, is the principal part of human perfection in this world, and the seed plot of all other virtues."

Carlyle has said that history is the essence of innumerable biographies. Its issues and developments cannot be understood without a sympathetic knowledge of its leaders. Movements, conflicts, revolutions, are abstract things until they are vitalized by human purposes, human methods and human agents. The ethics, the wisdom and the patriotism of historic evolution are embodied in men, hence, the value of biography. The character-building element in the study of history is found in the lives of great men. With a thrill of pride and a spirit of hopefulness, your Committee urges the preparation of brief biographies of Southern leaders that shall mould the characters of plastic youth. No country was ever blessed with nobler models. From Washington to Lee, from Jefferson to Davis, we find no gap in greatness, in goodness, in patriotism, in uplifting thought and magnificent achievements among the leaders of the South. Here is a heritage better than riches, for it is a heritage of character. No cause is lost that can give such types to the world, for as sure as science is thinking anew the thoughts of God, so sure is patriotism and purity living anew the lives of Lee and his co-laborers. Carry the ideals of such men into the being of our children and the sacrifices of the fathers will not have been in vain.

Southern scholars and organizations of Confederate Veterans have frequently condemned the faults and praised the excellencies of histories prepared for use in our schools. In this way the public and especially the authorities responsible for the selection of suitable texts for the study of history have been fully aroused, and made keenly alive to the importance of this subject, resulting in the preparation and selection of better books, and the use of better methods of teaching. Your Committee ventures to suggest that natural environment, what Huxley called physiogsophy, should be carefully presented in school histories as the foundation and explanation of sectional development. The principal factors of this development, economic, political and social, should be treated topically, with the use of source books and biographies as illustrative material.

To summarize, we urge (1) that the abstract developments of our country be given in histories founded on physical environment, and presenting the factors of growth topically; (2), the preparation of a source book that will illustrate every phase of this development; (3), the preparation of brief biographies that will vitalze this development with the character, the ideals and the leadership of the South.The performance of this sacred duty means more than the vindication of a lost cause: It means the preservation of our children's birthright.

In conclusion we would call favorable attention to a book recently published, entitled, "The Leopard's Spots,"by Thomas Dixon Jr., of Virginia. Many favorable and extended notices of this wonderful book have appeared in the press both North and South. Of it the Manufacturer,s Record of Baltimore, says:

"In following the many lines laid through the romance, and tracing the events of the wreck of war, the reign of teror induced by the carpet-bag rule, with it's radical cure, the Ku-Klux Klan, the subsequent revival of many of the evils of reconstruction under scalawagism and the desperate revolution which restored the whites to power, the reader is convinced that he is dealing with history, and history presented in a guise which ought to be effective for a better understanding by men and women of other sections of the great fight which the Southern whites, crippled and hampered as they have been, have made for civilization.

In connection with the general tenor of this report respecting the educational work to be done in supplying full and reliable sources of information about our country past and present, and in view of the need of facilities for the publication of the works necessary to this supply of our need,we would again, as we have done before, express our wishes that some strong publishing houses might rise among us, competent to fulfill all our demands,.

Finally, we recommend that the Historical Committee be enlarged by adding one member from each of the Southern States, this member to be the Son or near relative of a Confederate veteran..

Stephen D. Lee, Chairman;
Clement A Evans.
J. W. Nicholson.
John O. Casler.
D. M. Wisdom.
William A. Gordon.
} For Committee.

Dr. J. Wm Jones:— I rise to move Sir the adoption of that great Report,

General Gordon-- All in favor of the adoption of the Histor ical Report say aye, all opposed no, the ayes have it

General Gordon-- We will now listen to the Report of the Davis Monument Committee, and I will ask General Lee to read it.

General Lee reads Report—

DAVIS MONUMENT.

Richmond, Va., April 14th, 1902.

General John B. Gordon, Commander U. C. V. and Veteranss

A little more than two years ago your representatives acknowledging their failure to erect a monument to Mr. Davis, the only President of the Confederate States, asked the Daughters of the Confederacy to assume this work, promising your help, and we accepted this labor of love. Have the women of the South ever stood back when their dead were to be honored?. As Chairman of the Central Committee I ask you have you done your duty—have you fulfilled your promise? If you had we would have already commenced the actual erection of this Monument. You have not done your duty. At Louisville pledges you were made that have not been kept Again at Memphis you promised to return home and see that your Camps responded to our call. General Gordon in his Order No. 263, indorsed the resolutions. Mrs. J. Thomas Mc Collough, the President of the Association, has sent appeals to the Camps; Mrs. W. J. Behan, President of the Confederate Memorial Association, has appealed to you, and so far thirteen Camps in over fourteen hundred composing the U. C. V. have responded. I do not believe it is indifference to the memory of the President of the Confederate States and the cause he represented. It is not our poverty, or how could we have such magnificent displays at our reunions.

It is because the monument has been delayed so long.

But the women are going to build it, and we beg you to, at once, add $35,000 to the $40,000 now in bank. You can do it; it only means 35,000 people giving $1.00; how many could give their hundreds? Send it to the Treasurer, Mrs. E. D. Taylor, Richmond; do it at once, so that we may complete our work. The Camps have not got it in their treasuries, but collect it from outside. We had hoped to unveil this monument on June 3d, 1903. It depends on you. The women ask this as *their monument,* erected to all they hold dear, the Confederate States of America, her President, her Army, her Navy, and her Women.

Most respectfully,

MRS. N. V. RANDOLPH,

Chairman Central Committee.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE TREASURER OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE JEFFERSON DAVIS MONUMENT ASSOCIATION, RICHMOND, VA., FROM OCTOBER 25TH, 1901, TO APRIL 3D, 1902.

Bal. on hand Oct. 25th, 1901, as per printed report			$ 739 55
Received from—			
Alabama	$ 5 00		
Arkansas	7 00		
Florida	25 00		
Georgia	213 70		
Kentucky	47 50		
Louisiana	27 50		
Mississippi	112 00		
Missouri	92 00		
North Carolina	60 00		
New York	100 00		
Ohio	3 00		
Tennessee	223 50		
Texas	116 75		
Virginia	125 00		
Grand Division	218 70		
West Virginia	25 00		
R. E. Lee Camp No. 1, Richmond, Va.	1,000 00		
L. Diggs Camp	5 00		
Confederate Southern Mem. Assn.	396 20		
Sale of Calendars	92 04		
Special Collection by the Chairman Central Committee	116 10		$3,010 99
Paid Bonded Treasurer	$3,000 00		$3,750 54
Paid for Expenses of Com.	101 21		$3,191 27
Balance on hand			$ 559 27

MRS. E. D. TAYLOR,
Treasurer.

The following amounts have been received since report made April 3d, 1902:

W. L. Cabell, "Old Tige" Chapter, Arkansas	$ 12 00
Mrs. E. M. Moore, Mississippi	1 00
R. B. Houghton, St. Louis	10 00
Mrs. Racheal Trimble, Ohio	2 35
South Carolina D. of C.	75 00
W. Pat. Cleburn Camp 222, Waco, Texas	75 00

Grand Division of Virgina	6 50
Lawson Ball Camp No. 82, Lancaster, Va.	5 00
Confederate Memo. Assn., St. Louis	300 00
W. L. Cabell Camp No. 1348, Indian Territory	30 00
Confederate Cemt. Memo. Assn., Vicksburg, Miss.	25 00
Special Collection	3 25
W. Pat. Cleburn Camp 222, Waco, Texas	25 00
Ladies Memo. Society, Augusta, Ga.	25 00
United Daughters of the Confederacy	500 00
	$1,095 10

Richmond, Va., April 4th, 1902.

MRS. EDGAR D. TAYLOR, Treasurer.

Central Committee Jeff. Davis Monument Assn.

My Dear Madam:

I have the honor to tender herewith a statement of the amount in my hands as Bonded Treasurer of the Davis Monument Association, with interest on the same as of April 4th, 1902.

1901.		
Oct. 25.	Amount on hand this date	$36,113 66
Nov. 11.	Received of Mrs. E. D. Taylor, Treas.	1,000 00
Nov. 29.	" " " "	1,000 00
1902.		
Jan. 1.	Interest to date	201 70
Apl. 1.	" "	287 35
Apl. 3.	Received of Mrs. E. D. Taylor, Treas.	1,000 00
	Total on hand	$39,602 71

There have been no disbursements since my last statement.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. S. ELLET,

Treasurer.

General Gordon: It is moved and seconded that this report be adopted, all in favor, say aye; all opposed, no; the aye's have it.

WOMAN'S MONUMENT.

Dr. Geo. H. Tichenor, Chairman: Mr. Chairman and Comrades if it is in my power I shall try to make you all hear me. We want to erect a Monument to our beloved Women of the South.

Now my comrades I want your attention for a few moments, because I do not propose to detain you.

Mr. Chairman and Comrades—

Your Southern Women's Monument Committee, appointed March 30th, 1901, beg leave to report that your Committee failed to meet at the Memphis, Tennessee, Reunion. Sickness prevented the Chairman's attendance. As soon as he was able, he decided to submit to each member, through the mails, plans he considered feasable and promising speedy results., A copy of the plan accepted, unanimously by the Committee, is made a part of this report, attached. After the plan was adopted, the Chairman placed General A. P. Stewart in nomination for Treasurer of the Monument Committee. He was elected, and when notified of his election, he declined to serve on account of his age. The name of Col. A. A. Maginnis was placed in nomination, and was elected. At the time the returns from the Committee came in, he was in New York sick, and in that city his noble life was surrendered to God that gave it The name of Col. J. B. Levert was placed in nomination, and elected, and is now Treasurer.

It is with pleasure that the Chairman reports, that while it required much time to perfect a plan that was likely to give satisfaction to all the Committee, it is with pleasure I announce to you, our beloved Commander and Comrades, that our Subscription Lists and plan adopted is now in the hands of 1416 U. C. V. Camps. Any Camp failing to receive their Subscription List, will be supplied by the Chairman of the Committee, and when blanks are filled up, order more. See that all subscriptions are placed on the official list. See to it comrades that the work proceed in regular order.

I now close my report with a few words:

In a letter from Col. Garnett Andrews to the Chairman of the Committee, I desire to "conscript" for this occasion.

He says in part:

"I hope to be able to be with the Committee in 1903. If no other reason, it will be a gracious respite for me. If I shall be permitted to unite my efforts with those of my Comrades to clear from the fame of Confederate Veterans, the cloud of discredit which now overcasts it. Our neglect to do suitable honor to the memory of our Confederate Women. As one of the guilty, I have the right to say this without offense. Of lip service there has been no stint. It is easy and pleasant to give. And in our vanity we love to shine in the reflection of their glory as part of our own. What else have we done? Where stands even one Memorial Stone to mark our gratitude? Until now, our empty subscription coffers have sounded the echoes of our own shame.

Behold the splendid contrast! The South is a vast monumental park, forested with towering shafts and statuary that have exhausted the sculptor's art. For what?

To blazon the fame of Confederate Soldiers. Who planted them? Southern Women. Are there any in return to procliam *their* virtues to the ages? Not one! True to their character they have asked nothing for themselves. And they need no monuments; for history will take care of their fame. Nevertheless, our honor commands it. Our gratitude demands it.

O South! where is thy boasted chivalry? There can be no illusion about the Confederate Women's greatness.

The virtues of all the Southern generations were distilled into their veins. Womanly, bright and gentle, they beguiled misfortune of its glooms. Keen witted and strong, they were tactful to guide. Refined to the Spirit's verge, their silken fibre endured like tempered steel. Self-sacrificing, resourceful, brave beyond the marvels of romance and history, they held a tattered army to its lines of glory when even hope had gone.

We should build a Memorial commensurate with their merits and achievements, or build not at all.

Whether it be monumental shaft, or group, or some munificent aid to human needs or sorrow, its grandeur and beauty should be sufficient to attract the admiration of the world. No common thing should dwarf their fame. Let its majesty chronicle their supremacy for good, their potency to sustain the force of patriotism. Let it be to stand until human works can endure no longer."

Mr. Chairman and Comrades—

The past recalls to us a mighty struggle; recalls sorrow and suffering so wide-spread and intense that our land seemed then one vast altar on which all the treasures and traditions of our people were laid in sacrifice for the faith that was in us.

An Ex-confederate Soldier needs no eulogy. His patience through privation outlasted the war itself, and his behavior in battle gave him the glory of renown and an indisputable title to knighthood. Since the war he has trampled disaster under his feet; he has made the devastation of his native land give place to new-born thrift and prosperity. In short he is today a factor in all the affairs of our common country, and can afford to muster in dress parades before all the world and count on unstinted praise and esteem. He has his place in American history he has illumined its pages and enriched its theme; while living he will always so impress himself upon the material and intellectual nations of earth.

Now comrades, what emotion springs up in our inmost soul when we consider the part played by our Beloved Women of the South. Shall we leave a Marble Shaft that would give inspiration to millions unborn? One that when the lightning flashes light up its beauty, would call for unbounded praise for the last expression of the Confederate Soldier, while in the valley and shadow of the great beyond.

As Chairman of the S. W. M. Committee, I appeal to you to lend your constant effort in securing sufficient money to erect a Monument of beauty that will give joy and gladness as a crowning effort of our declining days.

Comrades, the Southern Press will respond nobly if we make the request for an open column for subscriptions of money to erect a Monument that will reflect honor and great credit upon Americans by birth or adoption.

I move, beloved Commander and Comrades, that the report of the Monument Committee be received, including the request made by the Committee that the press of the South be invited to open up sufficient space for contributions, and is hereby authorized by this Convention to collect money, the same to be remitted to the Treasurer of the Southern Women's Monument Committee every sixty or ninety days, the amounts received by the press, and thus secure the lasting gratitude of a brave and noble people.

N. B.—In subscriptions to the press there will no limit as to amounts subscribed.

G. H. TICHENOR,
Chairman S. W. M. Committee.

General Gordon: The report of the Monument to Women Committee, asks that this Convention see that the press of the South opens a subscription list in the columns of each Southern paper for subscriptions to the Monument which it is proposed shall be erected to our glorious Southern Women. You have heard the report read by Dr. Tichenor, the Chairman, all in favor of its adoption say aye; all opposed, no. The aye's have it.

General Gordon: The Chair is requested to ask those who have collected, in money, for the Woman's Monument previous to this last named Committee, turn it over to the Treasurer.

General Gordon: The next matter in order is the report of the Battle Abbey:

General Evans supplements the reading of the report by saying: Now, this report of the Executive Committee which we have carefully gone through with two or three times, I do

trust my comrades you will be patient and listen to the reading of it; and that those who do not care to listen will not disturb their comrades who do, by talking.

General Gordon calls to order, and urges the Convention to be quiet and listen to the reading of the report, which is to be read by General W. D. Cameron, of Mississippi.

In the midst of the reading of the report General Gordon brought to the front of the stage, General Jno. H. Reagan, of Texas, the only surviving member of Jefferson Davis' Cabinet, and introduced him to the Convention as follows:

My comrades we have with us here today the only survivor of the Cabinet of our immortal Leader, Jefferson Davis. We shall not look upon his like again soon. We may never see his honored face again. I want you to see him once more before he, or we, are called to the other shore. I allude to our honored friend, the friend of Davis, the friend of all Confederates, Hon. Jno, H. Reagan.

Hon. Jno. H. Reagan was in such a feeble condition that he did not attempt to respond in words, simply bowed his acknowledgements of the great ovation which was tendered him.

After the applause had subsided, Gen. W. D. Cameron then proceeded with the reading of the report of the Battle Abbey.

Objections were raised from all parts of the hall to the length of the report, some comrades said they could not hear what was being read, and how could they be expected to vote upon its adoption. Col. J. Taylor Stratton came to the front of the stage, and made a motion that the reading of the report be done away with, and that it be published in full in the daily papers. Col. Stratton said that no report should be read in the Convention over three pages in length, that it is tiresome to the veterans to sit and listen, and half of them cannot hear what is being said, and puts them in a ridiculous position having to vote upon the adopton of a report they have not heard one word of. We old veterans love and honor General Clement A. Evans, and are willing to vote upon the adoption of any report prepared by him, so I move that this report be adopted without further reading.

Gen. Evans came to the front and said: It has been, and still is our desire orally, and in print, and in every possible way to put every veteran in this great organization in perfect possession of every discussion in which we have taken part in this important matter. We consider that you are entitled to it. And we want your vote upon the adoption of this report. I am willing to stand here and answer any questions you may put. I want you to know the status of this question.

General S. D. Lee: Mr. Commander I second the motion that this report be adopted without further reading of it. It is enough for us to know that General C. A. Evans is the Chairman of the Committee. That grand Confederate, that man of honor, and I say my comrades we can shut our eyes and vote upon its adoption. No truer man ever wore the "Blue—at this point there were cries from the audience, "Gray," "Gray." General Evans came forward and shook his coat of "Gray."

Comrade Tolley, of Tennessee: I move that the report be published in full in the daily papers, and it can then be read by all of our comrades.

General Evans: My Honorable Comrades I want to assure you again that I do not want anybody to vote contrary to their understanding, I do not want you to do it. I am perfectly willing for that report to be disposed of by you. The substance of it was in what I endeavored to lay before you, and the details of it have been given in this second paper. I cannot ask you to listen to the details, especially at this late hour.

I trust you will understand me that this Board of Directors has nothing whatever to do with the fight between our comrade and the "Veterab," they have a personal fight, we have nothing in the world to do with it.

You can take that report, as it is, and set it upon your minutes. We would have it printed for you, but we have no fund on hand for printing expenses. The newspapers have kindly printed our reports before, we hope they will do so again.

I want you to understand that there is no effort whatever to keep from you one single word of this report, we want you all to know what we are doing. We are trying our best to please you.

General Gordon: The Chair understands the question now to thus stand. The proposition was made to receive and adopt the report, an amendment is offered that the report be first printed, all in favor say aye; all opposed, no; the no's have it.

The report was then adopted without further reading.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION AT THE DALLAS CONVENTION, 1902,

The Board of Trustees of the Confederate Memorial Association after two days session of a full board, all Trustees except two, being present in person or proxy, make the following Annual Report to this body of United Confederate Veterans, referring to all the Annual Reports made, recorded and published, since their organization was perfected.

A meeting of the Board was called by the President, and assembled in Atlanta, March 28th, this year, and remained in session during a great part of two days. The call was made for the transaction of all business within the scope of the Charter and By-Laws, and this was responded to by the personal presence of Gen. Robert White, of West Virginia, Hon. J. Taylor Ellyson, of Virginia Col. Thos. S. Kenan, of North Carolina, Dr. B. A. Teague, of South Carolina, Gen. Geo. Reese, of Florida, Col. W. R. Garrett, of Tennessee, Gen. J. B. Briggs, of Kentucky, Gen. W. D. Cameron, of Mississippi, Judge W. G. Ratcliffe, of Arkansas, Col. A. G. Dickinson, of New York, and Gen. Clement A. Evans, of Georgia—by proxy, Gen. Geo. D. Jonhson, of Alabama, Gen. J. O. Casler, of Oklahoma, Capt. J. M. Hickey, of District of Columbia. Only two trustees were absent.

The Trustees, in this session, at Atlanta, after due consideration wisely determined to transact their business among themselves without giving access to the publc during their sessions, but freely giving to the press, whenever desired, an account of their proceedings. Full reports were given to the "Lost Cause," to the "Veteran," to one of the daily papers in Dallas, and copied kindly by the *Nashville Banner*. There was no restriction whatever on any Trustee to give information of the proceedings of this meeting, and there is none now, the Trustees have nothing to conceal, and any intimation of that character is as ungenerous, as it is unfair and unjust. The published report is again here refered to as a "full report," and the minutes of the meeting are at the command of this Convention.

The report of the Treasurer was read and recorded in the minutes. It showed that on January 8th, this year, the sum of $68,684.69 was to his credit with the Virginia Trust Company, at Richmond, Va. That there was also to his credit, as Treasurer, the sum of $34,425 in the Farmers and Traders' Bank at Covington, Ky. This last sum has been transferred recently to our Treasurer at Richmond. These two amounts are in cash, and not in subscriptions. In further reviewing the financial status as made at Memphis, in 1901, it was considered that a certain large gift of Mr. Daly of $50,000 reported at the time, of which only $5,000 had been paid, had since then been seriously affected by his death and would be reduced by compromise with his representatives to $20,000. Taking this loss into consideration, and eliminating other assets that might be classed as doubtful, the following statement was made up by the Trustees themselves to Jan., 1902, to-wit: In the Virginia Trust Company $68,684.69. In the Farmers & Traders Bank recently transferred to Richmond $34,425.00-- The Tennessee Centenial Exposition dona-

tion $6,025.00. In custody of various camps $5,423.00. In certain large subscriptions $1,500,00-- From the Daly subsciption $20,000. From the remainder of the subscription of Mr. Rouss $40,000. The aggregate of these assets is $176,053.89, including the total gift of 100,000.00 by Mr. Rouss the balance being donations of Confederates and their friends. It is a misfortune that has befallen us all that our generous friend Mr. Daly did not live to pay his total subscription himself, as he was richly able to do, and in our judgment would have done.

To the question of expenses it is a pleasure to say that Mr. Rouss contributed the sums to meet expenses additional to his round subscription of one hundred thousand dollars. In the early efforts of the original Committee appointed at Houston by the U. C. V. to organize and raise funds, the expense of printing circulars to the Camps and distributing pamphlets in large quantities for the public, together with the expenses of the first secretary and solicitor of funds, were considerable, and were necessarily met in part from donated money.After the Charter was obtained under which this Board of Trustees has acted, the expenses of the continued canvas were still paid awhile by Comrade Rouss, and then an expense fund was authorized to be raised independently of the permanent fund. This Board set apart the sum that has come into its hands from the contribution of Camps, Confederates, and all Confederate organizations as the nucleus of a sacred permanent fund not to be used on account of any expenses. Whatever has been raised from contributions of Camps and Confederates generally, is applied to the permanent fund without deduction.

The amount paid in from other sources have been subject necessarily to expenses and the net result is stated above. The resolution to preserve our cash contributions intact will be adhered to, and all contributors can pay their money direct to the Treasurer at Richmond, if they desire to do so.

During the session at Atlanta, Col. A. G. Dickinson, one of our bravest comrades, and always greatly interested in the building of a Memorial Hall, also a Trustee for several years, as the representative of Mr. Rouss, presented a letter of credentials from Mr. P. W. Rouss, confirming fully the original proffer of one hundred thousand dollars, and his readiness to pay the balance unpaid on that sum as soon as the like amount was paid into the treasury of the C. M. A. There was never any doubt upon this point. The assurance through Col. Dickinson was voluntary, and presented a renewed claim upon us to promptly respond on our part.

After many appropriate eulogies and the passage of resolu-

tions in memory of Mr. Rouss, it was unanimously agreed on motion of Col. Kenan, that in the erection of the main Confederate Memorial Building, the name of the founder, Charles Broadway Rouss, shall be permanently placed prominent in the front thereof, and that the form in which this appropriate honor shall be bestowed, will be hereafter determined.

In the matter of any misunderstanding of the action of the Trustees in selecting Richmond as the place where the Confederate Memorial Building should be erected, the President stated that if the Trustees had acted under a mistake they had not yet gone so far as to be unable to rescind their resolutions adopted at Atlanta. On this ruling, Col. Ellyson, Trustee for the Virginia Division, and resident of Richmond, immediately moved that the Atlanta resolutions be rescinded. Protests by the Trustees followed, and on the motion being put it was rejected by the votes of all Trustees, excepting only the vote of the mover of the resolution. The committee in charge of negotiations with the people of Richmond, was continued, with instructions to report at the meeting in Dallas. There are no good reasons for any fear that the people of Richmond will not do their part. In this connection attention is called to the following letter:

Richmond, Va., March 31, 1902.

GEN. ROBT. WHITE,
Chairman Ex-Com. Confederate Memorial Association,
Wheeling, West Virginia.

My Dear General:—

Your favor of the 29th, ultimo, reached me this morning, and I hasten to reply.

You ask: "What is included in the proffer made upon behalf of Richmond to the Confederate Memorial Association for the location of the Memorial Building at Richmond.

As Chairman of the Committee appointed by the Confederate Memorial Literary Society to confer with your board, I beg leave to state that shortly after the action of your Board, at Atlanta, in 1898, locating the Memorial Hall in this city, and in pursuance of what was said by our representatives to your Board at that time, our Association unanimously adopted certain resolutions, copies of which were forwarded to you. In these resolutions we set forth the following, among other things, namely:

"We hereby pledge our Society to co-operate with yours (theirs) in every way, and by every means in our power to the accomplishment of their and our cherished and patriotic end; and further, with that object in view, we hereby pledge our Society to hold itself ready to become a part and parcel of

the greater organization representing the whole Southern people at such time and on such terms as shall be mutually agreed upon by said Memorial Association and this Society."

Ever since the adoption of these resolutions, our Society has stood ready to carry them into execution to the fullest extent; and the intent and meaning of this action was, in effect, the consolidation of the work of our Society with yours, both having a common end in view. As you know, the grounds and building occupied by us were given to us by the City of Richmond upon the condition that when we ceased to occupy them, they should revert to the city; but while this is true, we feel sure that the City of Richmond would consent to our making any disposition of this property which we deemed proper to carry out the ends sought to be attained both by your Society and ours; and therefore, with the purchase of some additional ground to add to that already held by us, ample room can be obtained to erect your proposed building, so that it, with ours, can form the grand Memorial Building, and at the same time preserve as the grandest memorial we could possibly have, the late White House of the Confederacy.

As to our relics: You know the priceless value, extent and variety of these, and any enumeration, or attempted description, of them, is, therefore, unnecessary here. Many of these relics have been given to, or purchased by, our Society, and these we would be willing to turn over to your Society upon such terms as may be hereafter agreed on between you and us. Many of these relics have been simply loaned to us, and, of course, we could make such disposition only of these as we are authorized by the owners.

I feel confident that whenever your Society is ready to erect its building and prepared to receive relics, and thus put its work into practical operation, that whatever we have, or whatever we can do, will be put at your disposal in a manner entirely satisfactory to you and your associates, and to us. But, of course, the details of these arrangements it is unnecessary to attempt to set forth at this time.

Hoping that the day is not far distant, when this, our cherished hope, will be fully realized. I remain, with great respect,

Yours, faithfully and truly,

(Signed) LIZZIE CARY DANIEL,
Cor. Sec. and Chairman Mem. Hall Com.

P. S.—I enclose herein a copy of the resolutions adopted by our Society, and to which reference is made in this letter.

Yours, etc.,

(Signed) LIZZIE CARY DANIEL.

"*Whereas,* the Board of Trustees of the Confederate Memorial Association at its late meeting in Atlanta, decided to locate the Memorial Building to be erected at Richmond, Va., and,

Whereas, this action was reported to and confirmed by the United Confederate Veterans, in Convention assembled, in said City of Atlanta, ,and

Whereas, the Confederate Memorial Literary Society, organized, and with much already accomplished to the same ends as those for which the Confederate Memorial Association was organized, hails with pride and delight the coming of the greater Memorial to be erected to our Cause and people in this City.

Therefore, be it Resolved—

1st. That we tender our thanks to the Board of said Memorial Association for the distinction thus conferred on our City, the late Confederate Capitol, and that we hereby pledge our Society to co-operate with theirs in every way, and by every means in our power to the accomplishment of their and our cherished and patriotic end; and further, with that object in view, we hereby pledge our Society to hold itself ready to become a part and parcel of the greater organization, representing the whole Southern people, at such time and on such terms as shall be mutually agreed on by said Memorial Association and this Society.

2d. That we hereby tender to the Executive Committee of said Memorial Association our thanks for the right and privilege extended by that Committee to us to inaugurate and press forward in the name of their organization all such measures as we may deem best for raising funds and collecting materials for the completion and adornment of a fitting Memorial in this City to commemorate the deeds of heroism and sacrifice of our people in their great struggle for Constitutional Liberty."

We have learned that it is suggested that the funds to the credit of our Treasurer be divided among all the States in which we have Divisions. We respcetfully say as to this suggestion that any such Division of our funds would be contrary to the terms on which the money was raised, and is plainly unlawful. The proposed plan is directly contrary to our Charter, and would violate the intention of Mr. Rouss and the will of the other donors of these funds. It is impracticable as well as unlawful and cannot be considered. It is certainly desirable that a Memorial Hall be erected in every State, but we should not attempt this by a breach of our sacred trust.

We respectfully recommend that each division Commander be requested and authorized to appoint one or more persons to solicit donations to the Confederate Memorial Fund, on such

terms as shall seem to him to be proper, and that all funds thus raised shall be paid through the Division Commander into the custody of the Bonded Treasurer of the Association.

It is believed that all concerned will see that under the difficulties, for which this Board is not responsible; that notwithstanding disappontments which could not be foreseen, and despite of hindrances which should not have occurred, the Trustees within a comparatively short period since the C. M. A. was chartered, to-wit., August, 1896,and fairly at work in 1897 (a period of less than six years), have brought this sacred work to that point where harmony and co-operation in liberality on the part of all Confederates will result in the fulfillment of the trust committed to us alike. Constructions of other great monuments have lingered. The Washington Monument, at the Nations Capitol, designed to be built by States, rose slowly through many years, from 1848 to 1878. The Monument to Mary Washington stood incomplete through two or three generations. The Monument to our own most illustrious Confederate, the heroic and devoted President of the Confederacy, is still unwrought; and delay of that prime duty is our greatest shame. Appeals of the most fervent kinds have been made on behalf of our Memorial Hall without a commensurate response. But with no heart for rebuke, and all heart for sympathy in the work to which the Trustees devote their time, toil, and money gladly and without charge of any kind, they (the Trustees) say that all the Camps that have subscribed will send their money to our Treasurer, if all Confederates and friends will do likewise, if everyone who is appealed to by an authorzed solicitor will make a memorial contribution, then the sum lost out of our former calculations on account of unpaid subscriptions, will be more than supplied. We will be made able to gather into our bonded Treasurer's custody all the scattered amounts mentioned in this report, and be placed in a condition to make a contract for the construction of the Battle Abbey.

The Board of Trustees has heretofore published its reports through the kindness of the newspapers of the cities where our Reunions have been held, and expect that a similar favor will be done in Dallas. We know, however, that these reports do not reach all our comrades, but the Board has not had any fund with which to print and mail their reports, and they would be gratified if a volume containing all the transactions of the Confederate Memorial Movement from 1895 to the present time should be ordered by the Convention, with a provision for paying the cost of this volume and its distribution to all the Camps.

We now present herewith the able report from the Execu-

tive Committee, prepared since the recent meeting at Atlanta, for use in making the present report which is a summary of the lengthy document. It deals in detail with the history of our transactions, the contracts under which funds have been made and other matters well deserving the attention of this body, and will form a part of the record of this Convention.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Trustees,

CLEMENT A. EVANS,

President of the Confederate Memorial Association.

After the adoption of the Battle Abbey report, General Gordon introduced to the Convention the Ladies of the Confederated Southern Memorial Association, Mrs. W. J. Behan, of New Orleans, President.

General Gordon introduced to the Convention, Miss Lucy Lee Hill, daughter of General A. P. Hill, Sponsor for the U. C. V. Association. She was greeted with prolonged applause.

ADDITIONAL REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Col. J. Taylor Stratton reported that the Committee on Resolutions was now ready with their report. Col. Stratton, Chairman, reads report of said Committee:

Resolved, That hereafter no report shall be read to the Association exceeding three pages of type-written matter, except the report of the Committee on History.

Which was adopted.

Resolved, That the Resolutions regarding the Charles Broadway Rouss Camp "reburial report," be laid on the table, as the matter was settled at the Reunion held in Memphis, Tenn., in 1902. Which was adopted.

Resolutions Presented by Gen. Stephen D. Lee.

Dallas, Texas, April 22d, 1902.

Whereas, our Comrade Gen. Marcus J. Wright has for over twenty-three years been the Confederate representative and assistant in the preparation of the numerous volumes of the records of the Union and Confederate Armies published under the authority and by the direction of the United States Government; and whereas the catalogues will show that he got and furnished more than three-quarters of all the Confederate documents published in the volumes of the records; and whereas, by virtue of his office, and being in Washington, he was able to perform many valuable services to the South and Southern people.

Be it Resolved, that the thanks of the Confederate surviving soldiers, in Convention assembled, at this Twelfth Annual Reunion, at Dallas, Texas, are hereby tendered to Gen. Marcus J. Wright as an evidence of their appreciation of his valuable services in preserving the truth of history, and in many ways rendering valuable services to the South and the Southern people.

STEPHEN D. LEE.

General Stephen D. Lee reads paper prepared by Hon. Jno. H. Reagan.

General Lee: Nothing gives me more pleasure than to read this paper from our old friend Judge Regan.

JUDGE REAGAN'S ADDRESS.

Comrades, Ladies and Gentlemen—

The war between the States, 1861 to 1865, measured by the size of the armies, by the number of battles fought, by the number of soldiers killed, wounded and missing, and by the amount and value of the property destroyed, was much the greatest war of modern times. It grew out of great causes, and was not, as has been often alleged by those interested in perverting its history, a causeless war, brought about by ambitious political leaders of the Southern States.

In the vindication of the truth of history I propose to state the principal causes whch led to that war.

At the conclusion of the war which separated the American Colonies from the Crown of Great Britain, the Colonies formed a Federal Government, to which they gave exclusive jurisdiction over all questions of foreign policy, and over questions involving interstate relations, reservng to the States exclusive jurisdiction over all questions relating to their local rights and duties.

While this is clearly implied in the plan and constitution of the new Federal Government, it is distinctly asserted in the tenth amendment to the Constitution, which was adopted soon after the ratification of the Constitution, which reads as follows:

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the State respectively, or to the people."

In the formation of the Constitution, and adoption of the Federal Government, two very important and conflicting sets of opinions existed as to what the form and character of the Government should be. And these conflicting opinions became the more serious because entertained, on each side, by men of known patriotism, and of great ability. One party to this conflict of opinions doubted the capacity of the people for self-gov-

ernment, and favored a strong government, to be modeled somewhat on the plan of the British Constitution, omitting royalty and aristocracy, but to be made strong enough to control refractory States, to protect the lives, persons and property of the people, and to preserve peace and good order in society. The other party to the conflict of opinion claimed that the American people had sufficient intelligence and virtue to enable them to organize and to so administer government as to successfully accomplish the same purposes. And those who took this view succeeded in getting it engrafted in the Constitution, placing the necessary limitations on the powers of the Federal Government, and preserving to the States and the people all the powers not so delegated.

When the Federal Government was put in operation under the Constitution those representing the foregoing views classed themselves, respectively, as Federalists, led by Alexander Hamilton, and as Republicans (now Democrats), led by Thomas Jefferson. The Federalists, who distrusted the capacity of the people for self-government and favored a strong government, on the one side, and the Republicans, who believed in the capacity of the people for self-government, and who sought to preserve the rights of the States and the largest liberty of the people on the other side, continued the contest for the shaping and controlling of the character and policy of the Government, the Federalists aiming by a latitudinous construction of the Constitution to enlarge the powers of the Government, beyond what was prescribed by the letter of the Constitution, and thereby to abridge the rights of the several States, and thus, also, to endanger the liberties of the people.

The contests of opinion, on this vital question continued to divide the people continuously from the foundation of the Government until 1861-1865, when, as a result of the war, the Constitution was changed in important particulars, the doctrine of State rights was overthrown, and the rights of property in negro slaves was denied, and millions of dollars of what was then property was confiscated in plain and distinct violation of the Constitution.

This was one of the great questions which endangered the perpetuity of the Union.

Another cause of danger to the Union was the revenue policy of the Government. The Constitution provided for a tariff for revenue, for the support of the Government. The tariff policy was perverted into a policy of protection, and fostering some industries at the expense of others, in plain violation of the Constitution, by taking the property of some of the

people from them without compensating them for it, and giving to others who paid nothing for it, enriching some of the people and impoverishing others of them, by operaton of unjust and unconstitutional legislation. This came near involving the country in a civil war about the year 1832, and give rise to the nulification measure of South Carolina.

The acquisition of foreign territory was another cause which threatened the perpetuity of the Union. The acquisition of the Louisiana territory, the acquisition of Florida, the admission of Missouri as a State, and the annexation of Texas, and the acquisition of the Mexican territory, caused much violent discussion, and threats by the New England States to secede from the Union, they assuming that these acquisitions increased the power of the agricultural States to the disadvantage of the manufacturing States. And when the United States, 1812-1814, became involved in the second war with Great Britain the same New England States, in their opposition to it, threatened to secede from the Union.

All these conflicts of opinion, were, in a large measure, sectional, as between the Northern and Southern States, and produced in the minds of patriotic citizens more or less anxiety for the safety of the Union and the preservation of the peace of the country.

To these causes of disturbance was added the protracted agitation of the slavery question, which threatened most dangerous results.

The question as to whether the States of the Union should be free, or slave, was a question for each State to decide for itself. And that had been the uniform practice.

I shall show that it was the purpose of the abolitionists of the free States, where slavery did not exist, States which had no jurisdiction or authority over the subject of African slavery in the States where it did exist, to secure its abolition through the agency of a popular majority of the people of the United States, in plain violation of the Constitution which left to the several States the sole jurisdiction and authority over all their local institutions and domestic affairs, and that too, without compensation for them, though they were of the value of about three billions of dollars.

A review of this question is necessary to a proper understanding of what has been done in this country in relation to it.

A Northern, sectional anti-slavery party was organized, and in the year 1856 placed in nomination for the office of President, John C. Fremont, of California, and for the office of Vice-

President, William L. Dayton, of New Jersey. These candidates received one hundred and fourteen electorial votes, all being from the free States of the North, though they were not elected, thus demonstrating its purely sectional character. Four years later, 1860, the anti-slavery party nominated Abraham Lincoln, for President, and Hannibal Hamlin, for Vice-President, and this ticket secured one hundred and eighty electorial votes, exclusively from the Northern free States, and was elected, demonstrating its sectional character; and showing that it commanded the support of a majority of the electorial college, and of the people of the United States. This greatly alarmed the people of the Southern States.

During and before the American revolution African slavery existed in all the American colonies; and the African slave trade was carried on by the consent and policy of those colonies.

Bancroft, in his History of the United States, Vol. 1, page 159, says, speaking of the colony of Virginia, "slavery was not introduced by the corporation, meaning colony, nor by the desire of the emigrants, but was introduced by the mercantile averice of a foreign nation, and was riveted by the policy of England without regard to the interests or the wishes of the colony." On the same page, he says, "slavery and the slave trade are older than the records of human society; they are found to have existed wherever the savage hunter began to assume the habits of pastoral or agricultural life," and with the exception of Australasia, they have extended to every portion of the globe. On page 166, he says, "the traffic of Europe in negro slaves was fully established before the colonization of the United States, and had existed a half century before the discovery of America."

Later slavery and the slave trade became offensive to the most enlightened nations of modern times, and this view was embarced by many of our own people. After the people of the Northern States had got rid of their slaves by selling them to the planters of the Southern States, the opposition to it in those States grew until it was a controlling element in their policies.

In addition to what was to be expected by the South from the two foregoing canvasses for President and Vice-President by the anti-slavery party, there were many other indications that its ultimate aim was to free the slaves of the South, break up the social and industrial conditions of that section, with the vast sacrifice in property interests that would necessarily follow its consumation.

The Hon. Wm. H. Seward, who was one of the prominent candidates for the Presidency, and who was the most influential member of that party, and who became Secretary of State

under President Lincoln, declared the slavery question presented "an irrepressible conflict" That could only mean that the agitation must continue until the people of the non-slave holding States could secure the abolition of slavery by unconstitutional means, for there was no other way to accomplish their purpose. Later, Abraham Lincoln, afterwards President of the United States, declared, "that this country could not remain half free and half slave" That could only mean that the agitation must go on until the people of the States where slavery did not exist could secure its abolition in States where it did exsit.

In the mean time war occurred, on this question, in Kansas, which called out the most angry feelings on both sides. And the notorious John Brown organized, in the Northern States, an armed company with which he invaded the State of Virginia, for the avowed purpose of inaugurating a war of races between the whites and blacks, carrying with it murder and arson. He and and some of his associates were arrested, tried, condemmed and hung for this great crime. And as an indication of the temper of the Northern people, instead of condemming the acts of these fellows, in many cases they draped their Churches in mourning for John Brown, and eulogized him as Saint and martyr.

As further evidence of the aggressive determination of the anti-slavery men to force a conflict with the South on this question, I call attention to the fact that many of the Northern State legislatures, before the war, passed acts making it a penal crime for any of their officers or citizens to aid in the enforcement of the provisions of the provisions of theConstitution and the acts of Congress, which had the approval of the highest Court, for the rendition of fugitive; thus nulifying the Constitution and laws on this question, the members of the legislature violating their oaths to support the Constitution.

And when Southern Members of Congress made appeals to the Northern members to aid them in sustaining the Constitution and in the protection of their rights they were met by the statement that "we have the majority and you have to submit". I make this staement on personal knowledge. We were thus notified that a popular majority of all the people of all the States was to be substituted for the provisions of the Constitution which limits the powers of the Federal Government, and protects the rights of the several States.

It should be here stated that if African slavery was wrong, it was a national wrong, inherited from the Government which preceeded ours, and was supported by the Constitution and laws and by the decisions of the Courts; and if it was to be abolished it should have been at the expense of the whole people. To this suggestion the anti-slavery men gave no heed.

The people of the South were thus compelled to face the question of submitting to the destruction of their property rights under a violated constitution, or of trying to secure the relief and protection they were entitled to by withdrawing from a Union hostile to them, and seeking the protection of friendly Governments.

The anti-slavery men had much to say about the sin and wickedness of slavery, and about the slave holder,s rebellion as a means of inflaming the Northern mind. In addition to what I have said about the universality of slavery, among the nations in the past, I may call attention to the fact of the existence of slaves and the slave trade among the ancient Israelites; a people under the immediate guidance of God; and the repeated injunctions of the Christ our Savior to servants to obey their masters. And to the fact that General Washington, who commanded our armies during the revolution, who was the President of the Convention which framed the Constitution, and who was twice elected President of the United States, was the owner of a greater number of slaves than any other citizen at that time, being the owner of about three hundred, That Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, Mr. Monroe, General Jackson, Mr. Polk and GeneralTaylor were all slaveholders; and that a great number of devout Christian men and women were the owners of slaves. Are all these to be branded as criminals, as wicked and to be despised and their names cast into oblivion along with our violated Constitution and laws?

I am well aware of the sophistries, false statements and perversions of history employed by the victorious party for the purpose of ignoring these great facts, and upon which they base the charge that the ex-Confederates were rebels and traitors, and that through their ambitious leaders they brought about a causeless war. We must content ourselves with the consciousness, that in the Union we sought only the enforcement of the Constitution and laws, for the preservation of the rights of our States and for the protection of our people; that when we could not have these in the Union we attempted to withdraw our States from it ,in order that we might enjoy our rights in peace under friendly Governments, And we can safely appeal to the final arbitrament of history as it shall be written, when the passions and predjudices of war shall have died out, for the vindication of our memories against the base and false charges of treason and rebellion.

While the cause for which we contended was lost we see the evidence, from year to year, that our people are as proud of the record they made for their rights and for liberty, as was ever

any conquerer in the history of the past, And they are as proud of their success in restoring good government and prosperity to their people since the end of that disastros war as they are of the grandeur of the struggle they made for independence.

NEXT MEETING PLACE.

New Orleans Nominated.

General Gordon: My Comrades, Gen. Behan of New Orleans:

General Behan— Mr. Commander and comrades I have the honor of being delegated to extend to our Chairman, and to this great Convention an invitation to hold your next Annual Reunion in the city of New Orleans.

I represent all the Veteran Camps of that City, and they extend to you their most hearty welcome.

We have invitations form all the Clubs in that City, and we assure you that if you come to us in 1903 you will never regret it

General R. Cobb— I move that this invitation from the State of Louisiana, and the City of New Orleans be accepted at once.

Mayor Capdevielle:— Mr. Chairman and comrades, I am here to-day to respond to the call of duty— I am here gentlemen as a representative of a City which is making powerful efforts to reach the front rank, which as I believe her many natural advantages, her resources entitle her to. I am here gentlemen to represent a great City, and as its Chief Magistrate to extend to you an invitation, a cordial invitation to meet next year within her borders.

I left the City of New Orleans a few days ago at the head of a delegetion to go to Indianapolis and present ourselves before the Convention of National Asscіation of Manufacturers, which Association as you gentlemen know is possibly the largest and most influential body in the United State, and we went there not being represented--although the Assocttion styles itself" National Association" there were but three members in the South, 2 from Georgia, and 1 from North Carolina, and asked for them to become National, and allow the South the honor of entertaining them— Although the chances were strong against us, we were successful, and they will meet next year in New Orleans.

This news is very gratifying to our people, but let me tell you right now that when the news reaches New Orleans, that the Reunion of United Confederate Veterans will take place there next year, a great joy will fill the hearts of all our people,

Comrades come to New Orleans, come and receive the welcome which awaits you from a hospitable and devoted people— They want you they will give you the warmest reception you have had that is saying a great deal,it is hard to beat what has been done for you here in this prosperous City and State. They will give you a reception worthy of yourselves and worthy of themselves.

Comrades, as one of you, and as Mayor of the City of New Orleans, in behalf of its entire population, I take pleasure, great pleasure in extendlng to you a most hearty invitation to hold our next Reunion there.

GOVERNOR W. W. HEARD.—

I esteem it indeed an honor to stand before this large gathering of the survivors of the "Lost Cause." I am glad to stand before men whose self-sacrifice, courage and bravery made glorius the pages of American history,

We want you to come to Louisiana— The people of that State hold you in high esteem— I yeild to no State where the Confederate Veteran is held in higher esteem than there,

That State by a legislative act has a home for the aged and infirm Confederate Soldiers, and when I say "Home" I mean Home. It is where these aged and infirm soldiers are kindly cared for,

In 1898 the Constitution of our State provided this, and no longer than two years ago I had the pleasure, and the privilege of advising the Legislature to increase that appropriation, and we submitted an amendment to our people, and it was doubled by a very large vote.

We want you to come to that dear old State. As I sat talking to a distinguished gentleman from Kentuck, he said, "You know we want it too, we are Goliath, I said you are Goliath, but you have forgotten that David slew Goliah."

I want to extend to you on behalf of the State a hearty welcome. We bid you come and share the hospitality of our dear old State.

Col. A. B. Booth: On behalf of the Veterans I urge you to come to New Orleans. When you reach the confines of the State you will be met by an ovation on the part of the people, and when you reach the great City of New Orleans there will be nothing left undone to make your stay one long to be remembered. And the Fair Daughters of Louisiana will be assembled in that great City, and will make you all feel young again.

I hold in my hands letters of invitation from the Board of

Trade, the Cotton Exchange, and the Clubs of New Orleans, all urging you to accept this invitation and come to the great City of New Orleans.

General R. Cobb: I move that the invitation of Louisiana, and of New Orleans, be accepted at once, and that it be made unanimous.

General W. L. Cabell seconds General Cobb's motion, and says: My old comrades, to second the nomination of this glorious old Confederate Veteran, and the hospitable City of New Orleans, almost the center of the Confederacy, fills me with a great joy, and I am sure you all feel as I do.

When that great Reunion took place at New Orleans, in 1892, Texas carried 7,500 Confederate Soldiers. This time, if we are alive, and God willing, we will carry to that glorious City a much larger delegation. They will all go this time, we cannot hold them back, and we would not do so if we could. We know already what a welcome awaits us in the historic City of New Orleans, we know what glorious Southern people make up its population. I second the nomination, and move that it be made unanimous.

The vote being taken, the selection of New Orleans was made unanimous, the Veterans rising in a body and cheering and waiving their hats and canes.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Brig. General A. J. West nominated General Jno. B. Gordon for Commander-in-Chief; General Stephen D. Lee to Command the Army of Tenn. Dept.; General W. L. Cabell to Command the Trans-Miss. Dept., and General C. Irvine Walker to Command the Army of Northern Virginia Dept., to take the place of the lamented General Wade Hampton.

In nominating General Walker, General West spoke of his untiring and ceaseless work in the State of South Carolina for the past eight years, and said that practically he had been in charge of the Department for nearly that length of time.

All the nominees were unanimously elected.

GENERAL JNO. B. GORDON.

My comrades I have passed the mile post of three-score years and ten, and I had hoped, sincerely hoped that the time had come when the great honor with which you have brightened my life, might fall to somone else—but I am here "My Boys," I am here with you, and I want to be here with you to the end of the journey. I do not mean as Commander, I am ready, God knows I am ready, to take my place with the Immortal Privates, but

you seem to have placed the duty upon me, and as God is my judge, with all my heart I shall endeavor to perform that duty, with fidelity to you, and the great God which we all love.

LIEUT.-GENERAL STEPHEN D. LEE.

I thank you from the bottom of my heart for this renewed assurance of your kindness and affection, and I want to say that nothing gives me more pleasure than to serve you, and as best I can try and preserve the truths of history. As long as I live my best efforts will be given to this end. I thank you my comrades.

LIEUT.-GENERAL W. L. CABELL.

My comrades I do not know what to say. I can only say to you that I will continue as I have commenced, and that I will see that the Camp Fires of the Confederacy in my Department are kept burning brightly. The Camp Fires of the Confederate Soldiers shall not go down as long as I have breath in my body, or life sufficient to keep them burning.

And now my comrades I want to see you all again in New Orleans, looking fresh and young as you are looking now. I know that some of you are older than I am, I have passed that mile post that General Gordon speaks of, and I tell you that there is life in the "Old Land Yet." I want you all to understand that "Old Tige" is not dead yet.

And now I thank you my good friends. I hope you have all enjoyed the hospitality of our City. If you did not get everything you wanted, you must remember that it was not our fault, we have done our best for you. You all know what a soldier's life is, you all know what your duty is.

I thank you my comrades from the bottom of my heart for the great honor you have bestowed upon me, and as I said before I shall endeavor to be worthy of it.

LIEUT.-GENERAL C. IRVINE WALKER.

My comrades I have received at your hands this evening what I esteem the greatest honor of my life. I have only to thank you. You have given me a hard task though, to walk in the footsteps of Hampton. I cannot expect to rival that grand hero, but I can, and I will try to look after your interests, and serve you in the same way that I have done the South Carolina Division, and I trust that all the Veterans of the Army of Northern Virginia Department will help me in this great undertaking.

Comrades, I have heard a great deal about people saying that we fought for a Cause that we believed to be right. I have never said that—the longer I live the more convinced I am that we are right. When we are called to our final rest we shall then be rewarded for fighting for a Cause we knew to be right. Comrades I thank you for this great honor.

General Gordon announced that he held in his hand a letter from Col. Wm. H. Knauss, of Columbus, Ohio, who sent greetings to the United Confederate Veterans, in Convention assembled. The letter was read by Col. Jno. P. Hickman, of Tennessee.

General Gordon: Comrades we have just had read to us a communication from a brave and generous Union Soldier, who, at his own expense, is building and erecting a triumphal Arch at Columbus, Ohio, over our "Brave Dead."

It does seem to me that we ought to make some expresson of recognition of such a generous and noble act, and I call upon General Lee to offer some resolution for your action.

General Lee: My comrades, this brave noble Union Soldier has for years been decorating the graves of "Our Dead," and I make the motion that this Convention rise as one man and send expressions of appreciation and approval to this great man.

The whole Convention arose simultaneously and cheered.

General Gordon: The Chair takes the liberty of asking if Comrade Morris of Georgia, who, at his own expense, has built a monument to the memory of Gen. Leonidas Polk, is in this audience. If he is, I ask that he come to the stage so that the Convention can see him, and cheer his noble action.

Comrade Morris came to the stage, and in a few remarks thanked the Convention, saying that he did not believe that the "General" had done right, if he had known that such a greeting was going to be given him, that he would have prepared some remarks, and would have brought his wife with him as she had done as much, or more, towards the building of the monument. He said, also, that he would be one of 100 men to give $100.00 towards the Davis Monument, or one of fifty men to give $200.

Comrade Morris was loudly cheered.

ADJOURNMENT.

It was then moved that the Convention adjourn until Friday, at 10:30 A. M.

FRIDAY, APRIL 26th, 1902, 10:30 A. M.

General Gordon in the Chair: Let the Convention be in

order. Let us open my comrades by singing praises to Almighty God. Let us have "Old Hundred" from the band.

The Convention rose and sang—

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow,
Praise Him all creatures here below;
Praise Him above ye Heavenly Host,
Praise Father, Son and Holy Ghost."

General Gordon: The Chaplain is not present this morning my comrades, but we all ought to be grateful to God for His mercies in sparing our lives, and I want you to join me in a prayer for all of our blessings.

General Gordon: Our God, our Father, our Blessed Master, we come to Thee this morning with grateful hearts to acknowledge our indebtedness to Thee.

We bless Thee, our God, that Thou hast spared our lives. We bless Thee for this Reunion, for all the kindness that has been shown us by this great people. Our Lord and Father let Thy blessings rest upon this Town and State. Let Thy blessings rest upon us, and our loved ones wherever they are.

We commit ourselves to Thee. We beg Thy guidance, Thy care. Go with us as our Father to the end, and at last take us all home to that "Better Land," we ask for Christ's sake. Amen.

Gen. Cobb of Texas offers the following resolution of thanks to Adjutant General Geo. Moorman, for his valuable services as Chief of Staff.

Resolved, That this Convention of Confederate Veterans, in Reunion Assembled, at the City of Dallas, Texas, hereby tender to General George Moorman, the earnest, faithful, vigilant and capable Chief of Staff of the Confederate Veterans Association, its profoundest thanks for his long and faithful service in the Cause of the Association.

General Gordon: It is scarcely necessary to put that motion. The motion was carried amid wild cheers, the entire audience rising to their feet.

Col. J. Taylor Stratton: In obedience to the desire of my colleagues in Virginia, I desire to offer a motion.

Perhaps there is no man within this broad land of ours that so combines all the good, true and great, as our beloved Commander, General Jno. B. Gordon. And I come to make the motion that we, by a rising vote, extend to him our loving farewell until we meet again.

The motion was carried amid great cheers, and the band played "DIXIE."

General Gordon: My comrades it has been my fortune to have my heart touched on many a field where I stood with you in the long ago. It has been my fortune to stand before great bodies of men of intelligence and high positions, but God knows I utter the truth this morning when I say that this old Confederate heart of mine grows more loving and tender toward you as the end draws near. I want to go with you to the end.

I want you when I am gone, when I am no more. I want your hand to bury me in the soil which we all love, and upon my tomb the record which would be dearest to me and mine, is, that here lies a Confederate. That is the highest honor that could be put upon me. And I had rather have a place in the hearts of these brave men, and the glorious women of the South than to wear the brightest crown of any Monarch.

General S. D. Lee: Offers resolution on the part of the History Committee, of thanks to all engaged in the effort to have in the South a great publishing house for Southern literature. He said there was one at Richmond, Va., and another in the course of erection at Atlanta, Ga., and he would like to see one in every Southern State. The resolution is as follows:

Whereas, the History Committee of the United Confederate Veterans have learned of an undertaking on part of prominent Southern men, representing various relationships to the South's general interests, to establish in some Southern City, other literary effort; and,

Whereas, it is the sense of this Committee, that said undertaking should be encouraged throughout all parts of our common country, as affordng a means by and through which, true Southen history may be published and taught, and other literary and educational work vigorously and properly advanced:

Resolved, That the United Confederate Veterans extend to those engaged in this laudable public measure their hearty support and most earnest co-operation.

Resolved, That an official copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the General Committee in charge of the enterprise.

General Gordon: It is moved and seconded that the rules be suspended, and this resolution be passed unanimously. Which was done amid cheers.

Col. Jno. P. Hickman, of Nashville, Tenn., offers a resolution of thanks to Dallas for the hospitality extended to the Confederate Veterans, as follows:

Resolved, That the unstinted thanks of this great body of Confederate Veterans, the largest number ever assembled at any Reunion since the organization of the Association, be ten-

dered to the people of the Queen City of the Southwest, the progressive City of Dallas for the boundless hospitality extended to them.

Resolved, That each and every one of us return our heartfelt thanks to Col. C. C. Slaughter, the President of the Reunion Association; Gen. C. L. Martin, the efficient Secretary; to Gen. W. H. Gaston, and to every member of that splendid Reunion Committee, all of whom have done their full duty, and made us welcome, and our visit pleasant to this great Reunion.

General Gordon: It is moved and seconded that these resolutions be adopted, all in favor, say aye; all opposed, no; the aye's have it.

Col. C. C. Slaughter: Mr. Chairman, my Comrades, the resolution just passed fills me with a great deal of joy, and I want and wish to return the thanks of the Association that has so nobly stood by me in trying to entertain you.

I want to state that we are just as ready today to feed and take care of this Reunion four days more as we were when we started.

I further wish to say that everybody is invited today to go to the Commissary Department and eat Buffalo Steak, there is enough there to feed you all, and as many more besides. If there are any more of you who want to stay in Dallas a few days longer, I also wish to say that we can feed you without any trouble during that time.

Now, I thank you all for coming to Dallas, I thank you from the bottom of my heart that you have come, that you have seen this great State, and have met the noblest people that you ever saw. Now, our State is broad and wide, and comrades we try to keep up with it.

Now, again I return you thanks for the nice resolutions that you have passed. We want nothing but what is our dues. If you think there is anything due us, give it.

General Casler came forward and said, three cheers for Slaughter, the State of Texas, and the great City of Dallas. The entire audience rose and cheered.

General W. L. Cabell: I want to thank you all for your presence here. In behalf of the City of Dallas, I say that we have enjoyed your presence here. In behalf of the citizens of Texas, and the glorious people of this State, I say that your coming here has been a source of great joy to us, and we hope that you all go away wth pleasant thoughts and good wishes for us.

I hope we all, every one of us, will meet next year in New Orleans. That we will all be as well and happy as we are now. And I want to add that it is my hope that every Camp in the State of Texas will pay their per capita tax and be represented at the New Orleans Reunion.

A motion was made to thank the railroads for the low rates given to the Veterans.

A motion was made to thank the ladies of Dallas for their never failing courtesies and attentions to the old Veterans.

General Gordon, before putting the motion, said that he wanted to make a few remarks in regard to the "Woman's Monument."

General Gordon: Pardon the Chair for saying that this monument ought to be built before we go hence. That monument which we have declared, should be erected, and which has so long been postponed. Let us build it my comrades! We can do it! A simple contribution from all of us will build that Monument. And I ask that you back up that Committee and see that it is built.

Ths Memorial should be built to this glorius sisterhood of Southern women who stood by us faithfully during the war, and ever since. Let us erect to them that Monument before we go hence, let us look upon it, and feel that we have done our duty, a sacred duty. Take that message with you my Comrades, take it to your homes, and do all you can for this Memorial.

A motion was then made to adjourn.

General Gordon: A motion is made that this Convention now adjourn until our next meeting in New Orleans.

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Confederate Veteran

The United Confederate Veterans, at their eight reunion in Atlanta, July 21, 1898, enacted the following:

While we have of necessity adopted the policy of not recommending any books or periodicals as representing fully the sentiments of our association, yet we must continue to commend the CONFEDERATE VETERAN, published by Comrade S. A. Cunningham, at Nashville, Tenn., which has for several years faithfully and diligently collected the most valuable historic *data* possible—the personal testimony of our comrades from all sections—and contributed largely to the maintenance of our organization We not only commend the VETERAN, but urge all who are interested in our sacred cause to use diligence in its support. * * *

The vote was so manifestly unanimous that the chairman, Gen. J. B. Gordon, Commander in Chief, said: "I will not insult this assembly by putting the negative."

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OFFICIAL REPORT

.....OF.....

C. H. TEBAULT, M. D.,

Surgeon General United Confederate Veterans.

FROM THE MINUTES OF THE TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE

United Confederate Veterans,

HELD IN THE CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS,

APRIL 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th, 1902.

GEO. MOORMAN,
Adjutant Gen'l and Chief of Staff.

J. B. GORDON,
General Commanding.

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SURGEON GENERAL TEBAULT'S REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,

623 North Lafayette Square.

New Orleans, La., February 10th, 1902.

Major-General George Moorman, Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, United Confederate Veterans, New Orleans, La.

General:

I beg to submit this my Annual Report for the Twelfth Annual Reunion which meets at Dallas, Texas, on April 22, 23, 24 and 25, 1902, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, respectively.

The history of the War between the States, 1861-1865, would be imperfectly presented without the following history which speaks for itself, and needs no introduction:

OPEN LETTER OF JUDGE JEREMIAH S. BLACK TO JAMES A. GARFIELD.

To Hon. James A. Garfield, Member of Congress from Ohio:

I have read the speech you sent me. I am astonished and shocked. As the leader of your party, to whom the candidates have specially delegated the conduct of the pending campaign, you should have met your responsibilities in a very different way. I do not presume to lecture so distinguished a man upon his errors, but if I can prevent you, even to a small extent, from abusing the public credulity, it is my duty to try. Promising only my great anxiety to preserve the fraternal relations existing between us for many years, I follow the Horatian rule, and come at once to "the middle of things."

You trace back the origin of present parties to the earliest immigrations at Plymouth and Jamestown, and profess to find in the opposing doctrines then planted and afterward constantly cherished in Massachusetts and Virginia, the germs of those ideas which now make Democracy and Abolitionism the deadly foes of each other. The ideas so planted in Massachusetts, were, according to your account, the freedom and equality of all races, and the right and duty of every man to exercise his private judgment in politics as well as religion. On the other hand, you set forth as irreconcilably hostile the doctrine of Virginia, "that capital should own labor, that the negro had no rights of manhood, and that the white man might buy, own and sell him and his offspring forever." Following these assertions with others, and linking the present with the long past, you employ the devices of your rhetoric to glorify the modern Abolitionist and to throw foul scorn, not merely on the Southern people, but on the whole Democracy of the Country.

This looks learned and philosophical, and it gives your speech a dignity seemingly above the reach of the ordinary demagogue. Happy is he who knows the causes of things; felicitous is the partisan member of Congress whose stump speech goes up the river of time to the first fountains of good and evil. But your contrast of historical facts is open to one objection, which I give you in a form as simple as possible when I say that it is wholly *destitute of truth.* This, of course, implies no imputation on your good faith. Your high character in the church as well as the State, forbids the belief that you would be guilty of willful misrepresentation.

TOLERANCE IN NEW ENGLAND.

The men of Massachusetts, so far from *planting* the right of private judgment, extirpated and utterly *extinguished* it, by means so cruel that no man of common humanity can think of them even now without disgust and indignation. I am surprised to find you ignorant of this. Did you never hear of the frightful persecutions they carried on systematically against Baptists and Quakers and Catholics? How they

fined, imprisoned, lashed, mutilated, enslaved and banished everybody that claimed the right of free thought? How they stripped the most virtuous and inoffensive women, and publicly whipped them on their naked backs, only for expressing their conscientious convictions? Have you never, in all your reading, met with the story of Roger Williams? For merely suggesting to the public authorities of the colony that no person ought to be punished on account of his honest opinions, he was driven into the woods and pursued ever afterwards with a ferocity that put his own life and that of his friends in constant danger. In fact, the cruelty of their laws against the freedom of conscience and the unfeeling rigor with which they were executed, made Massachusetts odious throughout the world.

These great crimes of the Pilgrim Fathers ought not to be cast up to their children; for some of their descendants (I hope a good majority) are high-principled and honest men, sincerely attached to the liberal institutions planted in the more Southern latitudes of the Continent. But if you are right in your assertion that the Abolitionists derive their principles from the ideas entertained and planted at Plymouth, that may account for the course and brutal tyranny with which your party has, in recent times, trampled upon the rights of free thought and free speech.

SLAVERY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Nor are you more accurate in your declaration that the old Yankees planted the doctrine of freedom and equality, or opposed the domination of one race over another. Messrs. Palfrey and Sumner have said something to the effect that slavery never existed in Massachusetts, and you may have been misled by them. But either they were wholly ignorant of the subject, or else they spoke with that loose and lavish unveracity which is a common fault among men of their political sect. The Plymouth colony and the province of Massachusetts Bay were pro-slavery to the backbone. If you doubt this, I refer you to Moore's "History of Slavery in Massachusetts," where the evidence (consisting chiefly of

records and documents perfectly authenticated) is produced and collated with a fullness and fairness which cannot be questioned. The Plymouth immigrants planted precisely the doctrine which you ascribe to the Jamestown colonists; that is to say, they held that "the negro had no rights of manhood; that the white man might buy, own and sell him, and his offspring forever." Practically and theoretically they maintained that human slavery in its most unmitigated form was a perfectly just, proper and desirable institution, entirely consistent with Christianity as they understood it, and founded on principles of universal jurisprudence. They insisted upon it as an established and settled rule of the law of nations that when one government or community or political organization made war upon its own subjects or the subjects of another, and vanquished them; the people of the beaten party had no rights to which the right of the conquerors was not paramount. Whenever it was demonstrated by actual experiment that any people were too weak to defend their homes and families against an invader who visited them with fire and sword, they might lawfully be stripped of their property, and they, themselves, their wives and their children, might justly be held as slaves or sold into perpetual bondage. That was the idea they planted in their own soil, propagated among their contemporaries and transmitted to the Abolition party of the present day. You have preached and practiced it in all your dealings with the South. This absolute domination is what you mean, if you mean anything, when you talk about the "precious results of the war." If the doctrines thus planted by the original settlers in Massachusetts be true, and if the "*precious fruits*" of it, which you are gathering with so much industry, be legitimate, it is a perfect justification of all the slavery that ever existed on this Continent. Your great examplars, from whom you acknowledge that you have derived your ideas of freedom, certainly thought, or professed to think so, and they carried it out to its logical consequences. When an African potentate chose to fight with and subdue a weak tribe, inside or out of his own dominions, he sold the prisoners whom he did not think

proper to kill, and the men of Massachusetts bought them without a question of his title. They kept them and worked them to death, or sold them again as their interest prompted—for they held that the right of domination, resulting from the application of brute force, was good in the hands of all subsequent purchasers, however remote from their original *conquisitor*.

THE MASSACHUSETTS SLAVE FRAUDS.

They executed this theory to its fullest extent in their own wars with the Indians. Without cause or provocation, and without notice or warning, they fell upon the Pequods, massacred many of them, and made slaves of the survivors, without distinction of age or sex. About seven hundred, including many women and children, were sent to the West Indies, and there sold on public account, the proceeds being put in the colonial treasury. Eight score of these unfortunate people escaped from the butchery by flight, and afterward agreed to give themselves up on a solemn promise of the authorities that they should neither be put to death nor enslaved. The promise was broken with as little remorse as a modern Abolitionist would violate his oath to support the Constitution. The "precious results of the war" were not to be lost by an honest observance of their pledged faith, and the victims of this infamous treachery were all of them shipped to the Barbadoes, and sold or "swapped for Blackamoors." This practice of enslaving their captives was uniform, covered all cases, included women and children, as well as fighting men. When death put King Philip beyond their reach, they sent his wife and child with the rest to be sold into slavery. The Indians make bad slaves. They were hard to tame, they escaped to the forest, and had to be hunted down, brought back and branded. They never ceased to be sullen and disobedient. The Africans always, on the contrary, "accepted the situation," were easily domesticated, and bore the yoke without murmuring. For that reason, it became a settled rule of public and private economy in Massachusetts to exchange their worthless Indians for valuable

negroes, cheating their West India customers in every trade. Perhaps it was here that your party got the *germ* of its honesty as well as its humanity. They made war for no other object than to supply themselves with subjects for this fraudulent traffic. In 1643, Emanuel Downing, the foremost lawyer in the colony and a leader of commanding influence, as well as high connection, made a written argument in favor of a war with the Narragansetts. He did not pretend that any wrong had been done, but he had a pious dread that Massachusetts would be held responsible for the false religion of the Narragansetts. "I doubt," says he, "if it be not synne in us, having power in our hands, to suffer them to mayntayne the worship of the devil, which their pow-wowes often doe." This tenderness of conscience is very characteristic of the party which got the "germ of its ideas" from that source. But go a little further, and you will see with pleasure how exactly you have copied their doctrines. "If," says he, "upon a just war, the Lord should deliver them into our hand, we might easily have *men*, *women* and *children* to *exchange* for Moors (negroes), which will be more gayneful pilladge for us than wee conceive, for I do not see how we can thrive until we *get in a stock of slaves* sufficient to do all our business." This (except the spelling) might come from an Abolition caucus to-day. You will find Downing's letter in Moore, page 10.

YANKEE HUMANITY.

They did get most of their Indians off, and supplied themselves with negroes in their place. The shameless inhumanity with which the blacks were used made slavery in Massachusetts "the sum of all villainy." In the letter of Downing, already referred to, he says: "You know very well we shall mayntayne twenty Moores cheaper than one English servant." Think of reducing a West India negro in that intensely cold climate to the one-twentieth part of the food and clothing which a white menial was in the habit of getting. They must have been frozen and starved to death in great numbers. When that happened, it was but the loss

of an *animal.* The harboring of a slave woman, was, in 1646, pronounced by the highest authority to be the same injury as the unlawful detention of a *beast.* In 1716, Sewell, the chief justice of the colony, said that negroes were rated with *horses* and *hogs.* Dr. Belknap tells us that afterward, when the stock enlarged and the market became dull, young negroes and mulattoes were sometimes given away like *puppies.* This is the kind of freedom, this the equality of the races, which you learned from the ancient colonists.

But they taught you more than that. Their precept and example established the slavery of white persons as well as Indians and negroes. As their remorseless tyranny spared no age and no sex, so it made no distinction of color. Besides the cargoes of white heretics which were captured and shipped to them by their brethren in England, they took special delight in fastening their yoke on all who were suspected of heterodoxy. One instance is worthy of special attention. Lawrence Southwick and his wife were Quakers, and accused at the same time with many others of attending Quaker meetings, or "syding with Quakers," and "absenting themselves from the publick ordinances." The Southwicks had previously suffered so much in their persons and estates from this kind of persecution that they could no longer work or pay any more fines, and, therefore, the general court, by solemn resolution, ordered them to be banished on pain of death. Banishment, you will not fail to notice, was in itself equivalent to a lingering death, if the parties were poor and feeble; for it meant merely driving them into the wilderness to starve with hunger and cold. Southwick and his wife went out and died very soon. But this is not all. This unfortunate pair had two children, a boy and a girl (Daniel and Provided), who, having healthy constitutions, would bring a good price in the slave market. The children were taken from the parents and ordered to be sold in the West Indies. It happened, however, that there was not a shipmaster in any port of the colony who would consent to become the agent of their exportation and sale. The authorities, being thus balked in their views of the main chance, were fain to

be satisfied in another way; they ordered the girl to be whipped; she was lashed accordingly, in company with several other Quaker ladies, and then committed to prison, to be further proceeded against. History loses sight of her there. No record shows whether they killed her or not.

This is one case out of a great many. It is very interesting and instructive when taken in connection with your speech, for it shows the "germ of the idea" which your party acted on when it kidnapped and imprisoned men and women by the thousands for believing in American liberty as guaranteed by the Constitution. The Quakers and Baptists had no printed organs in that day through which their private judgment could be expressed, else you would no doubt have cases directly in point to justify your forcible suppression of two hundred and fifty newspapers.

A CHANGE OF LEADERS.

Enmity to the right of private judgment comes down to the party of Plymouth ideas by consistent and regular succession. It is woven like a dirty stripe into the whole warp and woof of their history. As soon as they got possession of the Federal Government under John Adams they began to use it as an engine for the suppression of free thought. Their alien law gave the President power to banish or imprison, without trial, any foreigner whose opinions might be obnoxious to his supporters. Their sedition put every Democratic speaker and writer under the heel of the administration. Their standing army was used, as it is now, to crush out their political opponents. If you come into Eastern Pennsylvania, and particularly into the good county of Berks, you will learn that the people there still think with indignation of that old reign of terror when Federal dragoons kidnapped, insulted and beat their fathers, chopped down their "liberty pole," broke to pieces the press of the Reading *Eagle*, and whipped its venerated editor in the market-house. The same spirit broke out again in the burning of nunneries and churches under Maria Monk, and under John Brown the whole country swarmed with spies and kidnappers. When

you abandoned the harlot and rallied to the standard of the thief you changed your leader without changing your principles.

THE YANKEE SLAVE CODE.

The slave code planted in Massachusetts was the earliest in America and the most cruel in all its provisions. It was pertinaciously adhered to for generations, and never repented of, or formally repealed. It was gradually abandoned, not because it was wrong, but solely because it was found, after long experiment, to be unprofitable. Their plan of keeping twenty negroes as cheaply as one white servant did not work well; for in that climate a negro thus used would infallibly die before his labor paid what he cost. They sold their stock whenever they could, but emancipation was forbidden by law, unless the owner gave security to maintain the slave and prevent him from becoming a public charge. To evade this law, those who had old or infirm negroes encouraged them to bring suits for their freedom, and then by sham demurrers, or other collusive arrangements, got judgments against themselves that the negroes were free and always had been. Females likely to increase the stock were advertised to be sold "for that fault alone." Young ones, because they were not worth raising, were given away like puppies of a superabundant litter. In this way domestic slavery by degrees got loose in practice, simply because it would not pay—but the principle on which one man may own another whom he subdues by superior strength or cunning was never abandoned, repudiated or denied. That principle was cherished, preserved and transmitted to you, their imitative and loving disciples, and you have applied it wherever you could as tyrannically as they did.

THE PURITAN'S "IDEA" OF WAR.

You say that "war without an idea is simply brutality." I submit to your judgment, as a Christian man, whether war is redeemed of its brutality by such ideas as you and your political associates entertain of its purposes, objects and consequences. In all your acts and measures, and by all your

speeches and discussions, you express the idea that the logic of blows proves everything you choose to assert; that a successful invasion of one people by another has the effect of destroying all natural right to, and all legal guarantees for, the life, liberty and property of the people so invaded and conquered; that after a trial by battle the victor may enter up and execute what judgment he pleases against his adversary; that the crime which a weak community are guilty of when they attempt to defend their lives, their property and their families against invaders who come upon them to kill, destroy and subjugate them is so unpardonable that the whole body of the offenders taken collectively, and all individuals who partake even passively of the sin, may justly be devoted to death or such other punishment, by wholesale or retail, as the strong power shall see proper to inflict; that the conqueror, after the war is over, may insist that the helpless and unarmed people, whom he has prostrated, shall assist him by not merely *accepting*, but "adopting" (I use your own word) the measures intended to degrade and rob them, and thus make himself master of their soul as well as their bodies. All *rights* of men are resolved by this theory into the *mights* of men.

I aver that this doctrine, in all its length and breadth, is false and pernicious. It is the foundation on which all slavery rests, and the excuse for all forms of tyranny. It has no support in any sound rule of public law, and has never been acknowledged by wise or virtuous governments in any age since the advent of Christ. You can find no authority for it, except in the examples of men whose names are given over to universal execration. Mahomet asserted it when he forced his religion upon the subjugated East, when churches were violently converted into mosques, and the emblem of Christianity was trampled under foot, to be replaced by the badge of the impostor. On the same principle Poland was partitioned, and Ireland plundered a dozen times. The King of Dahomey acted upon it when he sold his captives, and the men of Massachusetts indorsed it when they took them in exchange for captives of their own. You and your con-

freres adopted it as a part of your political creed when, after the Southern people were thoroughly subdued, you denied them all rights of freemen, tore up their society, abrogated all laws which could protect them in person or property, broke their local governments in pieces, and put them under the domination of notorious thieves, whom you forced them to accept as their absolute masters.

These results of the war are no doubt very precious. The right to traffic in the flesh of Indians and negroes was precious to the Yankees and the King of Dahomey. That was the fruit of their wars. But was it in either case legitimate? Your great reverence for the founders of your political school in Massachusetts, to say nothing of your respect for the authority of the African princes, or your faith in the Koran, will probably impel you to stand up in favor of the "*ideas*" which you have learned from them. But I think I can maintain the Christian law of liberty in opposition to all your Mussulman notions; for God is great, and Mahomet is *not* His prophet.

THE CANT OF THE PHARISEE.

It would be very unjust to deny that a great many men, from the earliest period of our history, were sincerely opposed to African slavery, from motives of religion, benevolence and humanity. This sentiment was strong in the South as well as the North, and by none was it expressed with more fervor than by Jefferson himself, the great apostle of Democracy. But this concession can hardly be made to the political abolitionists. As an almost universal rule, the leaders of that sect were ribald infidels, and their conventicles teemed with the most shocking blasphemy. They were, by their own avowals, the most cruel barbarians of any age. Servile insurrection and a general butchery of the Southern people was a part of their programme from the beginning. The leaders to whom they gave their highest admiration were the men whose feet were the swiftest in running to shed innocent blood. Seward won their affections in his early manhood by proposing measures from which civil war would be sure to

come, and in which he promised that negroes should be incited to "rise in blackest insurrection." They applauded John Brown to the echo for a series of the basest murders on record. They did not conceal their hostility to the Federal and State Governments, nor deny their enmity to all laws which protected the liberties of white men. The Constitution stood in their way, and they cursed it bitterly; the Bible was quoted against them, and they reviled God Almighty himself. I know that the mind of man, like his body, is fearfully and wonderfully made; I understand all the difficulty of analyzing human passions, and I admit we should not judge harshly of motives; but how these heartless oppressors of their own race could have any care for the freedom of the negro passes my comprehension. Unless you can explain it otherwise, the judgment of history must inevitably be against the sincerity of their anti-slavery professions. In the present aspect of the case, it seems impossible to believe that love of the negro was not assumed as a mere excuse for enslaving the white race, just as their ancestors put on the pretense of piety to gratify their appetite for the property and blood of better people than themselves. You must positively reconsider this subject before you undertake again to present the abolitionists to the world in the respectable character of fanatics. I think you will find that the crew of the Mayflower brought over and planted no "germ of an idea" which has flourished with more vigor than their canting hypocrisy.

Here, let me say again, that the vices and wickedness of the Plymouth colonists are not to be visited on the heads of their children, according to the flesh. Among them, in every part of the country are great statesmen, brave soldiers, true servants of the church, and virtuous, patriotic Democrats, who are no more responsible for the crimes of their ancestors than a peaceable Scotchman is for the raids and robberies which in past generations were committed by his clan upon the English border. But you acknowledge that you get your political ideas from them— you boast that your party has no doctrine of public law and no notions of public duty which were not planted at Plymouth. Therefore, it is not only

proper, but necessary, to show what those doctrines and ideas were.

A FUNDAMENTAL REPUBLICAN LIE.

I pass now to a later period. You say that there were two radically different theories about the nature of our Government; "the North believing and holding that we were a nation, the South insisting that we were only a confederation of sovereign States." It is not true that any such theoretical conflict ever existed between the sections. That the Articles of Confederation first and the Constitution afterwards united the States together for certain purposes therein enumerated, and thus made us a nation among nations was never denied that I know of by any party. But this national character was given to the general government by sovereign States who confederated together for that purpose. They bestowed certain powers on the new political corporation then created, and called it the United States of America, and they expressly reserved to themselves all the sovereign rights not granted in the charter. Democratic statesmen had no theory about it. They saw their duty written down in the fundamental law, they swore to perform it, and they kept their oaths. They executed the powers of the general Government in their whole constitutional vigor, for that, as Mr. Jefferson said, was "the sheet-anchor of our peace at home and our safety abroad," and they carefully guarded the rights of the States as the only security we could have for a just administration of our domestic affairs. This was universally assented to as right and true. No counter theory was set up. Difference of construction there might be, but all admitted that when the line of power was accurately drawn between the Federal Government and State sovereignty, the rights of one side were as sacred as those on the other. But within two or three years last past the low demagogues of your party have got to putting in their platforms the assertion that this is a nation and not a confederation. What do they mean? What do you mean when you indorse and reproduce it? Do you deny that the States were sovereign before they united? Do you affirm

that their sovereignty was wholly merged in the Federal Government when they assented to the Constitution? Is the Tenth Amendment a mere delusion? Do you mean to assert that the States have not now, and never had, any rights at all except what are conceded to them at the mercy of the "nation?" No doubt this new article was inserted in the creed of the Abolitionists, because they supposed it would give a sort of plausibility to their violent intervention with the internal affairs of the States. But it is so false, so shallow, and so destitute of all respectable authority, that it imposes upon nobody.

SECESSION A YANKEE PRODUCT.

As a part of this conflict of theories, and resulting from it, you describe the South as "insisting that each State had a right, at its own discretion, to break the Union, and constantly threatening secession, where the full rights of slavery were not acknowledged." In fact and in truth secession, like slavery, was first *planted* in New England. There it grew and flourished and spread its branches far over the land, long before it was thought of in the South, and long before "the full rights of slavery" were called in question by anybody. The anti-Democrats of that region, in former as well as in later times, totally misunderstood the purposes for which this Government was made.

They regarded it as a mere commercial machine, by which they could make much "gaynefull pilladge," if allowed to run it their own way. When they were disappointed in this by certain perfectly just and constitutional regulations of their trade, which the common defense and general welfare made necessary, they immediately fell to plotting the dismemberment of the Union. Before 1807 they organized a conspiracy with the British authorities in Canada for the erection of New England into a separate republic under British protection. (See Carey's "Olive Branch" and the Henry correspondence.) Not long afterwards Josiah Quincy, whose fidelity to the party which elected him was never doubted, formally announced in Congress the intention of his

State to leave the Union, "peaceably if she could, forcibly if she must." Their hatred of the Union deepened, and their determination to break it up grew fiercer, as the resolution of the Democrats to maintain the independence of the country became stronger. When the war of 1812 began they were virtually out of the Union, and remained out during the whole of that desperate struggle, not only refusing all assistance to carry it on, but helping the enemy in every possible way. It was while England had her tighest grasp on the throat of the nation that the Hartford Convention was called to dismember it; and this Mr. Jefferson says, they would have accomplished but for the battle of New Orleans and the peace of Ghent. John Quincy Adams in 1839, and Abraham Lincoln in 1847, made elaborate arguments in favor of the *legal right* of a State to go out. The later abolitionists did not attempt to conceal their rancorous hostility to the Union. "No union with slaveholders" was one of their watchwords, and down to the opening of the war its destruction was the avowed object of their machinations.

There is one conclusive proof of your enmity to the Union, and that is your unwavering opposition to the Constitution which held the States together. You know as well as I do how absurd it is to suppose that any man or party can support the Union, and at the same time trample on the Constitution; and you certainly are not ignorant that you and your predecessors, from the earliest times, have been anti-constitutional in all your proclivities. Contemptuous disregard of constitutional obligations is not now the mere germs of a doctrine; it is a part of your settled creed. Before the war, and since, you have trodden under foot every provision contained in the great charter of our liberties. I do not speak at random. I challenge you to designate a single constitutional right of the States, or of individuals, which you have not at some time, or in some way, deliberately violated.

LAWLESSNESS AND "LOYALITY."

This contempt for the Constitution, this practical denial that an oath to support it is sacred, implies a disregard of all

laws, human and divine, and when adopted, it left nothing to guide you except the propensities, evil or good, of your natural hearts. Many of you (and notably yourself) contracted no individual guilt, because you were too proud for petty larceny, too benevolent for large-handed robbery, and too full of kindness to break wantonly into the tabernacle of human life. But generally the principles of the ultra-Abolitionists (if they ever had any) became so wholly perverted that they saw nothing wrong in the worst offenses that could be committed against their political opponents. In their eyes, theft and murder not only lost their felonious character, but became meritorious, if the victims lived south of Mason and Dixon's line. When John Brown stole horses in the peace of God and the State of Missouri, he was taking his lawful booty; when he sneaked into a quiet Virginia village on a Sunday night and assasinated defenseless citizens, he was a hero; and when he died a felon's death on the scaffold, to which he was justly condemned, he became a martyr.

THE DEMOCRATS OF THE NORTH.

You persist in misunderstanding the anti-bellum attitude of the Northern Democracy. We stood steadfastly by the Union against all attempts of the New England party to break it up by secession. We sustained the Constitution against the ferocious assaults of the Abolitionists; we labored earnestly to save Republican institutions from the destruction with which they were threatened by you; and as long as the Southern people acted with us, we gratefully accepted their aid in the good work.

Your averment that the Democratic party desired the aggrandizement of slavery, and "yielded their consciences" on that subject to the South, is grossly unjust, if you mean to charge them with anything more than a willingness to protect the Southern, as well as the Northern and Middle States in the exercise of their constitutional rights. We had disposed of slavery within our own jurisdiction according to our sense of sound policy and justice. But we had made an express compact with the other States to leave the entire

control of their domestic affairs to themselves. We kept our covenant, simply because it would have been gross dishonesty to break it. The Abolitionists took a different view, and refused to keep faith. They swore as solemnly as we did to observe the terms of the bargain, but according to their code it was a sin *not* to violate it. The fact is true that we did not think it right to cut the throats, or shoot, or strangle the men or women of the South for believing in negro slavery; but that is no justification of your assertion that we yielded our consciences to them.

Again: You charge us (the Northern Democracy) with having given bad advice to the Southern people. This consisted, you say, in assuring them that if they seceded we would take their part against any attempt to force them back again into the Union. This is a gross error, and you will see it when I recall your attention to the facts. In all our exhortations to Southern men against secession we were met by the expression of their fear that the Abolitionists intended, in any event, to invade and slaughter them. Some reason for this apprehension was given by the fierce threats of your leading men, and especially by your almost universal admiration of Brown for his raid into Virginia. Certain Democrats (and very good men, too,) did then declare that a lawless expedition intended for purposes of mere pillage could not and should not be started in the North, without such opposition as would effectually stop it. But this was before secession, and it was intended to prevent that movement, not to encourage it.

You cannot, with any show of justice, deny that devotion to the Union was one of the strongest feelings in the heart of the Northern Democracy. We had always deprecated a separation from the Southern States with so much earnestness that one of the opprobrious epithets you bestowed on us was that of "Union savers." This was not a mere sentiment of admiration or gratitude to the great Southern men who had led us through the perils of the Revolution, settled our institutions, and given our country its high place in the estimation of the world. We felt all this! but we felt much

more. The preservation of the Union was to us an absolute necessity. It was indispensable to the security of our lives, our personal liberty and our plainest rights of property. How true this was at all times, and especially in 1860, you will see if you reflect a moment on our situation at that time.

THE ADVENT OF RADICALISM.

The Abolitionists were coming into power. I need not say by what combination of imposture or accident they got it. All the Northern States as well as the Federal Government fell into their hands. No doubt their dislike of Southern people was very great; but Northern Democrats were objects of their special malignity. Long before that time, and ever since, this sentiment has been expressed in words and acts too plain to be misunderstood. You show how strong it is in your own heart when you tell Southern men (and you do tell them so in this very speech) that you honor them ten thousand times more than Democrats of the North. Remember, in addition to this, that the leading Abolitionists acknowledged no law which might stand in the way of their interests or their passions. Against anybody else the Constitution of the country would have been a protection. But they disregarded its limitations, and had no scruples about swearing to support it with a predetermination to violate it. We had been well warned by all the men best entitled to our confidence—particularly and eloquently warned by Mr. Clay and Webster—that if ever the Abolitionists got a hold upon the organized physical force of the country they would govern without law, scoff at the authority of the courts and throw down all the defences of civil liberty.

But if the South had not seceded we might have made a successful defense of our Constitution though the powers of the Government were in the hands of its enemies. With the aid of the Southern people, if they had been true to their duty, we could have organized an opposition so formidable in its moral and political power that you would scarcely have dared to assault us. No wonder that we were "Union savers;" for to us the Union meant personal liberty, free thought, an

independent press, *habeas corpus*, trial by jury, the impartial administration of justice—all those great legal institutions which our forefathers had shed so much of blood to build up.

The South deserted us at the crisis of our fate, and left us in our weakness to the mercy of the most unprincipled tyrants that ever betrayed a public trust. Secession was not mere folly and madness; it was something much worse. We could not but feel that we were deeply wronged. There was no remedy for the dire calamities with which we were threatened except in bringing the seceded States back to their places in the Union. Our convictions of legal duty, our exasperated sense of injury and a proper care for our best interests, all impelled us to join the new administration in the use of such force as might be found necessary to execute the laws in every part of the country.

THE WAR OF THE PHARISEE.

But the Abolitionists wanted a war for the destruction of the Union, for the overthrow of the Constitution, for the subversion of free government, and for the subjugation of the whole country to that "higher law" which imposes no restraint upon the rapacity and malice of the ruling power. To such a war the national conscience was opposed. The soul of every respectable officer in the army and navy revolted at it, and every virtuous man in private life felt it to be an unspeakable outrage. To those who doubted before, the disaster of Bull Run made it plain that the war could not be successfully carried on unless it was put upon principles consistent with the usages of Christendom and the safety of our own institutions. Therefore it was that on the 22d of July, 1861, Congress, with almost perfect unanimity, passed a resolution through both houses declaring in the most explicit words that the war should be conducted to preserve the Constitution, and not to revolutionize it. I give you here the words of the resolution itself, from the *Congressional Globe*, p. 223:

"*Resolved*, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern

States, now in arms against the constitutional Government, and in arms around the capital; that in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the *supremacy* of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

Confiding in this assurance, Democrats from every Northern State rushed to the front by the hundred thousand; the border States of the South gave in their formal adhesion to the Government, and our great military leaders drew their swords with alacrity in support of the free institutions to which they had shown their fidelity so often before.

With what base perfidy this solemn pledge was broken I need not tell you, for this speech shows that you know it well. You expressly declare that so far from sustaining the Government you revolutionized it. Instead of a war for the Union, you claim that it put the States out of the Union, and you had a right to keep them out as long as you pleased or admit them to their places on any terms, however degrading, which you choose to dictate. Instead of restoring the supremacy of the Constitution all your politicians held, and so far as I know from their public declarations still hold, that the victory of the Federal forces abolished the Constitution not only in the South but in the North, and therefore they were not bound to observe its limitations, either in their legislative, judicial or executive measures. Instead of bringing back the States with their rights unimpaired, according to your promise, you crippled, enslaved, subjugated and disfranchised them. Instead of using the war power for the just and lawful purposes to which you were pledged, you converted it into a black Republican job to put the rights of all the people permanently under the feet of an unprincipled party.

I submit this part of the case to your consideration. I ask you to say whether you can find in the whole history of the human race another instance of similar perfidy on a scale so large. The baseness of the Massachusetts authorities in selling the surrendered Pequods into slavery, after a solemn promise to the contrary, was but the "germ of an idea" on which you acted in the fullness of its growth. Their act was in its nature and character nearly as bad as it could be; but only eight score of helpless people suffered by it; the victims of your treachery are counted by millions.

THE CORRUPTION OF THE PHARISEE.

The offenses which you are now engaged in committing upon the public treasury are the natural sequence of your crimes against popular liberty. Universal experience proves that power usurped will always be dishonestly used. Seeing that the Abolitionists were led by men whom no oath could hold to the Constitution, and whom no pledge could bind to an observance of its principles, we had no right to expect a decent regard for justice in their administration of the national finances. I do not mean that the masses of your party were, or are now, destitute of common integrity. But that was overruled by the political doctrines of their leaders. Having once set aside the established law of the land they had no standard by which they could measure the moral conduct of themselves or others, and they became incapable of seeing the difference between right and wrong in public affairs. The "higher law" threw the reins loose on the neck of all evil passions. It not only abrogated the Constitution, but the Decalogue as well, and the eighth commandment was nullified with the rest.

You have consequently made ours the corruptest government on this side of Constantinople. Perhaps you will say this is a mere general assertion. But I am ready to maintain the truth of it against all opposers. You may take the rottenest monarchy in Europe, go over its history for a hundred years, and produce the worst act you can find of fraudulent spoliation upon its people, and if I do not show some-

thing worse committed here under the auspices of the party now in power, I will give up the case.

I am speaking of the Government—of officials who rule us for their pleasure and plunder us for their personal profit—and it is no answer to quote Mr. Lord's speech before the Senate on the trial of Belknap. His eulogy was on the virtue and intelligence of the *people*, and he argued from that the duty of their servants to behave with integrity. He certainly did not mean to whitewash the Administration. If he had meant to do so he could not have succeeded, for there was not wash enough in his bucket to go over the twenty-thousandth part of the job.

While you were hunting for certificates of character among the speeches of the impeachment managers, why did you overlook that of Mr. Hoar? He said in effect (for I cite him from memory) that the one production in which our country excels all others in the world is corruption of its government. There was the testimony of a candid witness belonging to your own party, who knew whereof he affirmed and spoke directly to the point.

But it is useless to cite the evidence of individuals upon great public facts that are felt and seen and known of all men. Nothing ever was more notorious than the general disregard of all sound principle by this Administration. No people on earth are now suffering so much from extravagant taxation, and nowhere does so small a portion of the taxes go to legitimate public purposes, or so much to the rulers themselves and the rings they choose to favor. Industry is crushed as it never was before. Labor no longer works for itself, since all and more than all of its surplus profits are exacted and consumed by the hangers-on of the Government. Now, although we call ourselves freemen or freedmen, we are, to all intents and purposes, slaves, so long as you continue to make us hand over to you the earnings of our labor; for the essence of slavery consists in compelling one man, or class of men, to work for another without equivalent. We are determined to relieve ourselves from this intolerable bondage, as far as we can, legally and peaceably, and, if you do not help

us, you must at least cease to mock us by pretending to be an anti-slavery man upon principle.

A PHARISEE'S BRAVADO.

You tell us that the Republican party "will punish its own rascals." The newspaper report of your speech says that this was greeted with laughter from the Republican side of the House. Certainly, it sounds like the broadest of jokes. If you meant it in earnest, please to say what you found this claim of impartial justice upon. You will hardly prove it by showing that Bristow and Wilson succeeded, with much tribulation, in convicting certain manufacturers of crooked whisky, and thereby got themselves turned out of office. It is vain to deny that there is, and has been, a general *system* of dishonesty pervading all ranks of the civil service, which, so far from being punished, is protected, encouraged and rewarded by the highest authorities. You have set your faces like a flint against all investigations tending to expose rascality. Proof of that, if proof were wanting, would be found in your own denunciation of the present Congress for pushing its inquiries into those regions where venality and corruption might otherwise have dwelt in safety.

In all your Southern measures you have shown a positive abhorrence of honest government. You forced into all places of power men whose characters were notoriously bad, and maintained them while they perpetrated the most shameless robberies. You resisted every effort of the oppressed people to throw them off, and when those efforts were successful in some of the States, you mourned the fall of the felons with sincere lamentation. Just look at the crew of godless wretches by whom Louisiana has been almost desolated! In the face of a constitutional interdict, your administration at Washington repeatedly interfered to shield them from justice, and to uphold them in the possession of power to which they had no manner of legal claim. At this moment they are preying upon the prostrate people of the State, under the protection of Federal bayonets. Is that what you call punishing your own rascals?

You may answer that the white people of Louisiana, being conquered, are rightfully enslaved, according to the principles planted at Plymouth, and, therefore, it is not for the like of them to invoke the protection of law and justice. I will, therefore, call your attention to another case to which Dahomeian rule does not apply, and in which the failure of the Republican party to punish its own rascals has been equally signal; I mean the frauds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Credit Mobilier.

"THE MOST UNKINDEST CUT OF ALL."

You will pardon me, I am sure, for referring to this affair; you are the last man upon whom I would make a personal point, and I could not do it here if I would try; for the conviction I have often expressed remains unchanged, that your integrity was not stained by such connection as you had with that business. But we both know that it was the most gigantic fraud that the history of modern times discloses. The magnitude of the iniquity almost exceeds belief. The entire amount of the booty already taken from the public and stowed away in the pockets of the perpetrators cannot be less than one hundred million dollars, and every six months they make a new demand, which is honored at the treasury by an additional payment. I am told that a late attorney general counts *one hundred and eight millions* as the sum which the United States will lose in solid cash, directly taken out of the Treasury. I am not sure that this calculation is accurate, but it cannot be very far wrong, and it is not equal to one-half of the whole steal, for it does not include the value of the road itself, nor the land grants, nor the proceeds of the bonds to which the lien of the United States was postponed, nor the equipment bonds. As this swindle was the largest, so it was one of the most inexcusably base. It was perpetrated at a time when the nation was swamped with debt, when the people were loaded with taxes, and when the most rigid economy was imperatively required. All circumstances, as well as the direct evidence, show that it was no sudden act of thoughtless imprudence, but was wilfully, deliberately

and corruptly pre-arranged and determined. There is nothing to mitigate it; you cannot defend it even by waiving the bloody shirt.

How did the Republican party "punish its own rascals" in this case? Not a hair on the head of any rascal was touched. On the contrary, they were promoted, honored and advanced; the most guilty of them are now, as they were before, the very darlings of the party. Even that is not the worst of it. These swindlers are periodically swelling the colossal proportions of their crime by taking out of the treasury additional millions which they claim as the "precious results" of their original fraud. They have no better title to them than a wolf has to the mutton he slaughters by moonlight. The legal remedy against these exactions is so plain that ignorance alone could hardly miss it. But your officers have found out the way not to do it. They permit the Government to lie down and be robbed semi-annually by a corporation which Tilden would long ago have disarmed of its power, and whose criminal abettors he would have swept into the penitentiary by scores.

HAYESISM ALIAS GRANTISM.

I repeat that I do not blame you as an active accomplice in this wickedness. But you ought to have come out from the evil and corrupt fellowship as soon as you saw how evil and corrupt it was. You owed it to yourself, your church and your country to break off at once from political associates capable of such indefensible conduct. But your acceptance of the doctrines planted at Plymouth by the Yankees blinded your judgment, and made your conscience inaccessible to the principles planted in Jerusalem by the "people first called Christians at Antioch."

You would have us believe that Hayes, if elected, would reform abuses and give us a pure administration. Your statement, and that of other gentlemen equally reliable, make it certain that Mr. Hayes bears an irreproachable character in all his private relations. I do not doubt his possession of that negative honesty which it is a disgrace to want. I

accord him those tame household virtues which entitle him to the respect of his neighbors and the confidence of his family; but he can no more stem the torrent of Republican corruption than he can swim against the rapids of Niagara. His whole history shows that he would not even make an effort to do so. He has been most happily called "a man of tried subserviency."

A reformer in these times must be made of stern material. He must have no connection with, and be under no obligation to, the authors of the abuses which need reform. Above all things, he must not have consented expressly or impliedly to the commission of the public wrongs which his duties as a reformer would require him to punish. When he comes to oppose wickedness in high places the consciousness that he, himself, is *in pari delicto* will make even a strong man as nerveless as infancy.

To show how hard it would be for a man like Mr. Hayes to resist the worst orders of his own party, I must cite a case directly in point, and certainly within your recollection as well as mine.

In the case of Milligan, you made an eloquent and powerful speech before the Supreme Court for those free principles, which I, at the same time, supported in my weaker way. You showed the indestructible right of every citizen to a legal trial; you proved that *Magna Charta* did not perish on the battlefield; you demonstrated by irresistible logic that the Constitution was supreme after the war as it was before; you spurned with lofty contempt the brutal idea that law was extinguished by the victory of the forces called out to defend it; and you closed with that grand peroration on the Goddess of Liberty, which, if spoken at Athens in the best days of her "fierce Democratic," would have "shook the arsenal and fulminated over Greece." These were not the words of a paid advocate, for you had volunteered in the case; nor the sudden emotions of a neophyte, for you had read and pondered the case well. You spoke the deliberate conclusions of your mind, and there is no doubt in your heart of hearts you believe them to be true this day.

Yet when the reconstruction law was proposed you suffered yourself to be whipped in, surrendered your conscience to your party, and voted against your recorded convictions, for a measure that nullified every provision of the Constitution, whereby ten millions of people were deprived of rights which you knew to be sacred and inalienable.

If this was the case, what subserviency may not be expected from Mr. Hayes, when the party lash comes to be laid on his back? You are his superior in every quality that holds a man true to public duty. You have been carefully schooled in the morality of the new testament, you have lived all your life in the full blaze of the gospel, you are gifted with a logical acumen which few can boast, and with moral courage far above the average. If you fell down before the Moloch of Abolitionism, and gave up all principle at once, what act of worship will Hayes deny to that grim idol?

HOISTED BY HIS OWN PETARD.

Speaking of reconstruction, and seeing your broad accusations of treason, I am tempted to ask if you are sure that you, yourself, and your associates did not commit that crime.

In March, 1867, the then existing Government of the Union was supreme all over the country, and every State had a separate government of its own for the administration of its domestic concerns. That Government was entitled then, if it ever was, to the universal obedience of all citizens, and you, its officers, had taken a special oath of fidelity to it. Nevertheless, you made a deliberate arrangement, not only to withdraw your support from it, but to overthrow it totally in ten of the States; and this you did *by military force.* In all the South you *levied war* against the nation and against the defenseless States, destroyed the free governments of both, and substituted in their place an untempered and absolute despotism.

Now, suppose you had been indicted for this, how could you have escaped the condemnation of the law? I know your excuses, and I can understand your claims to mercy; but what *legal* defense could you have made consistent with your

own argument and the decision of the court in the Milligan case?

I cannot describe to you how unpleasant is the sensation produced by your professions of a desire for peace. Why do you not give us peace if you are willing, we shall have it? You need but to cease hostilities and the general tranquility will be restored. You refuse to do that because peace would endanger your party ascendency. To maintain your plunderers in power you have uniformly resorted to the bayonet—you have made civil war the chronic condition of the country—wherever you have displaced liberty, fraternity and equality, and given nothing instead but infantry, artillery and cavalry. You are at this moment openly engaged in preparing your battalions for armed intervention in the struggle of the people with the carpet-baggers.

What makes this worse is your closing declaration that you will take no step backward. There is to be no repentance, no change of policy, and consequently no peaceful or honest government. "Onward," you say, is the word. Onward—to what? To more war, more plunder, more oppression, more universal bankruptcy, heavier taxes and still worse frauds on the public treasury?

J. S. Black.

I Extract this from Letters to Henry Wilson:

"Mr. Buchanan being a man of this class, I submit the question whether his prejudices against perjury (unreasonable as you may think them) are not entitled to some little respect.

"Apart from the religious obligation of his oath, he loved the Constitution of his country on its own account, as the best government the world ever saw. I do not expect you to sympathize with this feeling; your affections are otherwise engaged. But can you not make allowance for his attachment to that great compact which was framed by our forefathers to secure union, justice, peace, State independence and individual liberty for ourselves and our posterity?

"Another thing: All his predecessors governed their conduct by similar notions of fidelity to the Constitution. In peace and in war, in prosperity and disaster, through all changes, in spite of all threats and provocations they had kept their oaths, and assumed no ungranted power. It was the most natural thing in the world for Mr. Buchanan to follow the example of such men as Washington, Madison, and Jackson, rather than the precepts of those small but ferocious politicians who thought their own passions and interests a 'higher law' than the law of the country.

"Again: All his advisers—not I alone, but *all* of them—expressed the clear and unhesitating opinion that his view of the law on the subject of coercing States was right. His legal duty being settled, not one among them ever breathed a suggestion that he ought to violate it.

* * * * * * *

"But the Lincoln Administration did not stop here. That Cabinet voted six to one *in favor of surrendering* Fort Sumter —Mr. Blair being the only dissentient. The President, if he did not yield to the majority, must have wavered a considerable time; the Secretary of State was so sure of him, that he caused the South Carolina authorities to be informed that the *fort would be given up*. You will not deny these facts, but you will continue, as heretofore, to say that the Buchanan Administration weakly and wickedly favored secession, while that of Lincoln was firmly and faithfully opposed. The man who involves himself in such inconsistencies, whether from want of information, want of judgment, or want of veracity, is not qualified to write on an historical subject.

"I have given more time and space than I intended to this part of your paper. But I am addressing a man of peculiar character. To a person whose moral perceptions are healthy and natural, I could make my defense in a breath. But being required to apologize for *not* violating a sworn duty, some circumlocution is necessary."

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In conclusion, I have the pleasure of presenting the following extract from the same author, and most pertinent in this connection. I take it from his reply to Charles Francis Adams' speech on the "Character of William Seward."

"By Mr. Welles's paper it is distinctly made known that Mr. Seward, as soon as he came into office, concocted a scheme for the surrender of Fort Sumpter into the hands of the Secessionists; that he drew General Scott into it, and tried to get the President's assent also; that the President having declined to surrender, and determined to re-enforce the place, a confidential friend and protégé of Mr. Seward notified his confederates in the South of the movement about to be made; that the whole plan and arrangement of the Administration for the relief of the fort was brought to nothing by a series of secret, deceptive, and underhand manoeuvres which Mr. Seward carried on without the knowledge of the War or Navy Department; and that, while he was thus betraying his associates, he wrote to Secessionists that his faith pledged to them would be fully kept. These accusations seem to be proved by overwhelming evidence.....

"When the troubles were at their worst, certain Southern gentlemen, through Judge Campbell, of the Supreme Court (of the U. S.), requested me to meet Mr. Seward and see if he would not give them SOME GROUND ON WHICH THEY COULD STAND WITH SAFETY INSIDE OF THE UNION. I consented, and we met at the State Department. The conference was long and earnest. I cannot, within these limits, set forth even the substance of it. He seemed conscious of his power, and willing to use it in the interests of peace and union, as far as he could without the risk of offending his own party. What could he do? Many propositions were discussed, and rejected as being either impractible or likely to prove useless, before I told him what I felt perfectly sure would stop all controversy at once and forever. I PROPOSED THAT HE SHOULD SIMPLY PLEDGE HIMSELF AND THE INCOMING ADMINISTRATION TO GOVERN ACCORDING TO THE CONSTITUTION, AND UPON EVERY DISPUTED POINT OF CONSTITUTIONAL LAW TO ACCEPT THAT EXPOSITION OF IT WHICH HAD BEEN OR MIGHT BE GIVEN BY

THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITIES. HE STARTED AT THIS, BECAME EXCITED, AND VIOLENTLY DECLARED HE WOULD DO NO SUCH THING.

" 'THAT,' SAID HE, 'IS TREASON; THAT WOULD MAKE ME AGREE TO THE DRED SCOTT CASE.'

"In vain I told him that he was not required to admit the correctness of any particular case, BUT MERELY TO SUBMIT TO IT AS THE DECISION OF THE HIGHEST TRIBUNAL, FROM WHICH THERE COULD BE NO APPEAL EXCEPT TO THE SWORD.

"You will see that if such a pledge as this had been given and kept, THE WAR COULD NOT HAVE TAKEN PLACE; IT WOULD HAVE LEFT NOTHING TO FIGHT ABOUT; and the decent men of the Anti-Slavery party would have lost nothing by it which they pretended to want, for even the Dred Scott case had enured to their practical benefit..... I HAD NEVER BEFORE HEARD THAT TREASON WAS OBEDIENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION AS CONSTRUED BY THE COURTS."

The foregoing letter and these extracts here presented above are from Judge Jeremiah S. Black, Attorney General in the Cabinet of President Buchanan, and can be found in a printed volume of his essays and speeches published by Chauncey F. Black in 1882, of which I have the privilege of possessing a copy, and are so valuable to the future historian, that I have given them this prominence to rescue them from any possible oversight, since this volume is now out of print and therefore difficult to obtain.

Judge Black was a Pennsylvanian; a man of the highest character, who loved his Country and the Constitution under which it was governed and had prospered; he was a great constitutional lawyer and jurist, a statesman of the first rank and above all an honest man and a Christian gentleman. He wielded a mighty pen in the cause of truth, and the splendid contributions he left behind him should be reproduced in popular form and be in the hands of every lover of this Country.

Respectfully submitted,

C. H. TEBAULT, M. D.,
Surgeon-General, United Confederate Veterans,
Staff of General J. B. Gordon.

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